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VOL. XXX.—NO. 25.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annun In advance.

### WHO IS PARNELL?

"Who is Parnell?" cry Cockney curs—
Those "blawsted" importations, sirs,
At homo, who people den and slum.
But here, who journalists (?) become—
Things void of merit, grace or wit
To dust, e'en, Parnell's shoes unit!
A low-lived, ignoramus race,
To journalism a disgrace—
Of Prejudice the scurvy spawn,
The mask of "loyalty "who don,
To hide what they would hide in vain—
Their shabby parls and shallow brain.
But, Cockney! hear and heed me well,
Azd "who this Parnell" is I'll tell.
He le, what thou are not, I ween,
A Gautleman in mind and mien—
A nation's leader and her pride,
Hor trusted champion and tried,
Who, in her cause, undaunted braves
The ire of Britain's titled knaves,
Scorns Dublin Castle's frowns and smiles,
Its courtly hacks and artful wiles;
Whose patriot worth the world attests,
And on whose shoulders safely rests
O'Connell's mantle, Freedom's gown,
To Ireland dear as her ravish'd Crown!
"Who is Parnell?" Ho's mankind's friend,
To right man's wrongs his aim and end!
For this he's here and for this long
Has given battle to the strong,
('attil his Country's accient foes
Regin to dread his well-timed blows,
This is Parnell, my Cockney swell!
At whom you sneer! but mark me well,
When centuries hence, time in his march.
Sees seated on some broken arch
Of great St. Paul's, sketch-book in hand,
The native of a now rude land,—
Will fond posterity revere
The patriot in Parnell's career,
And grateful give to deathless fame
The memory of his deeds and name!

Montreal, February 3rd, 1880.

Montreal, February 3rd, 1880.

# LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

I am a laborer working on the Lachine Canal at a dollar a day. I do not like the work, but what can I do? I am certain that literature is more in my line, and were it not that my education has been neglected I would write a book or do something equally meritorious, if not profitable. Nevertheless I feel that I have a soul above shovels, and think that with your polishing assistance a letter now and then in your columns would not be unacceptable to the general reader. I have beside me a small dictionary with Latin quotations which, with your permission, I will sling in occasionally to make my writings appear as if coming from a man of culture. I believe you editors do this kind of thing with great success at times. As for my spelling, you can alter it to suit the taste of your readers, and as for my grammar I shall make no apology. Artemus Ward, Josh Billings and Petroleum V. Nasby, the sound Roads Democrat, were not particular in of the name of Myles O'Regau.

Before I proceed any further, Mr. Editor, I afford more at present, but all the same a dollar (\$1) is not to be sneered at. Since I arrived in this country two and a half years ago (bad luck to the Grit emigration agent who enticed me away) the word dollar has been rung in my cars until I am almost crazy. At the street corners, in the churches, on the canal, in the saloons, on the railroads, everywhere it is nothing but dollars, dollars, eteranally, until I almost come to hate it as much as an Englishman hates to expose his throat to the air of heaven. I was writing to my second cousin in Cashel last spring and told him in my letter that if fortune favored, which means to say if I ever became a contractor, I would visit Ireland in \$5 or \$10 years hence. This comes of the force of habit.

The following may give your readers an dea of the universal use of this word, as heard by me in a short walk in Lachine :-Lady-Oh, yes, delightful weather; I gave

even dollars and fifty cents. Contractor-Certainly, take it out; you don't think I'm paying you a dollar a day

Clergyman-Yes, the steeple is considerable of an improvement. It cost seven hundred

and twenty doll—— Tramp-If I had two dollars to buy a pair of shoes I'd w-Swell-I intend going on Sunday. I must

et the governor to fork over a hundred d-Child-Pa, will you give me a dollar to duy a new doll. And so on, ad infinitum, dollars and dimes,

limes and dollars, until a fellow gets disgusted that he is not in possession of a mil lon of them.

I do not like the boarding houses around achine as a general rule. The tea is weak, he butter is strong, the bread is black, the ausages are white with age, the bugs are arge and fat, the landlady is small and lean; he mutton is as tough as the beef, and the eef is tougher than the devil. I have no aversion to the animal kingdom in general, ut when it intrudes itself upon the vegetable stingdom it is scarcely fair. What, for ine sensible stowing himself away in the pickle ottle, and only evincing signs of animation hen he found himself about to be swallowed your most obedient servant. Boarding ouses are queer things, and no mistake. I member working for a German boss in Onrio last year, who said to me quite innoently, "I'll give you four dollars a week ident you, or seven dollars and eat yourthat the Teuton meant board rself, which certainly makes a world But there are more rious matters connected with Lachine parding houses than vinegar-loving spiders. eing sick last week, or lazy, which you ease, I took a holiday, and says the landention of sausages), but, as I am full of nated point. The feelings of the people od nature, I consented. The child-alittle were as varied as their appearances, some as-I seventeen months old—was quiet enough

business commenced. She climbed up the boasted of the entire absence of danger, while stairs; I brought her down before she broke others, with a calm complacency, asserted her darling little neck; she crept into the their confidence in the safety of the passage. her darling little neck; she crept into the cellarway; she insisted upon putting her hand into the fire; she attempted to do all manner of things she should not do until I grew distracted. I tried every effort to amuse her-made faces, laughed, stood on my head, barked like a dog, mewed like a cateverything. My efforts were successful for a Railway, and two common platform time, but after awhile she yelled until I cars arranged with seats around them. A thought she would burst. I was at my wit's protusion of flags, pennants, rosettes and end until a happy thought struck me.

I rushed out and borrowed a neigh-

bour's child of tender age, which I placed motive a preserved seal, loaned by Mr. in front of my protege. This had the de-Brahadi for the occasion, surrounded by sired effect. She yelled precisely in as loud a key as the daughter of the house, and, as I effect. At eleven o'clock the locomo-expected, one voice so drowned the other tive uncoupled from the train and at a slow expected, one voice so drowned the other that a profound silence was the result, so rate accomplished the distance intervening profound, in fact, that you might hear a pin between Longueuil and Hochelaga. No drop. This is a phenomeno which I cannot | incident occurred to mar the excitement of explain, but which I may illustrate by saying it is on the same principle as putting a mustard plaster on the breast to kill a pain that the track was firm and ready for the pasin the lungs; you see, Mr. Editor, it is a counter irritant. Try it by all means before you believe me.

I see some of our boys have given your Relief Fund a lift, long life to them. There winter times are bad here as elsewhere If it were not for the goodness of Mr. Davis and others we would be still worse off, and perhaps be like my friend, who was "all the way from Manchester and had got no work in Montreal say, the contractors are not I admire the generous course your contemporaries (is'nt that what you call them?) are pursuing in succoring the starving Irish. them. (I think I am getting somewhat mixed here, but my excuse is overpowered feel-When I go to Montreal I shall embrace all the editors one after another, com-mencing with Tom White, and ending with the celebrated John Redpath Dougall. They know all about Ireland, and, bless their little eyes, they also know what she wants to comfort her in her distress.

"I've found out a gift for my Erlu,
A gift that will surely content her. (I don't know the next line, Mr. Editor), but Three millions of bullets I've send her," is the

I see by the Posr that the Feniaus are at those respects, and why should I who am not | during the troubles of 1867, a young man a literary character, but a simple individual named Jim Flannery found a percussion cap of the name of Myles O'Regan. geant of the station found it out by some may as well enclose you a dollar for the means or another, suspended the Hubeas famine stricken in the old land. I cannot Corpus Act, searched the house, and seized Corpus Act, searched the house, and seized the munition of war and a jack knife, which he sent to Dublin under escort. The Government papers were all out next day with such sensational headings as SEIZURE of Arms in Bellypoverty, arrest of a Fenian Leader, another rising expected in the South, &c. This shewed enterprise on the part of both he police and press, and did no harm to Jim, who was better off in jail than out. He is

Low working with me on the Lachine Cana!. I cannot write any more at present, as my hand is getting stiff. If you publish this I shall let you have a letter every Saturday, as long as I am on the canal and in good health and spirits, but please don't forget the polish, and above all be particular about my Latin. I think I have only habeas corpus in this time, and that, I am proud to say, without being obliged to look at the dictionary. Every Irishman is a classical scholar in so far as those two words are concerned, because they are very often suspended over his head.

I am, Sir, Your ob't servant, MYLES O'REGAN. Lachine, January 30th, 1880.

# OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

### Crossing the Ice Bridge on a Train of Carp.

The public mind for a considerable time has been oc upied in considering the various reports affecting the progress and welfare of the railroad across the St. Lawrence river on the ice bridge. By many persons the design was considered feasible, but a large number doubted the possibility of a railroad train traversing the ice bridge. There were many objections to the scheme, the first and foremost being the fragile nature of the superstructure The second objection proposed was that the vibration of a train would be sufficiently great to shatter the ice. On Friday afternoon a locomotive was despatched across the river to test the stability of the road, and the trip was accomplished without the slightest evidence of danger to operate to the detriment of the experimental trip. The question of the safety of the road being thus set at rest, invitations were issued to a number of prominent personages and to members of the press to be present at the formal opening, which was assigned for this morning at 11 o'clock. At that hour an immense concourse of people had congre-I objected until it was intimated to gated at the site of the Longueuil Ferry to satiate their morbid curiosity with the spectacle of an immense disaster, wherein several hundred people would be swallowed up by the cold waves of the St. Law-Fortunately for those particirence. pating in the experiment, the proswas not borne out, by actual pect dy to me, "Myles, will you be kind test, and the trip was accomplished in nough to mind the child till I go and buy safety. At one hour before noonday the inome sausages?" I grow pale with fear (at vited guests began to convene at the desig-

suming an air of bravado, in which trepida

The latter class served to assure their weaker brethren, so that when the order was given "All aboard," a heterogeneous mass of humanity sprang for standing room on the cars. The train consisted of one locomotive, the "J. L. Pangman, 15 tons, of the Laurentides bouquets decorated he train and imparted to it a gay appearance. On the pilot oft he lococolored clothes, was arranged with good the journey, and the engine immediately returned to the north side with the assurance sage of the train. All being in readiness at 11:30 the train started on its perilous journey, bearing three hundred souls over the ice locked bosom of the turbid St. Lawrence. On the locomotive were F. Beauchamp are no more generous people in the world engineer in charge, N. Pominville, foreman, than railroaders if they had the money, but and Hons. C. J. Coursol, Monssean and and Hons. C. J. Coursol, Monsseau and Paquet. The start was made under most auspices circumstances, a ringing cheer from the shore sending the voyageurs off on their exploit. At first the rate of speed was moderate so as to ascertain the durability of to do." Never mind what interested parties | the foundation, but as the city was gradually left behind the rate was increased until at such a bad lot as they are represented. midstream a speed of ten miles an hour was attained without in any way detracting from the pleasurable sensation of the trip. As the train slowly emerged from under the shades When I read their editorials I weep tears of of the Hochelaga highlands a visible gratitude that suffering humanity have still depression in the ice was apparent. An ominous cracking, followed by the appearance of water on the surface impressed the never will, as earth cannot afford to lose fear, however, was dispelled by the announcement from one of the managers that the water was only the superficial deposit occasioued by last night's rain. Thus reassured, joility and mirth again reigned supreme, but as the swiftly gliding cars passed the several air-holes close observers perceived a slight deflection on the surface. In mid-stream a stoppage of ten minutes was

made so as to allow Messrs, Sandbam & Henderson to photograph the novelty with its living freight. This concluded satisfactorile, steam was once more applied, and the opposite shore was soon reached without anything occurring to militate against the pleasure their old work, seizing cannons and rifles and gunpowder. When I was in the old country during the troubles of 1867 a young man Vanasse, M P, J O Perrault, L Hurteau, MP, M Bergeron, M P, B Bernier, M P, G F Gallagher, J Coyle, J J Curran, Alda Thibault, Allard and Grenier, and ex-Ald Laberge, H P Alden, Agent; H A Alden, Superintendent; A B Chaffee, Treasurer; Hon Bradley Barlow,

> Mr J L Pangman, President of the Laurentides Railway. The train halted in front of a temporary denot erected for the occasion and the guests adjourned within its welcome shades, where a red bot stove afforded a pleasant contrast to the blustering weather without.

President of the South Eastern Railway, and

Mr. C. J. Courson, in a pithy address, proposed the healthof "the Queen." He said it was a great thing to see the St. Lawrence crossed by a locomotive; it was a triumph of science. The oft contested problem of winter navigation had been solved through the indomitable energy of Mr. Senecal, and he could assure his auditors that a great benefit would accrue to the city through this ice bridge. He thanked the Quebec Government for the interest they had taken in the matter and the help they had afforded. The first toast was then drank with enthusiasm.

Mr. BRADLEY BARLOW responded to the President of the United States." Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU spoke of the Government policy as one of reconciliation, as they had united the counties of Hochelaga and Chambly by means of iron bonds.

Messrs. Senecal, ex-Alderman Laborge, R. B. Benoit, M P., and J. J. Curran followed in congratulatory addresses to the management of the enterprise.

Re-embarking, the party were speedily transferred to the shores of Montreal. Several representatives of the evening papers then accompanied Mr. Chapleau to le pied du courant, where skiffs were in waiting to convey them to He Ronde, thus exemplifying by practical experience the feasibility of a winter ferry at this point. Next winter it is proposed to construct a bridge from the south bore to He Ronde, whence connection will he made with Montreal by means of a powerful steam ferry.

