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IRELAND The Land War.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—The Gazette proclaims five baronies in the County Roscommon and twelve baronies in the County Waterford.

DUBLIN, 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.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.—London Truth has the following analysis of the Irish vote:—By the Act of Union Ireland was allotted 105 members.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—The Catholic Bishop, in a Lenten pastoral, refers to the immense benefit conferred by the Land Act, and says the violation 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 persons.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The House of Commons this evening resumed the debate on the address. Mr. McCarthy's amendment, condemning the Government's Irish policy and urging an immediate return to constitutional methods, was rejected by 98 to 624.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sir C. Dilke, replying to the various attacks on the foreign policy of the Government, denied that French troops had been prepared for embarkation to Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to-night, a motion was adopted, after strong opposition from the Government, for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the working of recent land legislation in Ireland.

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 alteration 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 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 salt beef had been used in the navy since 1870, and had not been complained of.

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 unprecedented.

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

OBITUARY.

General Eli Warner, of Macon, Ga., is dead. Ho Kun Hsu, Professor of Chinese at Harvard University, died on February 14th of pneumonia.

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

Mr. Isaac Waggoner, aged 80 years, an old resident of Mount Elgin, Ont., died suddenly on the evening of February 16th from an attack of apoplexy.

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 hard substance.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND EMIGRATION 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 regrettable, but who steadily refuse to emigrate, and "cling with the utmost tenacity to their wicked associations."

The well-known Father Nugent, of Liverpool, is also strongly opposed to indiscriminate emigration. In a recent letter he 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.

A "SUSPECT" PRESIDING AT PETTY 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 Ballydeob Petty Sessions on Friday, the substance of which at least may be worthy of detail. A man named Kingston, residing near Ballydeob, held a farm on the property of the Misses Swanton, Skibbereen, 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 Ballydeob 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.

MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres, January 24th, says particulars have been received there of a massacre of the inhabitants of Pisco by the soldiers. Col. Max, with 600 troops from Tacabaco, Villa-vecino 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. It is said Max has since been shot by the Calderon troops.

THE "TIMES" ON SKOBELEFF'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Times, commenting on Skobelev's speech, says the Russian Government, by its laxness of discipline, becomes morally responsible for the state of things distinctly endangering the peace of Europe. Skobelev's position cannot fail to breed alarm and suspicion in the financial and political world. Europe has the right to ask that the Czar's authority shall be used to prevent the recurrence of firebrand speeches from Russian Generals.

his family, and extending his hospitality to a few friends, a member of the force Head-Constable Wall of the Scull station being among the guests. Mr. P. O'Hara, solicitor, and Mr. P. Spillane, ex-spect, Skibbereen, also enjoyed his hospitality. The sumptuous repast being over his escort invited Mr. Hodnett to further enjoyment of her Majesty's hospitality, and they started for Skibbereen amid cheers.

THE LAND LEAGUE HOUSE.

The house erected last week by the Ladies Land League for the accommodation of Daniel McCarthy, Troop-house, Doneraile, was yesterday the object of much curiosity, crowds thronged the fields and roads adjoining 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 Land League House. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were made the recipients of many kind and sympathetic greetings, and the evicted tenants' words of gratitude for Captain Stewart and his amiable lady who have ever been most obliging during McCarthy's residence near them, and who yesterday viewed with evident interest the newest style of nineteenth century architecture. The number of police marching and countermarching in the vicinity of the dreaded "hut" has given rise to a considerable amount of comment. The late residence of McCarthy is daily visited by numbers of the constabulary from the circumjacent stations, and yesterday amongst those who ventured within the seditious atmosphere of the "hut" was the Sub-Inspector of constabulary from Malloy. There is some reason to hope that already Miss Jane Westropp has repented, and that a settlement between the landlady and tenant may be at no distant date effected. Should this be the result of the introduction of the hut to the neighbourhood, good will have been done. In any case, McCarthy is to be congratulated on having found such universal sympathy and such friends as those who have taken him off the roadside and provided him with an apparently warm and comfortable home.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE HUNTING FIELD.

Our Clonakilty correspondent writes:—I have to chronicle an extraordinary occurrence about the last meet of the Castle Freke Harriers. On Thursday several members of the hunt, with the huntsman and hounds, were observed to pass through the town at an early hour. Quite a novel interest attached to the meet when rumor stated the meeting place was Lisselane Bridge, and that Mr. Bence Jones' covers were to be drawn. Every 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 trying place to find the cavalcade assembled, but in place of entering the covert they were moving away from them, and talking in excited groups. I soon ascertained the history of the affair, which is as follows:—A few weeks ago a member 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 received:—

"34, Elvaston Place, Queen's Quay, London, Dec. 13th, 1881. DEAR Sir, 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 forget which) to Lady Carbery last winter, which was that if a proper application was made to him for a fixed day he would, if convenient, give permission and do all that he could to have the poison taken up. I do not think you will get more than this out of him. He certainly would not stand indiscriminate hunting over his land. Yours truly,

"W. F. BRUCE JONES."

"I feel rather pleased 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 one day at Lisselane was gratefully accepted, the more so as foxes are known to abound in the place, giving a certainty of excellent sport. Further messes were sent to 34 Elvaston Place, and it was notified that the 26th instant 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 entered the land not one of them would evermore hear the gladsome note of the twanging horn.

A popular preacher in one of the orthodox churches at Samers, a town in the Volga Government, gave umbrage to the Revolutionary Committee of that city by vehemently inveighing against the murderers of the late Czar. A few hours later the committee held a meeting for the purpose of deciding what punishment should be inflicted upon the priest. The committee resolved that he should be put to death, and its members drew lots for the executioner's office, which fell to a girl of 19, affiliated to the organization only a few days previously. Upon drawing the fatal lot she exhibited some agitation, but accepted her murderous mission with the words: "The committee will have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which its decree will be carried out." Next morning the doomed

priest was awakened shortly after daybreak by the report of a firearm, discharged in a room contiguous to his own bedchamber. Upon entering the room in question, he beheld his only daughter stretched out at full length upon the floor near the foot of the bed and weeping in her blood. She had just aspired to her death before expiring to console him, but 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 so, and died without having afforded any clue that could lead to their detection.