### THE DESERT MURDER. Not Yet Interred-Beloy of Insticc-

Another Story. DESERT VILLAGE, January 30 .- An Indian named Wabamoss, from the scene of the murder, arrived at Desert Village last Monday. He corroborated the reports already pubished. He states that after the murder Brisbois requested his (Wabamoss') son to inter the body. A special constable and Wabamose, with a team, started vesterday morning to bring down the remains of the murdered man. It is hardly probable they will get back before next Thursday, as they will take at least five days on snowshoes after they go as far as possible with the team. Owing to the delay on the part of the authorities, the Indian Chiefs here determined to take action in the matter. They called upon the Indian agent, and offered to send a few men of their band to bring down Hennessy's body. Instructions, however, from Coroner Graham to his deputy just arrived in time to save them the trouble. Brisbois told young Wanamoss that Hennessy attacked him with a knife before he killed him. This statement in discredited. Wabanosa believes that her mother cleared, the door, and then tion and curiosity, were strongly apparent; Hennessy was murdered for his fursion and

### IRELAND.

Resisting Encroachments of the Ballist -Robbery by Alleged Fenians-Further Appeals for Aid-His Holiuess Pope Leo XIII. Sabscribes.

Dublis, January 28 .- At a popular rising in the county of Armagh, in opposition to the service of the ejectment papers, several shots were fired into the bailiff's house, and notices were posted in different places threatening such of the tenantry as have shown signs of a disposition to yield to the demands of the landlords and pay their rent under feat of the constabulary. Two fires, supposed to be incendiary, have occurred in the neighbor-hood. The feeling is one of determination to resist action by force if necessary.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the principal members of the Corporation attended the lovee of the Lord-Lieutenant yesterday. It is hoped that this will do much to remove the unpleasantness caused by the refusal of the Lord-Lieutenant to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet.

NEW YORK, January 28 .- Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., have received and transmitted to the Irish relief funds in Dublin nearly \$10,000. Mr. Parnell has obtained permission from Postmaster James to place contribution

boxes in the post office.

London, January 28.—William H. Smith,
First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Westminster, to-night, referring to the obstructive policy of the Irish members of Parliament at the recent session, said it behooved all to concern themselves deeply in securing decorous procedure in the business of the

The people of Ballyhannis, which was the scene of the recent anti-rent demonstrations, assembled a force to set to work to rebuild a but from which a tenant was ejected a few days since, and despite the efforts of the constabulary, who tried to prevent them, succeeded in reinstating its former occupants.

London, January 29 .- An extensive robbery of arms and ammunition from gunsmiths shops has been accomplished at Chester. The police assert that the robbery was committed by agents of the Fenian association body, which has a very numerous membership in Chester. It is remembered that the first organized attempt of the Fenians was made at Chester, when they sought to carry out a plot for the capture of Chester Castle some

Pope Leo has given 10,000 francs towards the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The Pope has ordered a collection to be taken up in all the churches of Rome in aid of the sufferers in Ireland.

Panis, January 30 .- The Monde, the organ of the Papal Nuncio, referring to the mission of Parnell to the United States, says :- " By the mouth of a Protestant, Catholic Ireland calls Protestant England to account. Whoever outrages justice paves the way for terrible expiations.

New York, February 2 .- Parnell and Dillon, have issued an address to the people of America. With the address Parnell sends to the newspapers the following letter :-

"In reference to Lord Churchill's contradiction of my statement that the Queen gave nothing to relieve the famine in 1847, I find that I might have gone still further, and said with perfect accuracy that not only did she give nothing, but that she actually intercepted £6,000 of the donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute to

### THE FAMINE FUND IN 1847.

The Sultan had offered a donation of £10. 000, but the English Ambassador at Constantinople was directed by the Queen to intorm him that her contribution was to be limited to £2,000, and that the Sultan should not in good taste give any more than Her Majesty; hence the net result to the famine funds by the Queen's action was a loss of £6,000. All this is perfectly well known to students of Irish history, and would have been known to Lord Churchill were our history not proscribed in English schools. The following passage in D'Arcy McGee's 'History of Irish settlers in North America' throws additional light upon the subject:-

" The Czar, the Sultan and the Pope sent their roubles and their pauls, the Pasha of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of China, the Rajah of India combined to do for Ireland what her so-styled rulers refused to do, to keep her young and old people living in the land.

AMERICA DID MORE IN THE WORK OF MERCY than all the rest of the world.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2.—Parnell, in the Capitol to-day, said he thanked the House for the honor conferred on him, and started upon an explanation of the wrongs of the Irish people and the causes of them, which he ascribed to the system of land tenure Every allusion that was made to the help that America was giving to Ireland was received with demonstrations of joy. In the course of his speech he said it would be a proud boast for America if this country should aid in reforming the land tenure of Ireland, solving this great question

WITHOUT THE SHEDDING OF ONE DROP OF BLOOD,

as it could do. He alluded to the fact that he had American blood in his veins, and this elicited a perfect storm of applause. He thanked the Americans for the generosity of their contributions, and hoped this would be the last Irish famine they would have to aid. Parnell concluded at 8:22 o'clock, and the House immediately adjourned, and the vast audience dispersed. At the close of the meeting Parnell held a quiet lerce in the hall, and was introduced to members and others by Speaker Randall.

DUBLIN, February 3 .- The Lord Mayor bas published a letter saying that the Lord Lieutenent of Ireland, in refusing to attend the Mansion House dinner, descended from the Very Rev. Fredk. Oakley, Roman Catholic tions. The derangement causing the distribution as representative to the Queen to divine, of London, and writer on religious charges is removed, and the patient is saved: that of representative of party.

DUBLIN, February 2.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee on Saturday the Lord Mayor referred to the reports of three inquests held in the neighborhood of Parsonstown, wherein verdicts were rendered of death from destitution, and sald no application for relief had been received from that district.

London, February 2 .- Davitt, Killen, Daly and Brennan have been served with the customary four days' notice to come in and plead to the indictments against them.

### THE IRISH FAMINE.

Contributions to the Relief Pand in America-Charles Parnell's Movements-His Desire to be Known in Canada-Bittlag Back at the New York "Herald"-Starvation in Iretand.

NEW YORK, January 30 .- The Globe's New York correspondent says: Parnell arrived in this city yesterday from Troy and remained some hours making business arrangements connected with his tour and with the affairs of the Irish National Land League. At three o'clock he started for New Haven, Ct., accompanied by John Dillon and a deputation from that city sent to escort him thither. He expressed himself as highly pleased with his reception everywhere. He called on your correspondent here, and expressed to him desire to have the Toronto Globe and other Canada papers fully and cordially informed of his movements. Your correspondent informed Parnell that the Globe had been kept constantly posted by special telegrams from this city, and that, as the leading Canadian journal, the Globe had instructed its correspondent to spare no expense to set forth all public events, which includes the re-ception accorded the Irish agitators in the United States. Parnell expressed his thanks, and hoped that all the Dominion papers would deal fairly with him. He simply asked that he have as fair play as is accorded to others who are making appeals for Ireland. Parnell is a pleasant, mild-voiced, gentle-mannered young gentleman, with nothing of the agitator in his appearance or his address. His sister, Miss Parnell, accompanied him.

New Haven, January 30.-When Parnell pronounced the name of the Herald in his speech last night he seemed to enjoy the few hisses which it called forth, for he smiled as though pleased. He said :-

though pleased. He said:—

If the New York Herald has a special correspondent here I want him to be particularly careful to report what I say about that journal. I don't want him to report the other part of my speech otherwise I shall be under the painful necessity of writing another letter to the Herald. Now, the Herald the other day published a map to show the condition of the Irish poor, and as an argument in favor of emigration. The illustration of the condition of the people was true of the western part of Ireland, but that condition was capable of explanation. was capable of explanation.

Parnell's explanation was that there were miles upon miles of fertile country in other parts of Ireland, where neither a house nor a sent by Ayoub Khan to Farah had been dehuman face could be seen. Could the peasan- feated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknasar, who try emigrate to those parts of Ireland there would be no shovelling of Irishmen in a dis- Ayoub Khan is reported to have sent two regraceful state of pauperism upon the shores of this country. Again commenting on the Heratd, Parnell said :-

I am sorry to say that the Herald and I have had a little falling out. Perhaps it is like lovers' quarrels, and womay make it up. The Herald tried to take away my good character as a politician, and now accuses me of trying to take away its good character as a journal; but the Herald complains of my statement that they suppressed the most important portion of my remarks at Buffalo. I was speaking of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the import of my claim was the suppression of the remarks at Buffalo. I was speaking of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the import of my claim was the suppression of the name of committee—the most vital part of my speech. The Herald may think there is not nuch in a name, and that a rose by another name would smell as sweet; but they did not give any name, so it will be plain that my assertion that the Herald suppressed my most important point has been upheld. They accuse me of going over half the country with one speech. Great American iccurrers repeat their lectures year after year, and that is an indication that the lecture is a good one. Now, what is the Dublin Mansion House Committee? We find politicians coming forward in Ireland, and by taking advantage of the condition of the poor, helping to uphold and maintain this infamous system of landlordism. I will say for the Herald, that much abused journal, that it has done our cause good service by truthfully stating the condition of our people. However editors here and in London may be governed by influences of which I need not speak, the correspondents have done their duty ably and well.

### Attempt to Assansinate Roman Catholic Pricats.

Alexander Schossa, a German asphalte worker, was on January 12th charged at Clerkenwell Police Court, London, England, with having that morning attempted to issassinate the Rev. Henry V. Arkell, in the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, London. The prisoner entered the church with his bat on, and fired several shots from a revolver at one of the priests. He then destroyed much of the altar furniture and set fire to the drapery, causing damage which is estimated a little short of £1,000. The prisoner was seized by the second priest, whom he attempted to stab with a stiletto. The police were soon on the spot and took Schossa into custody. The case was adjourned, and instructions were given that investigation should be made as to the man's sanity. Cardinal Manning attended at the Italian Church. Hatton Garden, London, on Sunday, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to denounce Schossa's conduct as sacrilegious, and the attempted assassination of the Rev. Mr. Bakanowski as a Socialist crime. It belongs (his Eminence said) to the category of those things which have taken place, not in London alone, but on the continent of Europe. It is stated that Schossa represents the German Socialists or Nihilists, and that Mr. Bakanowski had given offence by writing and speaking iv. Poland against the organization. schossa is an asphalte worker, and is reputed industrious and sober, but during the past three days the man became strangely morose.

subjects, is dead; aged 78;

# AFGHANISTAN

Renewal of Operations—An Offer to Reinstate the Ameer-General Bright Encamped in the Logar Valley-An Internecine War Raging-A'Report Full of Inaconracies.

London, January 28.—A despatch from Calcutta says that a report of the death o Mahomed Jan is current at Cabul, and it. generally believed to be true.

General Roberts anticipates that the native tribes will renew their attack on the Patish positions about the third week in Feb-ua.y, and consequently steps have been taken to reprovision all the depots, and to provide an additional quantity of munitions of war.

London, January 28 .- A despatch from Cabul says the Ghuznee malcontents, joined by the tribe men of the Logar Valley, offer to disperse if Yakoob Kan is reinstated as Ameer. General operations in Afghanistau will recommence in March.

CALCUTTA, January 30.—Despatches from Cabul state that General Bright, at the head of a strong detachment of troops, has marched to Logar Valley, which has been the scene of recent serious risings, and encamped there, with a view of suppressing local disturbances and combinations among the tribes before they can do serious mischief. Logar Valley is separated by a single mountain range from the Ghuzni Road, which latter place is at present the rallying point of the tribes that gather to the support of Mohamed Jan at the fortress of Ghuzni. The head men of the various tribes, known by the general title of Kohistans, are said to be coming into their rendezvous in considerable force, and Takirkhan, one of the most influential chiefs, has avowed his determination to fight to the last extremity unless the English consent to the reinstatement of Yakoob Khan as Ameer. The Cabulese, however, are declared to have refused the proposition of Yakoob Khan to march at once on Farah, arguing that the season is not yet suitable, and that the British forces are too strong in that vicinity to justify them in taking the risk unsupported by the Hill men. Thus tar it is intimated the operations made in the hope of preventing a junction of the Kohistans in the neighborhood of Chunni have not been as successful as was hoped for, and the situation is regarded with some anxiety, on account of the certainty of another organized campaign on the part of the Afghans, as soon as their more warlike forces can be collected.

London, February 2.-A correspondent at Candahar, after mentioning the disastrous resuits of the strife between the Ghilzais and Huzaras, without the British lines, adds that similar news of internecine war comes from the direction of Farah. The representatives is putting the country under contribution. giments, six guns and 2,000 horse against Ibrahim. Other accounts, however, say these troops of Ayoub Khan refused to march.

A Cabul despatch says prophecies of impending defeat and disaster are published in. some newspapers, which have been read here with astonishment. The data of the writers are as inaccurate as their deductions are gloomy. Mahmoud Jan was not a soldier of great repute in the wars of Turkestan. Until lately he was an unknown subordinate officer of artillery. General Gough never was in danger during his march to the relief of Cabul. Roberts was right when he reckoned on his ability to bring up reinforcements. He never had to fight his way around the city to Shirpur. He had in December firewood for four months, and forage for fifty-four days. The idea of a forced retreat on Jellalabad never suggested itself here.

### A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsborg said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it incarnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

Lennon, January 31.-The Marquis of ingleses, a Liberal member of the House of Peers, is dead; aged 59.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE \_ "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, esc.

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

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR

Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is Dr. HARTRY'S AUTI-BILIOU SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in they operation, they create appetite, and strengthe, a the whole nervous system.

DEFEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MARS.

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a sure remedy. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DAN-GEROUS, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down sooner than any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA CEA and Family Liniment, and follow direcpain and danger.

TRELAND AS SHE IS. (AN IMITATIVE BALLAD.) THE ENQUIRY.

Is she dying? will she die?
Tell me-tell me, friend of hers! Tell me-tell me, included the Baye we cause to weep or sigh? Is the death glare in her ego? Can no human aid be nigh? Tell me of this end of hers!

Must her pale check paler grow?
And the healthful air around?
Must her life blood case to flow?
Is her life pulse beatl g low?
Can she find no place to go,
Where some healing balm is found?

Are her friends so cold and few,
That no helping hand is nigh?
Shall her lovers stand in view,
O'er her white brow heetle dew?
Are they false—or are they true?
Is the dear one grand to die?

Has consumption's ghastly hand, Laid its ley clutch on her?
Has some fever's burning brand,
By some breath of terror laun'd—
Ur some spectre of the band
Placed a killing touch on her?

Or, perchance the air is chiff, That is taking life from her?
That is taking life from her?
Tell me—te.! me of the i!!!
What is it we should fulfil?—
And we'll do it with a will—
To crase this strife from her?

Has her elorious beauty fled -And will ne'er return for her?
Are her hopes and feelings dead?
Have her joys and lovings sped? Are there none her cause 10 wed? Are there none who burn for her?

THE ANSWER.

She is dying—ah! to die.
Sad it is, indeed, for her.
Thousands then would yield a sigh—
But too late the bootless cry—
It would be a living lie—
And of little need to her!

It is not consumption's power.
That is failing in-t on her!
It is not the fever's hour;—
Darker tempests seem to lower;—
Fading slowly like the flower.
Famine's breath has pass'don her!

Wouldst thou that she might arise,
From that couch of death of hers?
Seek beneath the stranger skies,
Where the wealth of millions lies, Cease not in your enterprise, Till you save this breath of hers!

Ask her sons on foreign strand,— Ask of them an als for her! Speak to them of native land,— Bear to them her mild command,— Ah, your work is great and grand,— Thousands shall be paid for her!

Tell them of the fertile vale, Where they loved to roam with Tell them how the poison'd gale, Swells the emigration sail.

Bearing on a pi-reing wail:

Tell them of their home with her!

Then her sons will rise in might, Sons that still have love for her: Shewing in the Nation's sight, How in darkness is in light—

They can hold affections bright Aided from Above for her! JOSEPH K. FORAN.

Laval University. Quebec, January 22nd, 1880.

# HENRIETTA TEMPLE

And she had bid him leave her. Leave her! Henrietta Temple had bid him leave her! Did he live? Was this the same world in which a few hours back he breathed, and blessed his God for breathing? What had happened? What strange event, what miracle had occurred, to work this awful, this portentous change? Why, if she had known all, if she had suddenly shared that share and perpetual woe ever guawing at his own secret heart, even amid his joys; if he had revealed to her, if anyone had betrayed to her his distressing secret, could she have said more? Why! it was to sbun this, it was to spare himself this horrible catastrophe, that he had involved himself in his agenising, his inextricable difficulties. Inextricable they must be now; for where, now, was the inspiration that before was to animate him to such great ex ploits? How could be struggle any longer with his fate? How could he now carve out a destiny? All that remained for him now was to die; and, in the madness of his sensations, death seemed to him the most desirable consummation.

The temper of a lover is exquisitely sensitive. Mortified and miserable, at any other time Ferdinand, in a fit of harassed love, might have instantly quitted the presence of a mistress who had treated htm with such unexpected and such undeserved harshness But the thought of the morrow, the mournful conviction that this was the last opportunity for their undisturbed communion, the recollection that, at all events, their temporary separation was impending; all these considerations had checked his first impulse. Besides, it must not be concealed that more than once it occurred to him that it was utterly impossible to permit Henrietta to meet her father in her present mood. With her determined spirit and strong emotions, and her difficulty of concealing her feelings; smarting, too, under the consciousness of having parted with Ferdinand in anger, and of having treated him with injustice; and, therefore, doubly auxious to bring affairs to a crisis, a as my father is concerned. I have not conscene in all probability would instantly ensue, and Ferdinand recoiled at present from the consequences of any explanations.

Unhappy Ferdinand! It seemed to him that he had never known misery before. He he will regret, he will blame, he has a right wrung his hands in despair; his mind scemed to desert him. Suddenly he stopped; he love you; my engagement, without his adlooked at Henrietta; her face was still pale, her eyes fixed upon the decaying embers of the fire, her attitude unchanged. Either she was unconscious of his presence, or she did not choose to recognise it. What were her

Still of her father? Perhaps she contrasted that fond and faithful friend of her existence, to whom she owed such an incalculable debt of gratitude, with the acquaintance of the hour, to whom, in a moment of insanity, she had pledged the love that could alone repay it. Perhaps, in the spirit of self-torment, she conjured up against this too successful stranger all the menacing spectres of suspicion, distrust, and deceit; recalled to her re-collection the too just and too frequent tales of man's impurity and ingratitude; and tortured herself by her own apparition, the merited victim of his harshness, his neglect, or his desertion. And when she had at the same time both shocked and niarmed her fancy by these distressful and degrading images exhausted by these imaginary vexations, and oager for consolation in her dark despondency, she may have recurred to the yet innocent cause of her sorrow and apprehension, and perhaps accused herself of cruelty and injustice for visiting on his head the mere consequences of her own fitful and morbid temper. She may have recalled his unvarying tenderness, his unceasing admiration; she sion to marry his daughter, without showing may have recollected those impassioned acto him that I am prepared with the means of tenderness, his unceasing admiration; she cents that thrilled her heart, those glances of | maintaining a family, is little short of madrapturous affection that fixed her eye with fas- ness. He would be offended with me he

may have conjured up this form, that was the

god of her idolatry, and rushed again to the altar in an ecstasy of devotion.

The shades of evening were fast descending, the curtains of the chamber were not closed the blaze of the fire had died away. The flickering light fell upon the solemn countenance of Henrietta Temple, now buried in the shade, now transiently illumined by the fitful flame.

On a sudden he advanced, with a step too light even to be heard, knelt at her side, an l, not venturing to touch her hand, pressed his lips to her arm, and with streaming eyes, and in a tone of plaintive tenderness, murmured, What have I done?'\_

She turned, her eyes met his, a wild expression of fear, surprise, delight, played over her countenance; then, bursting into tears, she threw her arms round his neck, and hid her face upon his breast.

He did not disturb this effusion of her suppressed emotions. His throbbing heart responded to her tumultuous soul. At length, when the strength of her passionate affections had somewhat decreased, when the convulsive sobs had subsided into gentle sighs, and I sideration for a parent's feelings.' ever and anon he felt the pressure of her sweet lips sealing her remorseful love and her charming repentance upon his bosom, he

Dearest Ferdinand, you are too good, too kind, too faultless, and I am very wicked.' Taking her hand and covering it with kisses, he said in a distinct, but very low voice, Now tell me, why were you unhappy?

'Papa,' sighed Henrietta, 'dearest papa that the day should come when I should grieve to meet him!

'And why should my darling grieve?' said Ferdinand.

'I know not; I ask myself, what have I done? what have I to fear? It is no crime to love; it may be a misfortune; God knows that I have almost felt to-night that such it was. But no, I never will believe it can be either wrong or unhappy to love you.'

Bless you, for such sweet words,' replied Ferdinand. If my heart can make you happy, felicity shall be your lot.'

'It is my lot. I am happy, quite happy, and grateful for my happiness." 'And your father, our father let me call him (she pressed his hand when he said this,) he will be happy too?'

'So I would hope.' 'If the fulfilment of my duty can content him,' continued Ferdinand, 'Mr. Temple shall not repent his son-in-law.'

'On! do not call him Mr. Temple: call him father. I love to hear you call him father.'

'Then what alarms my child?' 'I hardly know,' said Henrietts in a hesitating tone. 'I think, I think it is the suddenness of all this. He has gone, he comes again; he went, he returns; and all has happened

us; to him, I fear,' and she hid her face, 'It is only——a fortnight.' We have seen much of each other, and known more of each other, in this fortnight, than we might have in an acquaintance which

So short a time, too, Ferdinand. It is life to

had continued a life.' 'That's true, that's very true. We feel this, Ferdinand, because we know it. But papa will not feel like us; we cannot expect him to feel like us. He does not know my Ferdinand as I know him. Papa, too, though the dearest, kindest, fondest father that ever lived, though he has no thought but for my happiness and lives only for his daughter, papa naturally is not so young as we are. He is, too, what is called a msn of the world. He has seen a great deal; he has formed his into their general calculations, and such is yours, Ferdinand.'

Here Ferdinand seemed plunged in thought, but he pressed her hand, though he said no-

'He will think we have known each other too short a time,' continued Miss Temple. 'He will be mortified, perhaps alarmed, when I inform him I am no longer his.'

Then do not inform him,' said Ferdinand.

'Let me inform him, continued Ferdinaud, giving another turn to his meaning, and watching her countenance with an unfalter-

Dearest Ferdinand, always prepared to bear every burthen! exclaimed Miss Temple. | we have been so happy!' How generous and good you are! No, it would be better for me to speak first to my father. My soul, I will never have a secret from you, and you, I am sure, will never have one from your Henrietta. This is the truth; I do not repent the past, I glory in it; I am yours, and I am proud to be yours. Were the he was so good. past to be again acted, I would not falter. But I cannot conceal from myself that, so far ducted myself towards him with frankness, with respect, or with kindness. There is no fault in loving you. Even were he to regret, he could not blame such an occurrence; but both to regret and blame, my doing more than vice, his sanction, his knowledge, or even his

suspicion ! 'You take too refined a view of our situation, replied Ferdinand, 'Why should you not spare your father the pain of such a communication, if painful it would be? What has passed is between ourselves, and ought to be between ourselves. If I request his permission to offer you my hand, and he yields

his consent, is not that ceremony enough?" 'I have never concealed anything from papa,' said Henrietta, 'but I will be guided

by you.' Leave, then, all to me,' said Ferdinand: be guided but by the judgment of your own Ferdinand, my Henrictta, and believe me all will go right. I will break this intelligence to your father. So we will settle it? he con-

linued enquiringly. It shall be so. 'Then arises the question,' said Fordinand, when it would be most advisable for me to to make the communication. Now your father, Henrietta, who is a man of the world, will of course expect that, when I do make it, I shall be prepared to speak definitely to him upon all matters of business. He will think, otherwise, that I am trifling with him. To go and request of a man like your father, a shrewd, experienced man of the world like Mr. Temple, permiscination. She may have conjured up that would be prejudiced against me. I must, form over which of late she had mused in a therefore, settle something first with Sir Rattrance of love, that form bright with so much cliffe. Much, you know, unfortunately, I canbeauty, beaming with so many graces, adorned | not offer your father; but still, sweet love, with so much intelligence, and hallowed by there must at least be an appearance of proevery romantic association that could melt | vidence and management. We must not dis-

the heart or mould the spirit of woman; she | gust your father with our union. 'Oh! how can he be disgusted?'

Dear me; This, then, is what I propose; that, as to-morrow we must comparatively be separated I should take advantage of the next few days, and get to Bath, and bring affairs to some arrangement. Until my return I would advise you to say nothing to your father.'

How can I live under the same roof with him, under such circumstances?' exclaimed Miss Temple; 'now can I meet his eye, how can I speak to him with the conscious a secret engagement, with the recollection that, all the time he is lavishing his affection upon me, my heart is yearning for another, and that, while he is laying plans of future companionship, I am meditating, perhaps, an eternal separation l'

"Sweet Henrietta, listen to me one moment. Suppose I had quitted you last night for Bath merely for this purpose, as indeed we had once thought of, and that your father had arrived at Ducie before I had returned to make my communication; would you style your silence, under such circumstances, a secret engagement? No, no, dear love; this is an abuse of terms. It would be a delicate con-

O Ferdinand! would we were united, and

no cares! 'You would not consider our projected dared to say, 'Oh! my Henrietta, you did not union a secret engagement, if, after passing doubt your Ferdinand?' on the next day to communicate to you our position. Is it any more a secret engagement because tix or seven days are to elapse before this communication takes place, instead of one? My Henrietta is indeed fighting with shadows!'

'Ferdinand, I cannot reason like you; but I feel unhappy when I think of this.

Dearest Henrietta! feel only that you are loved. Think, darling, the day will come when we shall smile at all these cares. All will flow smoothly yet, and we shall all yet live at Armine, Mr. Temple and all.'
'Papa likes you so much, too, Ferdinand, I

should be miserable if you offended him. Which I certainly should do if I were not to speak to Sir Ratcliffe first.'

Do you, indeed, think so? 'Indeed I am certain.'