BOASTED ALIVE.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 20.—Joseph Moody is a farm laborer who lives in a small frame house about a mile east of Belleville. 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 in the woods. Mrs. Moody was engaged in making a coat for some member of Mr. Cunningham's family, and between 9 and 10 o'clock she stepped over to Cunningham's to try it on, leaving the 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 minutes before ten o'clock, Hy. Cunningham, 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 did not think it was coming from her house. She hastened as fast as possible to the house and opened the door, but was driven back by the flames and smoke. The whole interior of the house was filled with flames. Mr. Cunningham arrived, and attempted to crawl into the house, but he might as well have tried to enter a furnace when in full glow. The neighbors soon gathered at the scene, but nothing could be done to save the children or the house. About half an hour after the fire was discovered it was a heap of black smouldering ruins. It is the general opinion that the children were dead before any one arrived. Search for the remains of the children resulted in finding very little of the body of the eldest child, but enough of the body of the youngest child was found to enable the on-lookers 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 probable that the child's clothes caught fire at the stove, and that in her fright she ran to the bed and the flames spreading from her clothes caught the bed.

RICHMOND, ONT.

Ma. EDWIN.—In my last letter I endeavored 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 Russia-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 of 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 because 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 his life. But go to his house and ask him to 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 he 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's gift it is to help our friends 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 by the body; if 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 misfortune, 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 there is to be found any other equal portion of the globe where the cases of beggary are more effective or more numerous than in Ireland, absenteeism, exorbitant rents, want of tenure, want of manufactures, each and every one of these are of itself sufficient to pauperise any country. What, therefore, must their effect be when they are all combined? Yet notwithstanding all these, the able paupers of London exceed those of Ireland in a ratio of ten to five. While the manufacturers of Ireland, before and for a short time after the Union, were in full blast, there were few mendicants to be found, and the people were comparatively prosperous and happy. If pauperism, therefore, is increased in the country, England alone is the cause of the calamity. It is by a repeal of the laws that William Ewart Gladstone tries to ally that extreme poverty by his so-called Land Act? No, but by the persistent refusal of its acceptance, and by the unrelenting and indefatigable efforts of the Irish race in America and the unity of the Irish race at home, guided by the erudite Parnell and the Land League.

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. Macdonald returned to the city these would undoubtedly have been something said about the contract for the Welland Canal Vindict when Sir Charles Tupper gave his promised explanations 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 customary to extend and reextend the time until the near approach of prorogation. 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 promptitude which the Government has displayed in bringing down the annual reports and returns, and the extraordinary 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 financial 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 hoped to bring down the estimates and his statement during the week, and it may transpire that combination of circumstances may conspire against the fulfillment 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 seats 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 afford to the emigration and commercial matters concerning the Dominion. The work of the session will begin in earnest on Monday. The Civil Service Bill will be introduced on Tuesday by Sir Hector Langevin. Messrs. Lichtenthal and Abraham, ticket scalpers of Montreal, are working strenuously against Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill. Although it is, perhaps, necessary from their standpoint that they should do their utmost in opposition to the measure, 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 warehouse for port from and after March 1st. Representation having been made to His Excellency that it is customary to import into Canada in bales second-hand 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 ropes, His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Ministers 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 prohibited. The annual meeting of the Press Gallery was held this morning, when Carroll Ryan, Free Press, Ottawa, was elected President; Mr. Marlow, La 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." She reports that the "Sardinian" had been in tow of the "Texas," but the hawsers parted. The "Texas" intended to remain by the "Sardinian" until morning and then try again to take her in tow. The "Dominion" proceeded after tendering assistance.

GRAND FAIR AT ST. ARMAND.

The residents of the Parish of St. Armand are after indulging in the luxury of a grand fair. It was held in aid of the Roman Catholic Church and is considered to have met with great success. The fair, which was under the direction of the Rev. Father Rivard, and which lasted only three nights, ending Wednesday evening, realized close on three hundred dollars. The number of votes polled was very large, amounting to 1763. There were three contestants in the field, Messrs. Brosseau, Customs Officer, Guerin and Miller. Of the three, Mr. Brosseau was evidently the favorite for his vote stood 963, while Mr. McMullan polled 512 and Mr. Guerin 288. The first named gentleman was accordingly declared the most popular, a fact which entitled him to one of considerable value and a beautiful design. It was presented by Mr. Duchesne of St. Albans. Great credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted the Rev. Pastor in bringing the fair to so successful a termination.

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Captain Eads wants fifty million dollars for his Nicaraguan canal scheme.

Yours, etc., J. J. WELLS

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

The vicar, however, opens the door for Clarissa, and tells her Miss Broughton has arrived, and will not doubt be overjoyed to see her.

time, and she was not kind to me, and so I felt I should pay her something. And then I put a little white cross on his grave before I left him; but he should think himself quite forgotten. It was all I could do for him.

says Amy, a perfect good faith. "In spring there is a regular wreath of blue-bells all round it, and they show where the good folk tread."

THE SS. "BAHAMA." New York, Feb. 16.—The steamer "Bahama" whose loss was reported last night, was valued at \$100,000. The cargo was worth the same.

TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION TO THE HOLY FATHER LEO XIII. The deplorable outrage committed in the Capitol of the Catholic World last July 13th, on the occasion of the removal of the remains of the immortal Pius IX. to their final resting-place, much as it has shocked the feelings of every Catholic, has naturally been far more nearly and keenly felt by the Holy Father Leo XIII.

the correspondence with the British Government with reference to the case of D. H. O'Connor; an American citizen imprisoned in Ireland. O'Connell stated that the papers had already been asked for by a previous inquiry, under guise of a parliamentary inquiry.

HAD SUFFERED MANY PHYSICIANS, and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after discharging his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit.

FROM HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 16.—Alexander McKay, one of the Representatives of Pictou County in the House of Assembly, died at his residence in West River to-day.

THE CENSUS. The total returns of the late census have just been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture.

Table with 2 columns: Province, Population. Includes entries for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, The Territories, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, N.B., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Guelph, Kingston, Belleville, St. Catharines, Brantford, St. Thomas, Victoria, B. C., Charlottetown, P. E. I., and St. Lawrence Ward.

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 Philippe, and is the same idea secularized as that of M. Courdemanche.

A MONK WHO WAS EMPEROR OF GERMANY. A beautiful story is told of St. Henry, the second Emperor of the name, of Germany, away back in olden Catholic times.

ORIGIN OF THE SCOTS. North Britain, known as Scotland, was colonized by the Irish long before the introduction of Christianity; and in times of famine was often supported by the mother country.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH BASTILES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The House committee on foreign affairs adversely reported the resolution of Robinson (New York) to ask the Attorney-General for an opinion whether, if Joseph Warren Kiefer, Alonzo B. Cornell or Charles Carroll should be arrested in the British Empire without having committed a crime, the English Government, by suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, could lawfully detain him on an indefinite suspension, without trial or without right of appeal.

Raw silk underwear is much in use. The annual report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries states that the number of convicts in all the Penitentiaries of the Dominion on June 30th, 1881, was 1,218, against 1,270 at the corresponding period in 1880, a decrease of 52.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT CHESTER, PA. CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 17.—At eight o'clock this morning an explosion occurred at the Pyrotechnic works of Professor Jackson. The building was shattered and burned. At least 15, and probably more, lives were lost and many were dangerously wounded.

THE HIGH ALTAR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Its Consecration by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

REV. FATHER S. LONERGAN APPOINTED PASTOR 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 Monsignor Fabre, Bishop of Montreal.

The high altar, the consecration of which was the cause of yesterday's ceremony, 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.

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

To His Lordship E. C. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal:

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.

The strong and massive columns in the various portions of the church, upholding, as it were, the cupola, 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 sees, assisting Peter in the administration and welfare of the flock, yet receiving from Peter their confirmation in faith, *Confirma frates 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 state.

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 love.

"Ego Veritas--Deus caritas 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 Eucharist.

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 benediction.

In behalf of the members of the Rosary Sodality, 19th February, 1882.

Monsieur Fabre 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 zeal 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 Blessed Sacrament, and exhorted them to frequent their duties that they might be participators in the blessings bestowed on the faithful. At the conclusion, Father Simon Lonergan gave the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, and the congregation dispersed.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company,

At Their Offices,

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail - \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City - 2.00 " " " Single Copies - 5 cents

ADVERTISING RATES: 10 cents per line first insertion. 5 " " " for every subsequent insertion.

CONTRACT RATES: 1 Year - \$1.50 per line. 6 Months - 1.00 " " 3 Months - 50 " "

Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent. on these rates.

MONTREAL, 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.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR FEBRUARY.

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

FRIDAY, 24.--St. Mathias, Apostle. SATURDAY, 25.--Most Holy Passion of our Lord (Feb. 24).

SUNDAY, 26.--First Sunday in Lent. Epist. 2 Cor. vi. 1-10; Gosp. Matt. iv. 1-11. MONDAY, 27.--Chair of St. Peter at Antioch (Feb. 22).

TUESDAY, 28.--Feria. MARCH. WEDNESDAY, 1.--Ember Day.

Those who were acquainted with Mr. James Sutton, and there are thousands such in Quebec and Montreal, 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 "Hermon."

That was indeed a highly artistic 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 jaws harp, or a mouth organ, he would be praised all the same. The same cable despatch informs us that the Police never saw such ugly looking 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 crowds, at least, for the present, though in the sweet by-and-by, the roaring of the crowd may drown the music of the violin.

As might have been expected the German and Austrian newspapers are indignant at the speech of Skobelev to the Serbian students. The speech was more soldierly than diplomatic, but Skobelev will not retract a word he said, though even the Czar is angry, and pretends to be. There is a sentiment in Russia stronger than the Czar, or even the Nihilist, and that is the feeling among the Slavonic element against Germany and in favor of the union of the Slavs. 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. Skobelev 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 Skobelev, and though only a flashing sword blade, he speaks for one hundred million Slavs.

When the Slavs of the Principalities rose in rebellion against Turkey in 1875, it was not for the purpose of being incorporated with the Austrian Empire, but in order that they might be entirely free. They fought for their freedom well and long, and at length succeeded in obtaining it with the assistance of their Russian kinsfolk. But the Berlin Treaty ignored their claims to the autonomy for which they had made so great and so many sacrifices, and coolly handed them over to Austria, despite their vehement protests. The discontented mountaineers bided their time and now they are in arms once more for freedom and autonomy, with the people of Dalmatia to aid them. The Moscow Pan-Slavist committee furnished the insurgents of 1875 with men, arms and money, and ultimately went to war with Turkey in their behalf. They are now also assisting them with supplies, but the next question is will Russian regular armies march to their aid and fight and conquer Austria as they fought and conquered Turkey? On the answer the peace of Europe will depend, for it is not likely Germany and Italy can keep out of the quarrel as they did when the war was further off, and even France and England may be drawn into the fray. General Skobelev, an enthusiastic Pan-Slavist, believes that the Slavs and the Teuton will have to go

to war and that the Slavs 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 *doucement* 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 is foolish enough to absorb the Mohammedans 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 mistakes, 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 *closure*, 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; Beaconsfield was in a greater hurry than the electorate to seize Afghanistan and the Transvaal; but the rock on which Gladstone is about to split is the *closure*, that terrible French word which the London *Spectator* translates "closure." But *closure* 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 *closure* 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 *closure* is a monstrosity which should not be owed to have birth. This is about the explanation regarding it and the *raison d'être*. 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 *closure* is introduced to gag them. The Whig-Radical combination was defeated on the Bradlaugh vote, and it will be defeated on the *closure*. The Whigs will desert the Radicals; the Whigs are famous for abandoning a sinking ship.