But cannot you write to Sir Ratcliffe, Ferdinand? Must you really go? Must we, indeed, be separated? I cannot believe it; it is inconceivable; it is impossible; I cannot endure it.'

'It is, indeed, terrible,' said Ferdinand. This consideration alone reconciles me to the necessity; I know my father well; his only answer to a communication of this kind would be an immediate summons to his side. Now, is it not better that this meeting should take place when we must necessarily be much less together than before, than at a later period, when we may, perhaps, be constant companions with the sanction of our parents?'

'O Ferdinand! you reason, I only feel.' Such an observation from one's mistress is rather a reproach than a compliment. It was made, in the present instance, to a man whose principal characteristic was, perhaps, a too dangerous susceptibility: a man of profound and violent passions, yet of a most sweet and tender temper; capable of deep reflection, yet ever acting from the impulse of sentiment, and ready at all times to sacrifice every consideration to his heart. The prospect of separation from Henrietta, for however short a period, was absolute agony to him; he found difficulty in conceiving existence without the influence of her perpetual presence; their parting even for the night was felt by him as an onerous deprivation. The only process, indeed, that could at present prepare and console him for the impending sorrow. would have been the frank indulgence of the opinions on man and life. We cannot expect feelings which he called forth. Yet behold that he will change them in your, I mean in him, behold this unhappy victim oi circumour favour. Men of the world are of the stances, forced to deceive, even for happiness, world, worldly. I do not think they are al. the being whom he idolised; compelled at ways right; I do not myself believe in their this hour of anguish, to bridle his heart, lost infallibility. There is no person more clever he should loose for a fatal instant his comand more judicious than papa. No person is | mand over his head; and, while te was himmore considerate. But there are characters so I self conscious that not in the wide world rare, that men of the world do not admit them | perhaps, existed a man who was sacrificing more for his mistress, obliged to endure, even from her lips, a remark which seemed to impute to him a deficiency of teeling.'

And yet it was too much; he covered his eyes with his hand, and said, in a low and broken voice, 'Alas my Henrietta, if you knew all, you would not say this!'

'My Ferdinaud,' she exclaimed, touched by that tender and melancholy tone, 'why, what is this? you weep! What have I said, what have I done? Dearest Ferdinand, do not do this.' And she threw herself on her knees before him, and looked up into his face with scrutinising affection.

He bent down his head, and pressed his lips to her forehead. 'O Henrietta!' he exclaimed,

'And shall be, my own. Doubt not my word, all will go right. I am so sorry, I am so miserable, that I made you unhappy tonight. I shall think of it when you are gone. I shall remember how naughty I was. It was so wicked, so very, very wicked; and

'Gone! what a dreadful word! And shall we not be together to-morrow, Henrietta? Oh! what a morrow! Think of me, dcarest. Do not let me for a moment escape from your memory.'

'Tell me exactly your road; let me know exactly where you will be at every hour; Temple before his residence at Ducie, very write to me on the road; if it be only a line, only a little word; only his dear name; only Ferdinand!

'And how shall I write to you? Shall I direct to you here?

Henrietta looked perplexed. 'Papa opens the bag every morning, and every morning you must write, or I shall die. Ferdinand, what is to be done?'

'I will direct to you at the post-office. You must send for your letters.' 'I tremble. Believe me, it will be noticed. It will look so, so, so, so clandes-

I will direct them to your maid. She must be our confidant.

Ferdinand! "Tis only for a week." O Ferdinand! Love teaches us strange

things.' 'My darling, believe me, it is wise and well. Think how desolate we should be without constant correspondence. As for myself, I

shall write to you every hour and, unless I hear

from you as often, I shall believe only in Let it be as you wish. God knows my heart is pure. I pretend no longer to regulate my destiny. I am yours, Ferdinand. Be you responsible for all that affects my honor or

my heart. A precious trust, my Henrietta, and dearer to me than all the glory of my ancestors.' The clock sounded eleven. Miss Temple

rose. 'It is so late, and we in darkness here! What will they think? Ferdinand, sweetest, rouse the fire. I ring the bell. Lights will come, and then——' Her voice faltered.

'And then——' echoed Fordinand. He

took up his guitar, but he could not command his voice. "Tis your guitar,' said Henrictta; 'I am happy that it is left behind.'

The servant entered with lights, drow the curtains, renewed the fire, arranged the room,

Little knows be our misery,' said Henrietta. 'It seemed strange, when I felt my mind, that there could be anything so calm

and mechanical in the world. Ferdinand was alient. He felt that the hour of departure had indeed arrived, yet he had not courage to move. Henrietta, too, did not speak. She reclined on the sofa as it were, exhausted, and placed her handkerchief over her face. Ferdinand leant over the fire. He was nearly tempted to give up his project, confess all to his father by letter, and await his decision. Then he conjured up the dreadful scenes at Bath, and then he remembered that, at all events, to-morrow he must not appear at Ducle. 'Henrietta!' he at length said.

'A minute, Ferdinand, yet a minute,' she exclaimed in an excited tone; 'do not speak, I am preparing mysalf."

He remained in his leaning posture; and in a few moments Miss Temple rose and said, 'Now, Ferdinand, I am ready." He looked round. Her countenance was quite pale, but fixed and calm.

'Let us embrace,' she said, 'but let us say nothing.'

He pressed her to his arms. She trembled. He imprinted a thousand kisses on her cold lips; she received them with no return. Then she said in a low voice, Let me leave the room first; and, giving him one kiss upon his forehead, Henrietta Temple disappeared.

When Ferdinand with a sinking heart and a staggering step quitted Ducie, he found the night so dark that it was with extreme difficulty he traced, or rather groped, his way through the grove. The absolute necessity of watching every step he took in some degree diverted his mind from his painful meditations. The atmosphere of the wood was so close, that he congratulated himself when he had gained its skirts; but just as he was about to emerge upon the common, and was looking forward to the light of some cottage as his guide in this gloomy wilderness, a flash of lightning that seemed to cut the sky in twain, and to descend like a flight of fiery steps from the highest heavens to the lowest earth, revealed to him for a moment the whole broad bosom of the common, and showed to him that nature to-night was as disordered and perturbed as his own heart. A clap of thunder, that might have been the herald of Doomsday, wake the cattle from their slumbers, which began to moan and low to the rising wind, and cluster under the trees, that sent forth with their wailing branches sounds scarcely less dolorous and wild. Avoiding the woods, and striking into the most open part of the country, Ferdinand watched the progress of the tempest.

For the wind had now risen to such a beight that the leaves and branches of the trees were carried about in vast whirls and eddies, while the waters of the lake where in serener hours Ferdinand was accustomed to bathe, were lifted out of their bed, and inundated the neighboring settlements. Lights were now seen moving in the cottages, and then the forked lightning, pouring down at the same time from oppposite quarters of the sky, exposed with an awful distinctness, and a fearful splendor, the wide-spreading scene of danger and devastation.

Now descended the rain in such overwhelming torrents, that it was as if a water-spout had burst, and Ferdinand gasped for breath beneath the oppressive power; while the blaze of the variegated lightning, the crash of the thunder, and the roar of the wind, all simultaneously in movement, indicated the fulness of the storm. Succeeded then that strange lull that occurs in the heart of a tempest, when the unruly and disordered elements pause, as it were, for breath, and seem to concentrate their energies for an increased and final exp'osion. It came at last; and the very earth seemed to rock in the passage of

the hurricane. Exposed to all the awful chances of the storm, one solitary being alone beheld them without terror. The mind of Ferdinand Armine grew calm, as nature became more disturbed. He moralised amid the whirlwind. He contrasted the present tumult and distraction with the sweet and beautiful serenity which the same scene had presented when a short time back, he first beheld it. His love, too, had commenced in stillness and in sunshine; was it, also, to end in storm and in destruction?

It was about three weeks after Ferdinaud Armine quitted Ducie that Mr. Temple entered the breakfast-room one morning, with an open note in his hand, and told Henrietta to prepare for visitors, as her old friend, Lady

Bellair, had written to apprise him of her intention to rest the night at Ducie, on her way. 'She brings with her also the most charming woman in the world,' added Mr. Temple,

with a smile. 'I have little doubt Lady Bellair deems her companion so at present,' said Miss Ten ple, whoever she may be; but at any rate, I shall be glad to see her ladyship, who is certainly one of the most amusing women in the

world.' This announcement of the speedy arrival of Lady Bellair made some bustle in the household of Ducie Bower; for her ladyship was in every respect a memorable character, and the butler who had remembered her visits to Mr. much interested the curiosity of his fellowservants by his intimations of her ladyship's

eccentricities. 'You will have to take care of the parrot, Mary, said the butler: 'and you, Susan, must look after the page. We shall all be well cross-examined as to the state of the establishment; and so I advise you to be prepared.

truth. In the course of time, a handsome travelling chariot, emblazoned with a viscount's coronet, and carrying on the seat behind a portly man-servant and a lady's maid, arrived at Ducie. They immediately descended, and assisted the assembled household of the Bower to disembark the contents of the chatoo well acquainted with Lady Beliair's character to appear at the critical moment. First came forth a stately dame, of ample proportions and exceedingly magnificent attire. being dressed in the extreme of gorgeous fashion, and who, after being lauded on the marble stops, was for some moments absorbed in the fluttering arrangement of her plumage; smoothing her maroon pelisse, shaking the golden riband of her emerald bonnet, and adjusting the glittering pelerine of point device, that shaded the fall of her broad but wellformed shoulders. In one hand the stately dame lightly swung a bag that was worthy of holding the Great Seal itself, so rich and so alaborate were its materials and embroidery; and in the other she at length took a glass. which was suspended from her nock by a chain cable of gold, and glanced with a flashing eye, as dark as her ebon curls and as brilliant as her well-rouged cheek, at the surrounding scene. The green parrot, in its sparkling cage, fol-

lowed next, and then came forth the prettiest. liveliest, smallest, best-dressed, and, stranger thun all, oldest little lady in the world,. Lady Bellair was of child-like nature, and quite erect, though many years of age; the tasteful

simplicity of her costume, her little plain white slik bonnet, her gray slik dress, her apron, her grey mittens, and her Cinderells to airy nothingness, and so rather vanish than shoes, all admirably contrasted with the vast expire. and flaunting splender of her companiou, not less than her ladyship's small yet exquisitely proportioned form, her highly-finished ex-tremittee, and her keen sascastic grey eye. one. Ninety years of experience had assuredly The expression of her countenance now, however, was somewhat serious. An arrival was an important moment that required all her practised circumspection; there was so much to arrange, so much to remember; and so

The portly serving-man had advanced, and, taking his little mistress in his arms, as he would a child, had planted her on the steps. And then her ladyship's clear, shrill, and now rather tretful voice was heard.

'Here! where's the butler? I don't want you, stupid (addressing her own servant), but the butler of the house, Mister's butler; what is his name, Mr. Twoshoes' butler; I cannot remember names. Oh! you are there are you? I don't want you. How is your master? How is your charming lady? Where is the parrot? I don't want it. Where's the lady? Why don't you answer? Why do you stars so? Miss Temple! no! not Miss Temple! The lady, my lady, my charming friend, Mrs. Floyd! To be sure so; why did nut you say so belore? But she has got two names. Why don't you say both names? My dear,' continued Lady Bellair, addressing her travelling companion, 'I don't know your name. Teli all these good people your names; your two names! I like people with two names. Tell them, my dear, tell them; tell them your name, Mrs. Thingatob, or whatever it is, Mrs. Thingabob Twoshoes.

Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, though rather annoyed by this appeal, still contrived to comply with the request in the most dignified manner: and all the servants bowed to Mrs. Montgomery Floyd.