THE WITNESS ON THE INFORMER.

One of the most perplexing things in connection with all questions appertaining to Irishmen, whether they be matters of moment or of little importance, is the pervasiveness with which certain journalists persist in selling the wrong end of the subject. It would be easy to point out numberless instances of this wrongheadedness, but it will be sufficient to allude to the latest effusion in that direction, and we take it from the columns of our contemporary, the Montreal *Witness* of Tuesday evening. In an article referring to the statement concerning the informer, published in the *Hour*, and the *furor* which the writer says, it has created amongst the Irish residents of this city, he refers to the investigation in the following strain:-- 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 Canadian Irishmen, and it is scarcely a matter for congratulation among them that one in the representative capacity of Mr. McNamee should introduce his speech with the maxim that "Informers should have short lives."

Our contemporary is altogether too eager to make it appear that the Irishmen of Montreal are desirous of proclaiming any sympathy with Fenianism. The great body of the Irish people, not only in Montreal, but throughout Canada, took little stock in the Fenian business, and few indeed were there who countenanced the invasion of the peace, full community in which their lot has been cast, by any band, under any pretence. No one has the slightest desire to have it considered a heinous crime to expose any band of marauders who designed to disturb the peace. On the contrary, that which causes the Irishmen all over the world to detest an informer is quite obvious to them, if not to those who do not take the trouble to study either their character or their history. The citizen who warns the authorities of an intended disturbance of the peace, of an insurrection against the constituted 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 first fans the flame of discontent, introduces the germ of disloyalty, works up the popular feeling, and then for a consideration hands over his dupes to the tender mercies of the Government, in whose pay he has been all along. The dupes are crammed into gaol, are transported or hanged, whilst the informer, who has, perhaps, been the most blatant in his professions of disloyalty, if he remains unarrested, sails forth unscathed juggling in his pocket the pieces of

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, hiss 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 tragic-comic acting.

THE SPEECH AND ITS MAKER.

If 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 it took him to prepare the speech or how many anxious hours he 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 "crankiness" and malignity in the one heap. The speech so resembled Mr. McNamee 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 infuse 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 features 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, minus seven dollars given by an Irish washerwoman to Father Dowd for the famine fund--here we say is a society which found the money to present a likeness of its President to that illustrious personage, but could find not a penny to relieve Irish distress! Some people are malicious enough to say that 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 indifference to parade this affection before the public, which remembered the St. Patrick's Society when it used to have gentlemen for presidents. Mr. McNamee does not like *Tax Post*, neither does the devil like holy water. Mr. McNamee had grown so vast, in his own estimation, after receiving so many contracts, that he thought all the newspapers should accept his own valuation of himself.

Tax Post is not willing to become the mouthpiece of any individual, and least of all of Mr. McNamee. That is its great crime. Newspaper notoriety is the breath of Mr. McNamee's nostrils, but not the sort of notoriety *Tax Post* gives him though he may even think that better than nothing. We say, without exaggeration, that from 1871 to 1881, when *Tax Post* commenced putting the worthy patriot in his proper place no single day elapsed (Sunday excepted) that some one newspaper in the Dominion did not contain something concerning Mr. McNamee. At one time he was run for the Council, at another to bring over the 60th, now he was to be member for Cavan, and then it was his famous picture which was hung out at Dawson's. It was always McNamee, *c'est toujours perdrix*. He must have spent a small fortune in bringing correspondents and telegraphing, and all for nothing, evidently, for he has never been elected Alderman, will never venture to stand for either municipal or parliamentary honors, and had to expend half what he was worth to buy the Presidency of St. Patrick's Society. The man is a disturbing element in the city, and has been for a long time; he has done great harm to the Irish element; it is time he should be rendered harmless for mischief. Let him go into obscurity and never more emerge from it, and this we consider excellent advice. Or else let him try and clear himself in the courts, which are always open.