To the great satisfaction of this stately dame, Lady Bellair, after scanning everything and everybody with the utmost scrutiny, indicated some intention of entering, when suddealy she turned round:

' alan, there's something wanting. I had

three things to take charge of. The parrot and my charming friend; that is only two There is a third. What is it? You don't know! Here, you man, who are you? Mr. Temple's servant. I knew your master when be was not as high as that cage. What do you think of that?' continued her ladyhsip, with a triumphant smile. 'What do you laugh at, sir?' Did you ever see a woman ninety years old before? That I would wager you have not. What do I want? I want something. Why do you tease me by not remembering what I want? Now, I knew a gentleman who made his fortune by once remembering what a very great man wanted. But then the great man was a minister of state, instead of an old woman ninety years of age, you would contrive somehow or other to find out what I wanted. Never mind, never mind. Come, my charming friend, let me take your arm. Now I will introduce you to the prettiest, the dearest, the most innocent and charming lady in the world. She is my greatest favorite. She is always my favorite You are my favorite, too; but you are only my favorite for the moment. I always have two favorites; one for the moment, and one that I never change, and that is my Henrietta Temple. You see I can remember her name, though I couldn't yours. But you are a good creature, a dear good soul, though you live in a bad set, my dear a very bad set indeed; vulgar people, my dear; they may be rich, but they have no ton. This is a fice place. Stop, stop,' Ludy Bellair exclaimed, stamping her little footand shaking her little arm, Don't drive away : I remember what it was. Gregory! rnn, Gregory! It is the There was no room for him behind, page! and I told him to lie under the seat. Poor dear boy ! He must be smothered. I hope feather? smothered. Here! woman, who are you? know a housemaid You shall take care of my page. Take him at once, and give him some milk and water; and, page, be very good, and never leave this good young woman, unless I send for you. And, woman, good young woman, perhaps you may find an old feather of Miss Temple's page. Give it to this good little boy, because he was not

last remaining link between the two centuries. Herself born of a noble family, and distinguished both for her beauty and her wit, she had reigned for a quarter of a century the favorite subject of Sir Joshua; had flirted with Lord Carlisle, and chatted with Dr. Johnson. But the most remarkable quality of her ladyships destiny was her preservation. Time that had rolled on a century since her birth, had spared alike her physical and mental powers. She was almost as active in body, and quite as lively in mind, as when seventy years before she skipped in Marylcbone Gardens, or puzzled the gentlemen of the Tuesday Night Club at Mrs. Cornely's masquerades. Those wonderful seventy years indeed had passed to Lady Bellair like one of those very masked balls in which she had formerly sparkled; she had lived in a perpetual crowd of strange and brilliant characters. All that had been famous for beauty, rank, fashiou, wit, genius, had been gathered round her throne; and at this very hour a fresh and admiring generation, distinguished for these qualities, cheerfully acknowledged her supremacy, and paid to her their bomage. Her ladyship is a rum one, and that's the The heroes and heroines of her youth, her middle lite, even her old age, had vanished; billiant orators, profound statesmen, inspired bards, ripe scholars illustrious warriors; beauties whose dazzling charms had turned the world mad; choice spirits, whose flying words or whose fanciful manuers made every saloon smile or wouder, all had disappeared. She had witnessed revolutions in every counriot; but Mr. Temple and his daughter were try in the world; she remembered Brighton a fishing-town, and Manchester a village; she had shared the pomp of nabots and the profusion of loan-mongers; she had stimulated the early ambition of Charles Fox, and had sympathised with the last aspirations of George Canning; she had been the confident of the loves alike of Byron and Alfieri; had worn mourning for General Wolfe, and given a festival to the Duke of Wellington; laughed with George Selwyn, and smiled at Lord Alvanley had known the first macaroni and the last dandy; remembered the Gunnings, and introduced the Sheridans! But she herself was unchanged; still restless for novelty, still anxiously watching the entrance on the stage of some new stream of characters, and indefatigable in attracting the notice of everyone not bear anything that is ugly; unless it is whose falouts might contribute to her entertainment, or whose attention might gratify her vanity. And, really, when one recollected Lady Bel-

lair's long career, and witnessed at the same time ber diminutive form and her unrivalled vitality, he might almost be tempted to believe, that if not absolutely immortal, it was at least her strange destiny not so much vulgarly to die, as to grow like the heroine of the fairy tale, each year smaller and smaller,

'Fine by degrees, and beautfully less !

It was the fashion to say that her ladyship had no heart; in most instances an unmean. one. Ninety years of experience had assuredly not been throws away on a mind of remark.
able acuteness; but Lady Bellair's feelings were still quick and warm, and could be even profound. Her fancy was so lively, that her attention was soon engaged; her taxte so refined, that her affection was not so easily obtained. Hence she acquired a character for caprice, because she repented at leisure those first impressions which with her were irresistible; for, in truth, Lady Bellair, though she had nearly completed her century, and had passed her whole life in the most artificial circles, was the very creature of impulse. Her first homage she always declared was paid to talent, her second to beauty, her third to blood. The favored individual who might combine these three splendid qualifications, was, with Lady Bellair, a nymph or a demigod. As for mere wealth, she really despised it, though she liked her favorites to be rich.

Her knowledge of human nature, which was considerable, her acquaintance with human weaknesses, which was univalled, were not thrown away upon Lady Bellair. Her ladyship's perception of character was fine and quick, and nothing delighted her so much as making a person a tool. Capable, where her heart was toucked, of the finest sympathy and the most generous actions, where her feelings wire not engaged she experienced no compunction in turning her companions to account, or, indeed, sometimes in honoring them with her intimacy for that purpose. But if you had the skill to detect her plots, and the courage to make her aware of your consciousness of them, you never displeased her, and often gained her friendship. For Lady Bellair had a fine taste for honor, and when she chose to be candid, an indulgence which not rare with her, she could dissect her own character and conduct with equal spirit and impartiality. In her own instance it cannot be denied that she comprised the three great qualifications she so much prized; for she was very witty; had blood in her veins, to use her own expression; and was the prettiest woman in the world, for her years. For the rest, though no person was more highly bred, she could be very impertinent; but if you treated her with servility, she absolutely oathed you.

Lady Bellair, after the London season, always spent two or three months at Bath, and then proceeded to her great grandsons the present viscount's, seat in the north, where he remained until London was again attractive. Part of her domestic diplomacy was employed each year, during her Bath visit, in discovering some old friend, or making some new acquaintance, who would bear her in safety, and save her harmless from all expenses and dangers of the road, to Northumberland; and she displayed often in these arrangements talents which Talleyrand might have envied. During the present season. Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, the widow of a rich East Indian, whose intention it was to proceed to her estate in Scotland at the end of the autume, had been presented to Lady Bellair by a friend well acquainted with her ladyship's desired arrangements. What an invaluable acquaintance at such a moment for Lady Bellair! Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, very tich and very anxious to be fashionable, was intoxicated with the flattering condescension and anticipated companionship of Lady Bellair. At first Lady Bellair had quietly suggested that they should travel together to Northumberland. Mrs. Montgomery Floyd was enchanted with the proposal. Then Ludy Bellair regretted that her servant was very ill, and that she must send her to town immediately in her own carriage; and then Mrs. Montgomery Floyd insisted, in spite of he is not dead. Oh! there he is. Has Miss the offers of Lady Bellair, that her ladyship should take a seat in her carriage, and would My page has not got a feather, but not for an instant hear of Lady Bellair dehe shall have one, because he was not fraying, under such circumstances, any porsmothered. Here! woman, who are you? tion of the expense. Lady Bellair held out The house and. I thought so. I always to the dazzled vision of Mrs. Montgomery Floyd a brilliant perspective of the noble lords and wealthy squires whose splendid seats, under the auspices of Lady Bellair, they were to make their resting-places during their progress; and in time Lady Bellair, who had a particular fancy for her own carriage. proposed that her servants should travel in that of Mrs. Montgomery Floyd. Mrs. Montgomery Floyd smiled a too willing assent. It ended by Mrs. Montgomery Floyd's THE Viscountess Dowager Bellair was the servants travelling to Lord Bellair's, where their mistress was to meet them, in that lady's own carriage, and Lady Bellair travelling in her own chariot with her own servants, and Mrs. Montgomery Floyd defraying the expenditure of both expeditions.

> LADY BELLAIR really loved Henrietta Temole. She was her prime and her permanent favorite, and she was always lamenting that Henricita would not come and stay with her in London, and marry a duke. Ludy Bellair was a great matchmaker. When, therefore, she was welcomed by the fair mistress of Ducie Bower, Lady Bellair was as genuine as she was profuse in her kind phrases. 'My sweet, sweet young triend,' she sald, as Henrietta bowed her head and offered her lips to the little old lady, it is something to have such a friend as you. What old woman has such a sweet friend as I have! Now let me look at you. It does my heart good to see you. I feel younger. You are handsomer than ever, I declare you are. Why will you not come and stay with me, and let me find you a husband? There is the Duke of Derandale, he is in love with you already; for l do nothing but talk of you. No, you should not marry him, he is not good enough. He is not good enough. He is not refined. love a duke, but I love a duke that is refined more. You shall marry Lord Fitzwarrene. He is my favorite; he is worthy of you. You laugh; I love to see you laugh. You are so fresh and innocent! There is your worthy father talking to my friend Mrs. Twoshoes; a very good creature, my love a very worthy soul, but no ton; I hate French words, but what other can I use; and she will wear gold chains which I detest. You never wear gold chains I am sure. The Duke of--would not have me, so I came to you,' continued her ladyship, returning the salutation of Mr. Temple. Don't ask me if I am tired; I am never tired. There is nothing I hate so much as being asked whether I am well; I am always well.

> There, I have brought you a charming friend; give her your arm; and you shall give me yours, said the old lady, smiling, to Henrietta; 'We make a good contrast; I like a good contrast, but not an ugly one. I cana very ugly man indeed, who is a genius and very fashionable. I liked Wilkes, and I liked Curran; but they were famous, the best company in the world. When I was as young as you, Lady Lavington and I always hunted in couples, because she was tall, and I was called the Queen of the Fairles. Not that I was very pretty, but I was always with protty women, and at last the men began to think that I was pretty too.

Continued on Third Page.

A superbly pretty place, simpered the magnificent Mrs. Montgomery Floyd to Mr.
Temple, and of all the sweetly pretty persons I ever met, I assure you I think Miss
Temple the most charming. Such a favorite too with Lady Beliair! You know she calls Miss Temple her real favorite, added the lady, with a playful smile.

The ladies were ushered to their spartments by Henrietta, for the hour of dinner was at hand, and Mrs. Montgomery Floyd indicated some anxiety not to be hurrled in her toilet (To be Continued.)

### TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

### WEDNESDAY.

Gambetta is reported seriously ill. The Greek Ministry have resigned. Bismarck has returned to Beritn from Varsin' R. S. Sarmatian is not expected until Mon-

Gonzales, the Spanish regicide, is pronounced A weavers' strike is imminent at Burnley, in

Yorkshire.

The Kohistans are preparing an expedition against the British.

The Afghans are making preparations for another attack on the Shirpur.

The S. S. Louisians, of the Cromwell Line, is aground off Grosse Island, Ls. Pome of the Ottawa papers have estimated the less by the Hull fire at \$70,000.

The French (lovernment has announced its continued opposition to universal amnesty. The recent entertwinment in Ottawa in aid of the poor netted \$1.6, after paying all expenses. Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have recovered from the broughtal attack from which he has been suffering.

At a recent meeting in Paris of Turkish bond holders, it was resolved to ask the Government for an international commission to look after their interests.

### THURNDAY.

Earl of Bessborough is dead. Mgr. Cazean is in a critical condition. Walkerton wants a special Tramp Act. Lord Salisbury is improving in health. Au illicit still has been discovered in Hali-

Navigation is partially oren on the Hudson.

Two American thieves have been arrested in Naples.

Rumors are current of the death of Mahomed Jan. Freeman, the Pocasset Adventist, will be

arraigned to day. A cold wave is disporting itself in the Northwest Territory.

A number of Internationalists have been arrested at Barcelona. M. De St. Villier, French Ambassador at

Berlin, is to remain at that Court.

The increase in the German army has fallen like a thunderbolt on Ru-sia.

A New York bank absconder has been ar rested in Paris with half of his booty. At the Quebec General Hospital, on Tues-

day, Miss Lambert took the white veil. Five persons, convicted of incendiarism and robbery, were recently shot at Santiago

de Cuba. The petroleum springs in Hanover are

yielding large quantities of oil daily, and fresh discoveries continue. The State House at Augusta, Me., was

thrown open yesterday, and Governor Davis hopes that the trouble is now over Rumors affecting the credit of the German

American Bank in New York are declared, on careful examination by the Clearing House authorities, to have no foundation whatever.

### FRIDAY.

Gambetta is convalescent. Germany has remonetized silver.

A destructive are took place in Dublin last

Importation of cattle into Cyprus is prohibited.

The Rapid City Enterprise has made its appearance. Affairs in Augusta, Me, are fast resuming

their normal condition. St. John Street Railway, Quebec, was \$4,000

out in its estimates last year. Sitting Bull, with 600 lodges, is reported as

going north after the buffato. A cable despatch from London announces

the death of Mr. Barry, R. A., the celebrated architect. A Russian transport, containing 2,000

troops en route to the Merv expedition, has foundered at sea with all on board.

A fire-damp explosion occurred in a colliery at Meissen, Saxony. Ten dead and wounded were taken out, and it is believed five corpses are still in the pit.

# Rellef for Ireland.

Globe.

To the Editor of the Globe :

Dear Sir .- As the famine in Ireland is considered to be on the increase, will you allow me to suggest, through the columns of the Globe, that the butchers and pork dealers call a meeting of their body and consider the advisability of collecting twenty thousand pounds of good salt beef and salt pork. Many of our butchers | to pay up at once three years' rent after such and pork dealers of Toronto would be glad to a harvest. However, the Colonel issued his contribute, and, I am sure, Mr. Alderman fint; they who would not pay must go. And Hallam would receive the contributions in his the writs of ejectment were duly made out large warehouse near the Market. And I and placed in the hands one Johnny Armknow an Englishman who has twenty days' strong to serve. This man is a retired spare time, who will pay for the barrels, say policeman. He has lived in the neighborthis same man has reason to believe that the | generally popular. But he and his employer, Dominion Line, together with the Beaver and knew that his life would not be worth a minthe great Allan Line, will convey it to Liverpool free of cost; and no doubt the Mayor of Liverpool would see to its proper disposal in those parts of Ireland where it is most needed. Trusting, as every one reads the Globe some

one will take the matter up, as animal food is very cheap, indeed, in Canada.

G. F. FRANKLAND. Toronto, Jan. 23, 1880.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS .- Counsel or the delicate. These to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the carliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling ointment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Diphtheria, relaxed tonsile, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every sympiom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with influ- the scene of operations. They were preceded

Pond's Extract, for beast as well as man.

IRELAND,

Priest, Pensanis, Process Servers and Constabulary - Exciting Scenes in

Dunin, Jan. 13, 1880.