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 St. Patrick's Society, at which the subject was discussed, Mr. McNamee 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 acknowledged he was the person meant all the while. There was only one course for an innocent person to pursue, but Mr. McNamee did 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 Messrs. Doherty and Austin obtained from him the information that the *Hour* editorial was based upon conversations had some years previous with Rufus Stephenson, M.P., Ira 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 Hamilton. When the parties had returned to Montreal Mr. Whelan, in order to assist the investigation committee in arriving at the truth, stated frankly to Mr. Quinn the result of his conversation with Hamilton, and it now appears that Hamilton's affidavit was actually based upon the data then furnished with the strange exception, that for obvious reasons, the name of J. J. Curran was substituted for that of Edward Murphy. We do not insinuate that Hamilton perjured himself in changing the name; his memory may have been defective and lawyers are accustomed to refreshing the memories of witnesses. On the strength of this affidavit, Messrs. Quinn and Doody, one Mr. McNamee's lawyer and the other his staunch partizan, moved and seconded the adoption of the address, and behold, it was adopted. Mr. Richard McShane dissented, for that gentleman believes, with Sir John A. Macdonald, that informers are alive and flourishing here in Canada. But, apropos of Sir John, there was read a letter from him whitewashing Mr. McNamee as cheerfully as a certain committee whitewashed the Matron of the Hervey Institute. In the name of common sense, what else under Heaven could Sir John do but write that letter? It was his bounden duty as Minister of the Crown. It is, as might be expected, a masterly piece of diplomacy, and is dated Ottawa, the 29th December, the day after the article from the *Springfield Republican* appeared in *Tax Post*. The President did not delay--he is an energetic man, sharp and decisive. Sir John's wit has often excited mirth in Parliament, but we venture to think his note to Mr. McNamee has caused more genuine laughter than his most humorous passages in the House of Commons. But never mind; thrice is he armed who hath a note from a Cabinet Minister, and armed with this note and Hamilton's equally witty affidavit, Mr. McNamee stood up in his majesty and made a speech. And such a speech! In a former effort he likened himself to Lord Beaconsfield; on Monday night he compared himself to O'Connell, forgetting that one was handsome, the other eloquent, and that neither was charged with being an informer, except, indeed, O'Connell meant something when he said D'Israeli was heir-at-law to Judas Iscariot, or the impenitent thief, we forget now which, nor does it matter. Suffice it to say that the harangue of the man whose likeness was at one time in a gilt frame in Dawson's window was, from beginning to end, a string of the vilest falsehoods. We have said--in paraphrase--that those whom the gods wish to destroy they first cause to make extraordinary speeches. It was the gods prompted Mr. McNamee on Monday night. He was like Balaam speaking things he did not want to speak; the words were put into his mouth by his evil genius. He quoted two of our most venerated clergy as stating certain things. We refer our readers to *Tax Post* of yesterday in refutation. Father Dowd denies having spoken to Mr. McNamee on the last St. Patrick's Day, and Father Dowd's word is as good as Mr. McNamee's oath any day; better indeed. Father Salmon indignantly protests against having used the words attributed to him by the excellent President of the St. Patrick's Society, and not only that, but censures the calumnies in the dignified language peculiar to that reverend gentleman. Are we not justified in terming the harangue of Lord Beaconsfield's self-assumed prototype a string of falsehoods? And if two of his chief falsehoods have been called to the counter so summarily and so

promptly, is there much use in touching on the others. Mr. McNamee at one time subscribed twenty dollars towards the starting of the *Daily News*, a temporary publication immediately anterior to *Tax Post*, the money was repaid him; there is not a single person connected with *Tax 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 Messrs. McGrath and Lyons, all we can say is that their memories are as strangely defective as Hamilton's, but if all the parties would jog them a trifle they would find that where the last named really obtained his information about 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 by, Like rainbows thy pictures-- They mournfully shine and die.

Most people will not approve of Mr. McNamee'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 to the State in that peculiar fashion should 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 filtered into their hands through Secret Service channels.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

Those who remember the few years immediately before the disestablishment of the so-called Irish Church cannot fail being struck with the analogy between them and the few years which have just passed as regards agitation in Ireland and the change of public opinion in England consequent thereon. If Mr. Gladstone is remarkable for anything besides making long and eloquent speeches it is for the happy quality he has of weighing and measuring the public opinion of his countrymen. Mr. Gladstone talks of Home Rule now as he spoke of disestablishment in 1865-6, because he thinks the country ripe for the former now as it was for the latter then, and owing to similar causes. He is not sure of it, but in order to be so he mentions the word, and thus gives forth the ideas for discussion. The London dailies are against Home Rule for the present, but as they do not, and cannot speak for the country, though the cable acts as if they do, we must all wait, as well as Mr. Gladstone, till the Provinces are heard from. The *Times* is dead against Home Rule, but though we never hear of Reynolds's or Lloyd's great weeklies, through the cable, they have really more influence on the masses of voters than the *Thunderer* or the *Standard*.

If Fenianism disestablished the Irish Church why should not the Land League, which has already half disestablished the more formidable and ruthless iniquity of landlordism, be the means of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland? It is all very fine for the *Times* and *Standard* to say, "We shall never give the Irish self government under threats and menaces, let them keep quiet and pay rents and love the Queen and then we may discuss the matter," but we know that it is by threats and menaces of civil war that Ireland has obtained a law of her rights from the "elder" island. Let John Bull say what he pleases, the sharp crack of a rifle fired off inconspicuously near his ear has an unpleasant effect on his nerves, and there will be always danger of such harsh music disturbing him so long as the present relations continue to exist. Leaving aside the public opinion of the world for which John really cares little, provided danger does not abide in it, it is not pleasant to be obliged to keep 50,000 of England's best troops in Ireland while complicated agitators the East and endanger her prestige and therefore the empire which rests upon it. While Ireland is seething with disaffection, England cannot go to war, and Russia know it as well as France. It is well known that the Boers may thank the Land League for their independence.

If John Bull were not so conservative and so dogged he would ere this have seen that giving the Irish the right to govern themselves strengthens the Empire. If Ireland were satisfied not only could the 50,000 men be withdrawn, but she would furnish 100,000 more if necessary such as those who fought at Badajos, Waterloo, and in the Punjab, but not such as those of Mainwand and Laing's Nek. It is quite true that Home Rule would kill the influence of this Cromwellian aristocracy that has wrought such ruin in Ireland, but as that has already been condemned by the British press it would not be a great misfortune. It is also true there would not be many English aides-de-camp galloping round Dublin, but even that would not be so frightful a calamity. Surely it is no treason the Ireland should be ruled by the Irish, and England by the English, Scotland by the

Scotland, and Canada by the Canadian... We fancy we hear a cry that Scotland is not governed by the Scotch...

LANDLORDISM COMING WEST.

There is considerable poetry in the sentence "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," but not much truth...

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 is a day of abstinence...

NORA'S LETTERS.

We are requested by Mr. William Wilson, Treasurer of the fund for publication of "Nora's Letters," to express his thanks for the promptitude and liberality of the subscribers...

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A SWED.

The inquest over the body of the Swedish miner, who died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital from injuries which he had sustained, was continued at 7 o'clock Monday evening at the Hospital before Mr. Coroner Jones...

THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi Regiment in the war...

The Commissioner of Crown Lands is ambitious 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...

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

At a meeting of the two Councils of St. Etienne, Mr. A. Seguin was re-elected Mayor for the parish, and Mr. E. Fere Mayor for the village...

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Club was held last evening in the hall of the "Geny," 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 half-century a genuine advance in general civilization?"

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 \$1.00, Richard \$1.00, Smardon \$1.00, Dupuis \$1.00, Renault \$1.00, Pendergrast \$1.00, Brouillet \$1.00, Conneau \$1.00, Trudeau \$1.00, Miller \$1.00, J. Miller \$1.00, Flagell \$1.00, Mayer \$1.00, Trudeau \$1.00, Gratton \$1.00, M Flynn \$1.00, Laboussiere \$1.00, James Wiggins \$1.00, Contois \$1.00, St Onge \$1.00, Malo \$1.00, Papin \$1.00, Gleeson \$1.00, M O'Connell \$1.00, P McNally \$1.00, Barun \$1.00, Carrol \$1.00, Smith \$1.00, B Wiggins \$1.00, G Lison \$1.00. The sum of \$9.55 was also subscribed by other employees whose names were not obtained, making a total of \$24.30.

THE TUNNEL.

An interview with the contractor—the number of men to be employed in the work—the construction to be completed in 1885.

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At a meeting of the two Councils of St. Etienne, 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 Beaulieu, M.P.P.; 1st Vice-President, Jerome Beaulieu; 2nd Vice-President, M. E. Archambault; Secretary, Treasurer, J. L. Barre; Assistant Secy, Alex. Desjardis, J. J. Barre; Recording Secretary, A. D. Levesque; Assistant Secy, Henri Tremblay; Corresponding Secretary, Gustave Lamotte; Marshal, Ang. Labelle. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers.

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PARIS, Feb. 17.—When the Emperors of Russia 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 Kalnocky, 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 an unconscious but important part 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 install themselves quietly in Bosnia, while the Russians sought to establish themselves definitely in Montenegro and the Herzegovina. The Russian Government counted for this upon M. De Chandordy, who was named as the successor of General Chanzy, but M. Gambetta having fallen M. De Chandordy will probably not go, at least, so says Count Kalnocky, who fears a withdrawal on the part of the Russian Government engaged by him when he was Minister at St. Petersburg to allow Austria to grab Bosnia, pronounced the disconcerting to the Hungarian delegation already published. This address was simply a public reminder of the arrangement agreed upon. The Russian Government, like an expert player, has replied in its official journal, but it deplores the loss of the foothold on the Adriatic, which it believes it has lost, it does not despair of getting it back, and it is for that reason that Prince Orloff is on the point of accompanying his wife to Lyons. 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 disquieting M. Gambetta, personally, it was interested in seeing at the head of affairs, not doubting that it would, so far as Germany was concerned, have evidences of his sympathy.

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 \$6,555.50, 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 TUNNEL.

An interview with the contractor—the number of men to be employed in the work—the construction to be completed in 1885.

THE BROTHERS' RESIDENCE.

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ANOTHER TERRIBLE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

Another terrible and fatal accident occurred on Saturday afternoon. This time it was at the Montreal Custom 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 Maharg, a small boiler, with the intention of forcing steam from it into the larger, in order to warm it preparatory to cleaning it out. The process went on quickly enough. A fire was kindled beneath the large boiler. It soon got warm and the men, after raking out the fire, proceeded to open the man-hole, thinking that the steam had exhausted sufficiently to permit them to do what was required. The moment the cover was lifted from the man-hole a volume of boiling water and steam rushed up through the orifice, flowing over Cooney and scalding him in a frightful manner. Maharg was far enough off to escape the heated fluid, but seeing his comrade in danger he bravely rushed to his assistance with the result of receiving terrible scalds himself. Both were removed to the General Hospital, 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.

THE MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi Regiment in the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said: "What Michigan regiment did you command, Colonel?" Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and spoke like a sallor, until pacified sufficiently 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 Oil, 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.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUING.

IRELAND

Valiantly Vindicated.

BISHOP MANOGUE CRUSHES A COCKNEY CAD.

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. Healy on his visit to that home of so many whole-souled Elberonians. The Chronicle says:—The public reception tendered to the Hon. T. M. Healy, 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 Lizzie Beardon, and singing by a quartet, Joseph H. Ryan then introduced

RIGHT REV. P. MANOGUE, 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 credited if what we have recently heard through the columns of the Enterprise is true. I have lived 20 years in this city and it 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 onslaught 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 crowd 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 other gallant leaders who

FOUGHT TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC

while Gladstone was sympathizing with the Confederacy. We are not English, but that we cannot help. It is an accident of birth for which we are not responsible. (Laughter.) I have read in the pagan classics of a cat which was turned into a lady. She 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 felino instincts of that beast are aroused when an Irishman appears. Yet its course lacks even the merit of consistency. I 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 squires," said Bishop Manogue, Parnell would be right in saying, "My countrymen to arms!" (Applause.)

Bishop Manogue then briefly reviewed the salient points in recent Irish history and introduced 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. I have found Virginia a very warm place. I 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 Ireland as for a certain animal to bay. So he abuses Ireland and praises England. As the Bishop told a story from the same source. At a fourth of July celebration in this country an Irishman, not long over who associated with the parading and other demonstrations with the celebration of Irish nationality, sung out, as the procession was passing by, "Three cheers for Ireland." One of the crowd answered (and here's where the paganism comes in), "Three cheers for hell!" "All right," said Pat, "let every man

cheer for his own country!" (Laughter.) So it can be supposed that even the editor of the Enterprise now and then feels like giving a cheer for his own country. We have been flattered by that paper with such charming epithets, as "micks,"

"bog trotters," scrub politicians," Irish brewers," 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 thistles.