Yesterday morning all the chances seemed to be that this letter would be the narrative of a tragedy, and would record how the blood of slain men had stained the mountain slopes of Lough Corrib. But, fortunately, nothing so terrible has occurred, and so far as yecterday is concerned the story is harmless enough. But, undoubtedly, on Saturday and Sunday everything seemed to portend a bloody collision and a desperate conflict between the constabulary and the people. What conjured the storm? What influence restrained the pent up elements which seemed only piled up for war? It seems to have been the priests, and only they. On Suaday the priests all around Manm spoke most energetically at the several masses to the congregations, imploring them to avoid any collision with the constables, and pointing out that they were simply doing their duty and obeying the law. The language of the priests is said to have been most explicit and firm, and to have included a warning to the people of the sinfulness of provoking a riot which might lead to the killing of innoceat persons. These exhortations were renewed, as will be told hereafter, at a most opportune moment. Maam is perhaps the wildest, most sparsely populated and certainly one of the most picturesque places in Connemara. It is not a vil-lage in any ordinary sense of the word. It is composed of five sets of buildings all told. There is a hotel for the accommodation of tourists, a public house to satisfy the cravings of a humbler class of thirsty souls, a schoolhouse, a police barrack (by far the best situated and best built house of the five), and lastly a " court house," in which no court has ever sat. Manm is about twenty-one "Irish" miles-that is nearly twenty-seven ordinary miles—from Galway. There are three routes to it Two of them are for many miles through wild mountain roads; the third is by Lough Corrib, although even this route ends in four or five miles of a mountain road, over which rocky cliffs tower in such a way that the facilities for obstruction are innumerable. ling in the winding valleys.

WAITING FOR THE CONSTABLES. On Saturday night there was a force of 200 constables concentrated at Maam. Some of them had come by the lake, some had marched on toot, some had been conveyed by those long cars which are one of the institutions of the country and cannot be described. Hs some men were being drawn up and paraded in front of the barrack in the dusk of Saturday evening the prospect was gloomy enough. The first men who arrived saw a frowning mass of many hundreds of men, semed with -hillelahs, pitchforks, scyths, spades and similar weapons; there were comparatively few women and children. The men remained quiet, but evidently watching every movement of the constables. Suddenly a horseman appeared, coming from the direction of the lake; he was urging his norse very fast. As soon as he perceived that he was noticed by the crowd he stopped, waved his arms in a peculiar way, turned his horse's head and galloped back the way he came, the crowd breaking up and following him as quickly as they could. It was evidently a preconcerted signal, as the sequel proved. In about an hour's time the men at the barrack saw the head of a constabulary column slowly defiling along the parrow road in front, which led up from Lough Corrib. The constables had been conveyed by the steamer to the head of the lake. It was their arrival which was announced by the horseman's pantomime. The column was closely followed by the armed crowd, which did not attempt to molest the constables, but looked worlds of batred. They rook up again their post of observation on the hillside and remained there until a late hour, when they melted away rather than dispersed. The constables had to make the best of it. There was not sleeping accommodation for a fifth of them. Most of them lay on straw shaken on the Court House floor, where they

had to pass both Saturday and Sunday nights. THE PROCESS SERVER. The object of this formidable concentration of constabulary was to protect a process server who was to serve writs of ejectment on certain tenants of Colonel Clements. This gentleman is nephew of the late Lord Leit:im. After the Earl's death there was a dispute and litigation between the present Earl (also a nephew) and Colonel Clements, which ended in a family compromise under which the Donegal estates go to the new Earl, the Connemara property coming to Colonel Clements. Pending the litigation the tenants paid no rent, having indeed been served with notices with each party not to pay to his ad-We copy the following from the Toronto | versary. It is generally believed that no rent has been received for the last three years. The Colonel now called upon them to pay up at once all the arrears. This was hard. A miserable Connemara peasant, who has never more than enough to live upon for himself and his wretched family, could not be expected to put by the amount of his rent, while "their honors the gintlemen" were fighting for possession. Still less could be be expected parrels for two hundred pounds each. And bood of Maam for three or four years, and is utes purchase if he attempted to serve an ejectment unless well guarded. All the information that could be had was to the effect that the tenants would not, could not pay the arrears, and that they would forcibly resist any at-

tempt to serve the ejectments. ASKING FOR REINFORCMENTS. The threatening appearance of things made such an impression on the officers commanding the constabulary that they despatched an express message to Galway for reinforcements. Fully one hundred additional mon were sent on to Maam during the Sunday. On Monday morning, before the mists of the night was in motion. About thirty men were left The remainder, some 260, marched forth for is admissible. The process server, Johnny strongest body, which marched in the middle oneg, a district four miles off, which was to be the distressing fever and teasing cough.

and followed by a vast crowd of men and no man malice; my religious principles women; some of the men were on horseback forbid the harboring of such a feeling; and many had come from a considerable dis- but my patience has often been tried. I have tance. The men were all equipped with stout sacrificed muon valuable time and spent sticks; but the agricultural weapons displayed | much money which I could ill afford in the

road they encountered the Rev. Mr. Conway, the Catholic priest of the district, on horseback. He repeated with great force his exhortation of the previous day, and was understood especially to warn the people not to list a hand in opposition to the constables. At length, after wearily plodding over four miles, the house of Thomas Halloran, of Gleniusk, where the first writ was to be served, was reached. The people had surrounded the house, and declared they would not allow the rocess server to approach the door. Mr. Hill, the magistrate who was with the force, then read the riot act in a clear and a distinct voice, and ordered the people that if they did not allow a passage within three minutes the constables would have recourse to extreme measures. But the crowd stood firm. It was a specimen of "passive resistance." Then one detachment of constables charged with levelled baronets. There was a momentary scuffle. some wounds were luflicted, some screams were heard and the people were completely cleared away.

NO BLOOD SHED.

No further opposition was attempted, no stone was thrown. Armstrong walked up to the door. As he reached it it was suddenly opened wide, and the contents of a domestic vessel, evidently kept specially in readiness for the occasion, were flung full in his face. A young officer in a smart new uniform got a coplous sprinkling, and with that the opposition ceased. It was found that in the charge of the constabulary one young man had received a hayonet wound about half an inch deep, near the groin; another had had his shoulder cut. These were the most serious casualties. The brigade resumed its march and the process server was able to complete his work. Evidently, if the clergy had alarmed their consciences as to the sinfulness of assaulting the police, the overwhelming display of force and the firmness of the magistrate had convinced them of its usefulness .- N. 1'.

Practical Joke on the "Times." Great surprise was caused in this city on pesterday by the receipt of Saturday's Times, which contained the subjoined letter, over the name of Mr. dlacCarthy, M P. Although it arrived on Sunday, its purport soon spread Looking out from the police barrack, which in all parts of the city, but after a currency commands an extensive view of the mountain of some hours, it received a contradiction known that there are plenty of cabins nestnot been an infrequent correspondent of the Times, yet, it would appear from this circumstance, his well-known caligraphy is not remembered in that establishment, and therefore the journal has been sadly "sold," and in a mode which must cause it great mortification. The Daily Telegraph, Standard, and the Belfast News Letter have also been operated on. We are informed the communication was also addressed to some leading electors of Mailow, where, as a matter of course, no small excitement was created, indeed to such a degree that had not Sunday happened to be the day on which the hoaz was ventilated, there can be no doubt the telegraph wires would have been monopolized by messages from competing aspirants for the vacancy, to those having services to offer or work to do suitable for a parliamentary election. As it is, we fear this emphatic contradiction will hardly extinguish the incredulity which still exists in the aucient borough regarding the unmis-

takable forgery of its representative's writing : MR. J. G. MACCALTHY AND THE REPRESENTA-TION OF MALLOW."

To the Editor of the Times.

Sin,-Will you kindly find space in your influential columns for the enclosed letter, which I have addressed to my constituents upon the present position of affairs in Ireland? I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. G. MACCARTHY.

Riverview, Cork, January 8. "DEAR SIR-As I have been for many years honored by your political support and unwavering confidence, I consider it your due to receive the very earliest intimation that I find myself compelled by circumstances to which I shall bereafter briefly refer to relinquish the position of your representative in Parliament, and at an early date to restore to my constituency the trust they so generously confided to me more than six years ago. entered Parliament full of hope and confidence, not only in my country, but in the men selected by the people to do battle by constitutional means for their legislative independence. The people have been true and faithful to their patriotic antecedents and glorious history, but how have they been served by their trusted representatives? An utter absence of patriotism or self-abnegation has, I regret to say, characterized the proceedings of the Home Rule party-torn asunder by petty jealousies and miserable squabbles, no organization, no discipline, no recognized leader, every member of the party vainly striving for precedence, half-hearted support and scarcely disguised enmity have been the distinguishing characteristics of the so-called Irish party in the House of Commons for the past six sessions. The attitude assumed by Mr. Parnell and other agitators has drawn upon them well described consures from the emineut prelate who presides over the archdiocese of Dublin, and is to be deeply deplored, not only in the interest of religion, but by every triend of law and order. Is it, therefore to be wondered at that my attendance in Parliament has neither been constant nor regular? My well known and ever fearlessly proclaimed hostility to those treasonable secret associations denounced by the Church has, I am well aware, raised up many enemies against me who have taken advantage in their seditious and contemptible organs of my absence from the House of Commons to assail my character and my reputation; but strong in the consciousness of my own integrity I have hitherto treated such attacks with the contempt they merit. To you, however, I feel bound to give an explanation of my conduct, and the motives which have regulated it. One instance I shall mention to show what I had to contend with. It is well known that I have devoted much attention to measures of practical utility calculated to advance the material prosperity of Ireland. Among the measures introduced by me with that object was a bill for the reclamation of waste and slob lands. Almost every municipality, town had cleared off the hills, the immense force | council, board of guardians, and public body petitioned in its favor; yet, when at great inbehind to guard the headquarters at Maam. convenience I went over to London expressly to move the second reading of the bill, 1 the conquest of Connaught They were found a count out had been organized by divided into seven companies, if the phrase my so-called friends and colleagues of the Home Rule party, and not only was the measure Armstrong, was in the centre of No. 4, the lost, but it was considered desirable to commemorate the occasion after the frivolous The brigade advanced on the road to Curnam- manner of 'lobby' by speaking of my effort as the unreclaimed slob debate.

I make no charge, and, thank God, I bear

tended with practical good I should be will- number of other petitions in which the dising to continue them. As I wish to afford regard of all justice and constitutional laws the electors of Mallow the fullest opportunity exhibited in relation to their previous netiof deliberating upon the choice of my successor, I shall withhold my formal resignation until the end of February. There will doubtless be many rivals for their favour, and should I as one who will ever take the warmest interest in their welfarc-spiritual and temporal—be permitted to offer a suggestion, it would be, in this age of wide-spread infidelity and scepticism, to hold fast by faith and fatherland and to select no man with whom the interests of our holy religion shall not be paramount over all earthly consideration. Thanking you for many proofs of confidence, "I am your faithful servant,

J. G. MACCARTHY, M.P."

The Daily News was the only London paper which was not hoazed by the concoctor of the letter purporting to be signed by Mr. J. G. MacCarthy. That paper has the following to-day :--

In common with our contemporartes we received on Friday evening what purported to be a letter from Mr. John George MacCarthy, MP., requesting the insertion of a circular alleged to have been sent by him to his constituents at Mallow. The genuineness and authenticity, to use two much disputed words, of these documents seemed to us very doubtful. There was no accrediting external evidence in their favor, and the internal presumptions were against them. Mr. J. G. MacCarthy was represented as making confession of lax and negligent attendance in the House of Commons and as throwing the blame of this indolence upon his colleagues of the Irish Home Rule party, who were very smartly vituperated. Mr. J. G. MacCarthy has, we believe, attended conscientiously to his Parliamentary duties, and he is known to be on the best terms with his brother members. The joke lay, no doubt, in putting confessions of idleness into the mouth of an industrious apprentice and abusive language into that of a very amiable and courteous gentleman. On these grounds the pseudo McCarthy was made to declare his intention of resigning his seat next February. The latter turns out to be, as we suspected they would, fabrications. So long as there are malicious fools in the world who have more leisure than brains, and who think that a stupid and circumstantial falsehood is a good joke, this sort of lying will probably be practised. It has been the amusement of unscrupulous blockheads in all ages. In the time of Addison and Steele it was called "biting." The word is a good one for a currish trick .- Cork Daily Herald,

### HINGS AND BAYONETS. Some Statistics that ought to Set People Thinking.

[From the Indo-European Correspondent.]

Some one has had the curlosity to make out the following comparative table of the amounts drawn from the several States by some Sovereigns of Europe for their civil

Will ;		
The Czar, per diem	francs	125,000
The Sultan	41	90,000
Emperor of Austria	**	50,000
Emperor of Germany	41	41,000
King of Italy	t:	32,000
Empress Victoria	11	31,508
King of the Belgians	"	8,215

THE COST OF STANDING ARMIES. The following are the respective military

Russia, actua	al st	anding arr	ny447,370
France,	11	- 14	
Germany,	14	16	418.821
Austria,	tt	ξſ	209,577
Italy,	"	es es	267,449
Great Britain	1,11	44	228,624
Turkey,	ш	tt	130,000
Switzerland,	t ę	u	120,077
Spain,	44	44	91,400
Belgium,	44	ff	46,383

In the above table, army reserves, territorial forces, militia and irregular troops, etc., are not counted.