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. Healy, "I denounce outrage. Were it not for the allegation of outrages, our cause would be without a stain. These continued

TALKS OF OUTRAGES ARE INTENDED

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 1,600,000, 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 offices—the 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 to send them. The consequence is you hear of

NOTHING BUT IRISH OUTRAGES.

Everything given out is colored against us. I will explain some of the outrages. You hear of some landlords' hay being burned up or their cows' tails being cut off, and after 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 his hay burned worth £10. He sends a bill for £50, which the Grand Jury pays. He may have a tail cut off a diseased cow not worth a sovereign. He puts in his bill for £5 damages and gets it. Whose interest is it to have the outrages? The landlords get 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 quartet 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 CHICAGO, N.B. thus writes to Mr. Feltow:—"I believe, under kind Providence, that Mr. Feltow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been the means of restoring both my wife and daughter, the latter from Tubercular Consumption, and I hope the afflicted will avail themselves of its use."

WHERE IMMIGRANTS HAVE GONE.

The annual report of the New York commissioners of emigration is nearly completed, and Superintendent Jackson Thorsdahl gave the destination of the 441,043 immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden in 1881. The report shows that New York received nearly 35 per cent, or 153,421. The destinations of the others were as follows: Illinois, 64,461; Pennsylvania, 46,116; Ohio, 24,204; Michigan, 20,300; Wisconsin, 19,715; Minnesota, 18,819; Iowa, 16,475; New Jersey, 12,809; Massachusetts, 11,270; Missouri, 9,724; Connecticut, 7,949; Nebraska, 6,235; Indiana, 6,131; Kansas, 4,245; California, 3,896; 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, 380; Maine, 315; District of Columbia, 308; Vermont, 286; New Hampshire, 230; Oregon, 181; Nevada, 175; Montana, 153; Wyoming, 134; Arizona, 79; Manitoba, 64; 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.

ACID STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART-BURN AND INDIGESTION ARE QUICKLY CURED BY USING PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

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 remains. We are shedding tears above a new-made grave and wildly crying out in our grief that our loss is irreparable, yet in a short time the tendrils of love have intertwined 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 icy touch. There are women whose bright 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 carries 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 practicing physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of coughs, colds, lung diseases, asthma and consumption. The patient's constitution is often impaired by such treatment. One bottle of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir has in many cases cured obstinate coughs and colds, and has proved a never-failing remedy for lung diseases and consumption. There is a certainty of recovery when the Elixir is used.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald, Feb. 4th.)

The late Sir Daniel Macneil, President of the Royal 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 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 Ayrburgh 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 43, 39, 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 month which closed on Tuesday, 14 vessels of an aggregate of 24,880 tons, as against 10,832 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 fishing 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 Tuesday morning in Dalbeth Roman Catholic Reformatory, London Road, the boys breaking the windows and otherwise damaging the property. Several of the ringleaders were flogged and the disorder 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, Corstonrphine, 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 Town Council. The buildings will be known as the George A. Clark Town Hall, and were originated by the late Mr. George Clark, and completed by his brothers on plans prepared by Mr. W. H. Lynn, architect, Belfast. On Monday Mr. John Clark made the formal presentation to the Provost. The day was observed as a holiday in Paisley, and an imposing trades' procession paraded the streets. In the evening the hall was inaugurated by a conversation, and the town was illuminated.

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, 1882, compared with 87,352 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 241 dependents. A second table gives the statistics for the parishes having town populations above 20,000. 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, 1.18—decrease, .2; Leith, 2—decrease, .11; Kilmarnock, 2.49—decrease, .04; Perth, 3.2—decrease, .53; and Arbroath, 2.14—decrease, .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 hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Flop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveler.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, 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. March, 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.

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 Russia, about to be issued, do not show that any cases of violation of woman 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 Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, asthma, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints leading to consumption.

UNEXPECTED SUCCESS.

PROVINCIAL, REGATE OF SHEWATERED VOYAGERS.

At 9 o'clock 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 ashore on the southwest point of Mud Island, some fifteen miles from the town of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. A stiff 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—invested his first earnings in a copy of Shakespeare.

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. Proc-Robert, being a gift by Pope Leo XIII. to the French Church in Boston.

The Poles at Cracow have just put up 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:—"Always 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:—"Speaking of the circulation and pecuniary profit of songs, the writer says: One of the most popular songs is 'My Grandfather's 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 hundreds of thousands of 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. It has been reported that Stephen C. Foster, the author of 'Old Folks at Home,' got nearly \$15,000 out of that sweet plantation melody. This, Mr. 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 downtown 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 piano in 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 happy and sudden thought, struck out to oblige 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 visiting in his family."

Hollway'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 dispart in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fullness 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. Hollway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

A dainty walking dress for a little girl of 12 is made of peacock blue cashmere, the skirt trimmed with two deep killings of the cashmere, and double sashes and balayeuse 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 goods.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Upon the first feeling of chill or shivering remain indoors if possible, bathe the feet in tepid water, gradually increasing the heat as long as it can be comfortably borne, drink long of warm ginger tea or sage tea to induce perspiration, and take Haggard's Pectoral Balsam according to directions on the bottle. Haggard's Balsam cures coughs, asthma and bronchitis.

THE EFFECT OF CHARACTER 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 be 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. No; for character is not only the aggregate of all the personal virtues, but likewise of its 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 chiselling 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. If 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 moulds the character of her own immediate circles, but society at large.

Though character embraces all the individual qualities, yet none 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." The 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 primitive Christians so often testified by their fortitude 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 fierce people? And did not the pagan Lycurgus obtain his power over the Spartans as well by his firmness of character as by his prudent legislation? 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 Alfred, her Edward, and her Thomas More; Spain, her Ximenes and Isabella; France, her Charlemagne and her sainted Louis IX.; Germany her Rudolph of Hapsburg; Switzerland her dauntless William Tell; Poland 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, tends to 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 seek to beat the air with idle words and haunting 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 monarch, but fearlessly performed the obligations of duty!

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 School.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP

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 other, why not you? It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost vitality.

WAREROOMS AT MONTREAL.

No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET.

ALFRED BENN, Manager.

Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. A new second-hand safe now in stock.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

The English writer never smiles, but he can drink fast-and-fast faster than earth imbibes the morning dew.

The commission appointed in Germany to revise Luther's translation of the Bible has held its last sitting and brought its work to a close.

The Municipality of Paris has asked the Government to permit the cremation of remains which have illustrated anatomical lectures. In two hospitals these aggregate in a year some 3,600 corpses.

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

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 ice, and so held his head above water until rescued.

James Quinn, of Bridgeport, was accidentally 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. This will give the reader an idea of the tonnage of the Bridgeport foot.

This is getting to be a well padded world. There are horse-pads, hip-pads, foot-pads, liver-pads, kidney-pads, back-pads, lung-pads, 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 language 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 are squabulate or skeddadle."

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 Haggard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the bottle. It also cures Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Bruises, lameness, and all wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—At the banquet given by the West India Senators and Deputies to the Minister for the Colonies warm congratulations 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, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Haggard'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.

New Advertisements

N. H. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic ELIXIR! This valuable medicine is purely vegetable, the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to

MARRIAGE HONORABLE IN ALL

Marriage, among those who are not Christians is a natural and lawful union. It is a state ordained by Almighty God as the proper condition of the human race, though not absolutely obligatory upon each and every individual.

A meek-faced, plausible young man copied out of the directory the names and addresses of all the pastors in Hanibal, Mo., and began a round of calls at their houses, with a story that he was a theological student in distress.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external.

SCIENCE IN FI PROGRESS. Thousands cured. Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts affected.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU OF MINNESOTA. REVISED IMMIGRATION CIRCULAR. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

GET VENNOR'S FEBRUARY BULLETIN AT ONCE! Floods and Rains Coming

Medical. JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, RUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

New Advertisements.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 2003. Philomene Scott, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Cater, of the same place, Plaintiff, against the said James Cater, Defendant.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU OF MINNESOTA. REVISED IMMIGRATION CIRCULAR.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2005. Superior Court, Dame Marie Edesse Pepin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Francois Xavier Labelle alias Francis Labelle, carpenter, of the same place, has instituted against her husband an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant, which action has been returned into said Court on the 14th February, instant.

GET VENNOR'S FEBRUARY BULLETIN AT ONCE!

VENNOR'S FEBRUARY BULLETIN AT ONCE!

VENNOR'S FEBRUARY BULLETIN AT ONCE!

With Five Dollars

Imperial Austrian 1000. Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings Four Times Annually.

THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins.

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 200 Florins.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

IRISH AMERICAN COLONIZATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, St. Paul, Minnesota, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Ontario, Canada. Who will forward pamphlets on application.

McFerry & Co's SEED ANNUAL FOR 1882. Will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers without charge.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

None genuine without the trade mark on package. 5 G

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA.

Books For Sale.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED Being a Thorough History of the Land Question. \$1.00 Cabinet Photographs of Parnell & Davitt. 25c Groups of Land Leaguers, 16 Figures, 9x11. \$1.00 Lithograph of Davitt, 18x24. 60c SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Medical. Ayer's Hair Vigor



Ayer's Hair Vigor, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, thin, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired.

The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

STAMMERING. Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years, Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Sores and Blisters.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Bilelessness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Stim Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for 25c PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you where you can get it.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Epileptic Fit Powders.

ASH & ROBBINS, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to cure, should try DR. KENDALL'S Celebrated Consumptive Powders.

ASH & ROBBINS, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PREMIUMS! Every New Subscriber TO THE TRUE WITNESS

Will receive a Valuable Book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases."

The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, cause, and the treatment of each.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric.

Miscellaneous.

\$66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 Portland, Me. Address H. HALLET & Co., 150

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1070. Dame Felicite Goyet dit Bellevue, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

RIHELIEU RENAL Mineral WATER: NATURE'S REMEDY For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Induration of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER: For Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, Pleurisy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

Musical Instruments, &c.

THE "WEBER."

"All Artists give them the Preference." -New York Herald.

"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD." -Centennial Judges.

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraordinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."



"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Papeza Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Abeni, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partially, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathy, the rich richness of the Weber Piano which has made its instruments the special favorite of every great musician."

GENERAL AGENCY FOR CANADA, NEW YORK PIANO CO., 226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

Spavin Cure. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER. Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genis.—I had a very valuable Ramblerian colt which I prized very highly. He had a large bone spavin on one joint and another one on the other which made him very lame.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER. I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. They ordered three bottles. I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genis.—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.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ladd, Druggists, of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweated very bad.

PATER'S MILLS, Washington Co., N.Y., Feb. 21st, 1878.—DEAR SIR:—The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant white sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain.

PASTOR OF M. E. Church PATER'S MILLS, N.Y. 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, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 708 ORAIG STREET. Established 1870. JOHN I. JENSEN, Proprietor.

Bells, &c. CLINTON H. MEEBELY BELL CO., SUCCESSORS TO MEEBELY & KIMBELY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

Professional Cards. DR. J. L. LEPROHON, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.D., M.C.P.S. Chief of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 289 St. Joseph Street over McCall's Drug Store.

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