The army budgets stand thus :-Russia...... 636,446,176 France ..... 552,941,362 Germany ..... 409,769,942 Italy ...... 171,871,736 Great Britain..... 401.495,262 Turkey ...... 115,816,475 

Total ......2,794,248,958 We take the figures above given from a Belgian paper, but, though they tally in most instances with statistics from other sources, those which represent the regular army of Great Britain are at variance with the figures given in the Statesman's Year-Book.

Belgium ...... 41,063,000

Assuming the correctness of these figures the European average of men to money spent ic one man to every 1,133 francs. The country which pays dearest is Great Britain, for she spends in the proportion of 1,756 france for each soldier; then Russia, 1,425; Spain, 1,338; France, 1,240; Austria, 1,221; Cermany, 980; Turkey, 893; Belgium, 886; Italy, 643; Switzerland, 110.

### A Printer's Error.

ALTHATIOLISCHER IS a German word signifying "Old Cathelic," and atthoholischer is also a German word (though less regular) standing for "alcoholized." Readers will see that the only difference between them in the spelling is in the second vowel of each, but that a serious difference discloses itself in the meanings. A German editor has found this out to his cost. He published a letter from Berne in which lishon Herzeg was styled on "alkolischer" cost. He published a 1-tter from Berne in which Bishop Herzez was styled an "alkoloischer" that is, "acoholish", priest; and it was an offensive and somewhat dangerous epithet he substituted the harmless adjactive "alkatholischer," to which no one could object. But the printer has always to be reckoned with in journalism, and this editor's purticular printer gave the word as "althotholischer," thus varying in a very slight degree, if a tall, the offence of the original writer. Why the perversion took place we are not informed. The printer may have mislook the vowel, or he may have thought his own version the natural one, or he mey have heen altholholischer himself at the moment. In any event, the writer and editor were each In any event, the writer and editor were each fined, and the judgment ordered to be inserted in the paper.

### The Awaking.

The example of Belgium has not been lost on other nations. Not only France, but Italy, that country which seems plunged into a profound lethargy in regard to it; own interests, is now awaking. The Catholic Congress of Modona has been seriously occupied with the question of education. The Rev. Father Zocchi, of the Society of Jesus, has energetically claimed the rights of Catholics to liberty in the question of education. The following are the practical resolutions which the Congress has adopted on its representa-

While giving credit to the O'Connell League and all committees of the work for aveling shows, menageries, etc., always carry on Saturday were no longer to be seen. When service of my country, and did I believe that the petitions they have already confected, they had preceded a couple of miles on their further sacrifices upon my part would be at- Congress exhorts them to prepare a large latter. Sold by all chemists, they had preceded a couple of miles on their further sacrifices upon my part would be at-

tions shall also be condemned in firm language. These petitions are to be transmitted to the permanent committee of the work of the Congress and the central committee of

present them to the powers of the State. The Congress instructs the local Roman Committee to elect a Commission, on the model of the organizations established by other Catholic nations, who shall consider and propose, in the permanent Committee, with the least possible delay. the best means of realizing the result of the deliberations of the Catholic Italians who proposed to provide in Italy for the liberty of Catholic education.

Among these means the Rev. Father Zocchi has recommended particularly the establishment in each diocese of schools under the control of bishops." "Thus," concludes the Rev. Father, " we shall have our own Ministry of Public Instruction having at its head the Pope, and as Ministers the Bishops.

In regard to the first article cited I should say that the petitions to which reference is therein made, was based on the Italian School law of 1859, known as the Casati law, and in virtue of which fathers of families may assemble and unite for the establishment of schools, called paternal schools, and also to confide the education of their children to teachers of their choice. "For often," continues Father Zocchi, "the law has become restrained and remained a dead letter by the arbitrary action of the executive; but it remains no less law, and the object of the Catholic petitioners is to obtain its just appli-

cation." The resolutions which we have just read on the liberty of education, have already had for corollary a petition addressed to the senators and members, and signed by the Congress of Modena The parties signing claim the liberty of education as fathers of families, as Italians and as citizens, even as a natural right, in order that they can bring up a generation which will reflect glory on the country, and on the first article of the statute, and the Casati law of 1859. I know that in the principal cities of Italy other petitions of this nature are being circulated, in order to procure

the largest possible number of signatures. Everywhere, therefore, the question resolutely presents itself between Believers and Unbelievers, between Christianity and Free Thought, which side shall gain the victory. We, ourselves, know, while the most of our adversaries on the point have not themselves a doubt.—Courrier de Bruxelles.

### Parnell at suffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 25, 1880 .- Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon addressed an immense audience here last evening. The meeting was presided over by G. W. Clinton, who briefly alluded to the grandeur of our country as compared with the present state of unhappy Ireland, caused by the feudal land system now prevailing, and, admonishing the Irishmen of this land to rest not upon foreign promises, he said :- " Unite and you will conquer." In conclusion, Judge Clinton said :-"I take, with you, hope for Ireland. Its dissensions are fast disappearing, and the day is not far distant when peace and plenty will reign and the feudal land system be a thing of the past."

Mr. Parnell spoke for over an hour. He

warmth of pleasure of the nobly grand reception the representatives of the oppressed are receiving in this country. We would not embroil this country with Great Britain. We must look to ourselves, and gain the public sympathy of this and every free country on the globe, and thereby shame Great Britain into the abolishment of the accursed system of feudal land tenue which has for its city milk, and these are bad enough. Parnell cited the abolishing of the system in Russia and Prussia, and the happy results attending it as compared with Ireland at the present day. He spoke of the driving of the tenants from the broad, fertile lands to the western hills of Ireland, and said that at this time 250,000 people did not know where to procure bread for their starving families. The mention of Lord Leitrim's name was loudly hissed. Extracts were then read by Mr. Parnell from the Herald, referring to its formation of a so-called relief committee in Dublin, which he termed the Herald's patent for the collection of rents for the rack-renting landlords." He said that as in the last great Irish famine no starving person who did not abjure his faith was relieved by the relief committees, so in the present famine no tenant who has been unable to pay his rent will be relieved by the landlord committees which are now being formed in Ireland. "Let us," said he, examine its composition. James W. Mackey Knight, a notorious Castle hack; George B. Owens, a leading Dublin Orangeman; Lord Emily, a whig landlord; Sir Arthur Guinness, a tory landlord; William Digges Latouche, a tory landlord; Lord Menth, a bigoted anti-Catholic landlord; Colonel Taylor, who committed unheard of cruelties at the last famine; Attorney-General Gibson, Crown Prosecutor of Davitt, and David Plunket, late Solicitor-General to Lord Beaconsfield." Concluding he said he believed that Ireland had a right to a nationality, and if it were possible to gain one he believed that every Irishman's blood should be shed in her defence. He did not know that a peaceful settlement could be obtained, but if not the landlords would have to

Mr. Dillon then addressed the meeting briefly, after which Father Cronyn presented resolutions loudly calling for the abolishing of the feudal land system. The subscriptions in this city new amount to over \$6,000, the second largest in this country.

### Robbinga Convent.

Robbing a Convent.

On the 27th uit., a mean and petty theft was committed. A man, dressed as a laborer, rang the bell at the door of a convent in the western portion of the city, and, in answer to the sister who responded to the summons, he stated that he had been sent by a certain from to make some repairs in the roof of the building. The unsuspecting mun led the stranger to the upper part of the house, and then 'eft him to search for the servant girl, whom she wished to remain with him until the work was comp'eted.

On reaching the ground floor she was surprised to meet the man again, who also appeared to be started. He explained his sudden presence by staing that he had mistaken the staircase by which he had ascended. The slater, suspecting something wrong, asked the man why he came down before his work was finished, and he answered he had forgotten his tools and wished to return for them. He departed, and very soon afterwards one of the girls in the house, having occasion to ascend to the top storey, found that a fur hat and two muffs had been stolen. The defectives are on the track of the thief. It is said that the same trick has been played very frequently of late.

It is now an established fact that the state of the hair has a good deal to do with the health. Weak, thin hair, betrays a weak constitution, while a strong, glossy chevelure on the contrary, shews sound health. It is well known that a few applications of Luby's Parislan Hair Renewer work wonders towards the

### IRISH LAND TENURE Comparison with the American System. New York, January 28 .- The announce-

ment from Washington that a bill has been

presented to Congress to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Emigration Bureau of the United States, has the O'Connell League, who will undertake to | led to considerable comment in connection with the Irish land question. Thurlow Weed, who is among the members of the organization, says :- "It is proposed to have land grants made by the Government smaller than at present-40 acres instead of 160, so as to admit of wider distribution. An Irishman and his family could live well by inquetry and thrift on 40 acres of good land in the West. The object of the scheme is to alleviste, as far as possible, the condition of families and individuals. I heard Parnell address a meeting on the Irish question; he stated the case with great clearness and fairness, and has done much to direct the public mind in England to consideration of the question. I see John Bright has taken docided ground in advocating possession of land by tenants. His plan is a practical one, and entitled to favor. The only permanent relief for Ireland is a change of the tenure of land, so that instead of being held in the hands of a few, it may be distributed. The great evil of the present system is that the masses labor for the benefit of a few, who live in luxury abroad. A system of entail, by which the ownership of large estates is retained in the hands of individuals, without the power of selling, should be changed. If the law of entail were changed, land would in time become subdivided by natural process. We had an illustration of the evils that exist in Ireland to-day in the anti-rent war in Albany and Renssellaer Counties, matters being adjusted by converting leases into freeholds, purchased by the tenants, who gave bonds and mortgages in payment. No trouble occurred after the change was made. I have travelled through Ireland, and know the situation there. The people who own their farms are prosperous, while those who rent lands are in poverty. Ten thousand creatures scantily clothed and fed should not be compelled to labor for the benefit of one person, as is done in Ireland. The Irishman is not luzy by nature or habits. He is willing to work at even inadequate compensation.

### Chalk and Water in Milk.

The daily city papers often call attention to the quality of the milk furnished to city customers. There is abundant reason for doing this, and they can not too frequently insist, that milk must be furnished just as it comes from the cow. But these articles lose much of their force by implying, indeed some of them directly asserting, that a mixture of chalk and water is served in place of milk. This is absurd; the most skilled manipulator can make no mixture of any form of chalk, that will be no more dense than ordinary milk, from which chalk will not completely settle, upon standing for a few hours, doubt if there was ever a pint of milk sold in N. Y. City, in which chalk was used as an adulteration. In London milk and other adulterations were carried to such an extent, that Parliament had the matter investigated some years ago. Duct. Hassall, who was officially connected with these examinations, and has probably examined more samples of milk then any other person, says of chalk and starch in milk, while he admits that they may be very rarely used, that It has not happened to ourselves to meet these substances in milk." "Our oppressed people will read with soul Wanklyn, also of London, in the most recent work on the "Analysis of Milk," says nothing about the occurrence of chalk. The fact is, the most serious adulteration of milk is with water. Besides the addition of water, milk is impoverished by the abstraction of cream. These two, the taking off the cream, and putting in water, are the worst that happen to principal object the making of a monopoly to verts attention from these real troubles, to enrich the land-owners while impover talk about improbable, if not impossible isbling the poor of our country. Mr. "chalk and water."—American Agriculturist.

### The French Canadians. Canadian habitants are not, according to the

New England code, exceedingly progressive

people, but with Catholic faith and Catholic morals they live and die in a condition of peace, prospenty and happiness which, if it is to be attained at all under similar circumstances, in equally bleak and unfertile regions, certainly has not been attained by any adherents of the New England system. The Canadians marry, raise families, educate them, teach them obedience and respect to parents, and do as much to build up a great State and a great nation as followers of the Massachusetts school do to unbuild and tear down society. Evidence of this is undesignedly given in a etter to the New York Times, which we republish on another page. In it we read with regret that intercommunication with these States, in making the young men of Canada acquainted with the evil progress of their ontemporaries in a semi-pagan land, has also sometimes made them restive under paternal control, and sometimes tempts them to forget for a moment the obedience which is to make their own, as it has made their fathers' "days long in the land." They are not wise if they so yield to a progress which Americans themselves deplore. Nor is the correspondent of the Times the only American journalist who bears testimony to the wonderful progress of the Catholic Canadians, in the best sense of that word, the creation and conservation of homes which make communities, and of communities which make States. A Quebec correspondent of the New York World recently wrote a letter, from which we extract this paragraph: "If the vitality of the Irich race under repressive laws has been wonderful, not less so is the vitality of the French Canadians. The emigres from the mother country numbered 26,000 souls, and in spite of constant Indian wars, of two wars with England, and of two centuries of feudalism, they numbered at the capitulation in 1763 over 70,000 people. In 1831 the population of Lower Caunda was 511,000; in 1861, 1,111,000; in 1871, 1,191,000, and to-day it is estimated at 1,300,000 souls. Add the French Canadians and their descendants in the other Provinces of the Dominion and the United States, and it will be found that the original band is now represented by 2,000,000 people, who, in the teeth of the dominant Anglo-Saxon, retain unpolluted their ancient language and their ancient faith. There has been nothing in the world's history to compare with this since Israel multiplied before the Lord in Egyptian bondage. -Catholic Review.

### Mr. Parnell's Personal Fortume.

Mr. Paraeli's Personal Fortume.

Mr. Paraeli (says a London correspondent) is not at present a r.ch man. "He has only the life rent of a small estate in Ireland, but he will probably yet be one of the wealthiest men in the country. His mother possesses a large fortune, said to be upward of a million stelling, and it is expected that the bulk of it will come into the possession of the member for Mestil. Mrs. Parnell is an American, and tesides in New York, and a considerable part of her son's time has been spent in the United States. It is necessary, in fact, in order to understand Mr. Parnell's position and opinions, to remember that a large part of his education has been American, and that he has borrowed his idea of the land system from the United States. No man on earth (of the Irish rece) is betteradapted than Mr. Parnell to convey Ireland's pleading to America's heart.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" LE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.3

### CALENDAB.

FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 6-St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.

FRIDAY, 6-St. Titus. Rishop and Confessor.

Bp. Connolly, N. Y., died, 1825.

EATURDAY, 7-St. Romuald, Abbot, Abp.

Spalding, Baltimore, died, 1872.

SUFDAY, 8-Quinquagesinna Sunday. Epist. 1

Cor. xiii. 1-13; Gosp. Luke xvlii, 31-43.

MONDAY, 9-Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25)

St. Apollonia, Virgin and Martyr.

TURSDAY. 10-8t. Scholastica. Virgin. TURBAY, 10-St. Scholastica, Virgin.
WEDNESDAY, 11-Ash Wednesday; beginning of

### NOTICE.

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### Teachers. Attention!

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

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

L'Eclaireur of Quebec says :- " Ireland was not the last place to come to the assistance of Onehec when she was called upon. We recollect one time, among others, when assistance was requested for the victims of a great fire which ravaged our city, the population of Dublin alone subscribed to the fund for our relief a sum amounting to £7,000 sterling, or something like \$30,000."

The New York Herald is now in the zenith of its happiness, posing as the organ of the British aristocracy. It is en rapport with the Marlboroughs, the Dunravens, the Dundrearys, and others of that class which obtained land by some means in the times past, and would keep it forever for hunting purposes, while the people starved or emigrated. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind, and our New York contemporary's own pedigree can scarcely bear tracing to its source, no more than that of the Churchills. It is great and successful because it has been unscrupulous, but nevertheless when its dirty work is done its present patrons will give the proprietor of the Herald the same cold shoulder as was given him by Lord Dufferin, our late brilliant Governor-General, when George Gordon Bennett came cantering along to Ottawa on a railroad train dressed and ready for the ball to which he was not invited.

LORD BEACONSFIELD commenced his political career as a Radical, and many of his friends and foes of the present day are of the opinion that he is still a Radical at heart, though veneered with a strong, thick coating of Torrism. His action in taking the wind of the salls of Gladstone and Bright in 1867, by introducing a measure which widely extended the franchise gave a coloring to this, but at the same time showed a stroke of good statesmanship, for it must be allowed that by passing a half measure, which prevents the passage of a full measure which would be objectionable to his party, was a master stroke of policy. It would seem that his lordship intends forestalling his opponents on the question of the abolition of the law of premogeniture and entail also, and for a like reason, which is in order to prevent a Liberal Government passing a more sweeping act. No Minister but Lord Beaconsfield would venture on such a master stroke. But it remains to be seen if the present temper of the people of England will be satisfied with tinkering at such a scheme. They may not be willing to allow a Conservative Government to handle a measure which they con- her troubles, her Parnells and her Marldemn in their hearts, and only take hold of on boroughs must lie like a nightmare on his the principle that it is good policy to sacrifice A part in order to save the rest.

We print elsewhere a translation from the into the steps being taken by the Catholics of the European continent in educational the past twenty years has taken the education of the youth from the proper guardians of the people into its own hands, and the result is such an alarming increase of infidelity news. "What shall I put in the third ployment on some of the American railroad and its concomitants as to alarm the powers | column, sir ?" said the foreman to the editor. | lines are now submitted to a test as to colors. |

and make them wish they had let matters remain as they were. The Catholic clergy are now making an effort to arrest the deluge and save the people, and the much shot at kings are in their hearts not sorry to see them do the same, and hope they may succeed. The new crusade is called the O'Connell League, a very proper and significant name for a great Catholic movement. The name of O'Connell is almost as much honored on the continent as in Ireland, as was shewn in 1830, when several votes were cast in his favor on the election of a King of Belgium. Indeed, had he stood for that honor his chances would not have been bad, but it is needless to mention that the Irish T.therator had no such ambition, and was not aware his admisses in the Beigian Chamber had thrown their votes for a man who did not aspire to regal honors. It sufficed O'Connell to be king of the Irish heart, where he feared no rival near his throne. His name has a charm on the continent even to this day.

It is with pleasure we announce that on Monday we were enabled to forward another five hundred dollars for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The first five hundred dollars were sent to the Archbishop of Tuam, because the need in his particular diocese was not pressing, but since then the distress has become general, and we therefore have forwarded the second instalment of the our Irish Relief Fund to the Treasurer of the relief department of the Land League, who has agents throughout the island, in a position to know the districts in which assistance is most required. A good many of our readers would, doubtless, also like to carry out Mr. Parnell's idea of forming a fund to enable the tenants to fight the landlords in the constitutional war being waged in connection with the distress fund, and, although such an idea is frowned down by the Anglophile press, or rather the landlord organs, we see no reason why Irishmen should withhold their support from such a scheme, except they want to see the story begun in '48 continued periodically until Ireland becomes an English cattle market. If there be any who wish to subscribe with such a purpose, our columns are open to them. When we say this, we do not mean that there are those who would assist agitation and ignore present distress: but we think they who can afford it might like to do both, the more especially as no one can force them. The TRUE WITNESS is, therefore prepared to receive subscriptions for land agitation purposes, the amount received to be handed over to Mr. Parnell when he arrives here, or be forwarded to anybody he may

Color one tells a story of a English tootman who had got a magnificently patriotic sentence by heart, and was fond of airing it on all possible occasions, in season and out of season. Being once told by a friend of his master to call his carriage, he answered, "I will, my lord; but the man who would lay his hand upon a woman except in the way of friendship deserves not the name of Briton," This is the magnificent sentence referred to. There are some amongst us with more pretensions than a footman, but who are just as irrelevant, and go quite as much out of the way to get a cut at a person they detest-at Parnell, for instance. When a little fib came across from Iroland by cable, ten or twelve days age, to the effect that a Mr. McCarthy had resigned his seat in Parliament ecause he was ... gusted with the action of Mr. Parnell, the Witness plunged at once into an editorial on the great obstructionist and his doings. and placidly informed the pious world that it was the intelligent Justin McCarthy who had resigned. The Gazette and Witness have seemingly entered into an alliance on the Irish question, and hunt Parnell in couples. As late as the 29th our morning contemporary inserted two letters from J. G. McCarthy, in case one might not answer the purpose. But, behold, a wonder has come to light. Not only did Justin McCarthy not resign, but J. G. did not resign. The affair was all a hear from beginning to end, and the member from Mallow, instead of being disgusted, is on terms o cheerful friendliness with Mr. Parnell, and may follow him into he Obstructionist camp, if he has not done so already. The chances of the men that will not follow the member for Meath at the approaching general election in Ireland will be rather slight. At the risk of being considered edious we will relate another anecdote to Illustrate the present condition of the Witness. There was once upon a time an action taken by a man against an acquaintance because of a bite from his dog. When the case came for hearing the defendant said: "It cannot have been my dog which bit the plaintiff, because, in the first place, he is muzzled, in the second place he has no teeth, and in the third place. I have no dog at all, nor never had any in my life." There is now, it seems, no disgusted McCarthy, and so our contemporaries must "seek other charges against Roderick

Dhu."

A Bewildered Editor. The editor of an amiable contemporary, the Kingston News, must have a confused knowledge of geography, or else Ireland and manly heart. We prefer to think the latter to be the true cause of an eccentric heading murder which was committed in Spain on the anything corresponding to it in their writ-Courier de Bruxelles, from which an insight | 30th ultimo, but which our contemporary | ings. Possibly a green field appeared blue | at which the Mayor would read him an ad-He thinks if he cannot conscientiously swell night blue and green are taken one for the believe, receive an address, even if he came matters may be gained. The State during | the relief fund he can swell the crime record other by ourselves. In our days statisticians of old Ireland, just as the London editors inform us of the rather alarming fact that in favor of relieving English distress and a were in the habit of doing before the tele- color blindness is becoming quite common, settlement of the land question. Just as graph was in general use when hard up for so much so indeed that applicants for em-

Oh, just shove in Crime in Ireland, another murder in Tipperary." It did not matter, if there was no murder, there should be. Our Kingston contemporary, while having freland on the brain, and sympathising with the oppressed Duchels of Mariborough in its heart, for one must defend one's own order, 70u know, receives a telegram to the effect that in Barce ona, a rich land owner with his family and servants were murdered, and that two swine herds were arrested for the crime. Under the appalling circumstances, what does the News do. Is heads the telegram, Inc. LAND, and place. Dublin as a side heading and thus Tovenges the Duchess. Now, though in 5re-historic times Ireland and Spain might have been connected, they are not, so at present, and Barcelona is certainly in Spain. It does not follow, therefore, that the murder was committed in Ireland. If our contemporary would keep cool on the Irish question, it would be better for its regard to truth, and its editorial utterances on Parnell and Iroland might have more effect.

### Mr. J. C. Hauley and the Belleville "Optario." Mr. J. C. Hanley, of Road, Out., has written

a very sensible letter to the editor of the

Belleville Ontario in reference to an editorial

in that paper on Mr. Parnell and the Irish

Land Question. Mr. Hanley's letter is not

only sensible but logical, and not only logical but as truthful as it is possible for minted words to be. He goes over the arguments of the Ontario, if such they can be called, and demolishes them with the greatest ease, as such arguments have been demolished a thousand times before within the past month. We insert Mr. Hanley's communication in another column and we wish we could do the same by the article in the Ontario, but our space forbids. We do not know what is Mr. Hanley's occupation in life, but comparing the literary excellence of his letter with that of the editorial in our esteemed contemporary, we would strongly advise that they change places, if Mr. Hanley be willing. Says our esteemed contemporary Now, our objection to Mr. Parnell's remarks was not because we deny the right of Ireland to Home Rule, so called, nor was it because we believe the land laws of that country to be just, but because he had inaugurated his mission to America by a gross representation of the acts of the Queen of England and the British Government." So that because Mr. Parnell exaggerated in his remarks the Ontario pitches in to Ireland. Now, if the Ontario newspaper exaggeratesnot, of course, that it ever does-is that any reason why a sensible person should attack the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum in Belleville? "We admit," says the Ontario, " that many and very grave blunders have been made in the government of Ireland since the conquest, but we have failed to discover evidence of hatred on the part of the English Government or people. The contribution of \$50,000,000 towards the relief of sufferers in 1846 did not indicate a very deep rooted hatred, to say nothing of the immense private gifts that were sent across the channel. At the present time prompt action has been taken in England to relieve the faminestricken people of Ireland." We are lost in enough. In order to make the welcome amazement at the figures and assurance of the Ontario. It is true the English have and his colleague, also a distinguished Irishcontributed liberally to Hungary, Murcia | man, should be received by the Mayor of the inundations of France and the Montreal in his official capacity, as others alleviation of calamities in other lands, have been so received before. Surely there but not to Irish distress. Mr. Hanley is right, and, though the thing is to be re- On Monday evening the subject was disgretted, there is no love lost between England and Ireland. It would be strange if troduced by Alderman Donovan, a division there was. The feeling may improve in a century or so, but at the present time there are few signs of any understanding likely to arise between the dear sisters. The Ontario winds up its rant by quoting a New York Tribune correspondent, who avows himself a friend of the Irish," and then takes the opportunity of pouring his wrath on them. We have seen a great many such correspondents the intention of His Worship aright, it in our time, but would like to know their names and their antecedents before believing their words. They remind us of letters which in times of excitement appear in our local papers, in which the writer after saying " Dear Sir, there is no one loves the Irish Catholics more than I do" goes on to vilify them to their hearts' content, and winds up by signing bimself "An Irish Catholic." You decidedly have the best of the argument, Mr. Hanley.

The Eye of the Future. Those among us who are still young can remember the time when it was rare enough to meet people on the streets who wore spectacles or eye glasses. It is now com- is in the cause of philanthropy." If mon enough, and if we go on as we are at our esteemed contemporary throws out this present, the unspectacled portion of our sentence for the special benefit of the Mayor, population will in the near future be in a minority, and perhaps in another century, always supposing that 1882 will not witness the end of the world, the man or woman moving around without glasses will be exceptional cases. Sciontists, who are just now investigating everything and discovering we take him for, reads the newspapers and everything, inform us that the eyes of the ancient Assyrians, and inferentially of their contemporaries, were not formed the same as our own, and also that there are colors, not to speak of shades, with which they were un- able John Bright, an ex-Cabinet Minister, acquainted. In the paintings and frescoes one who, if he chooses, will be a minister which have come down to us from them again, and one who, if he came to the News has in its edition of Saturday over a the color green is never discovered, nor Montreal, either on business or pleasure, credits to Ireland with his usual generosity. in their eyes, or perhaps orange, just as at dress. Mr. Bright would, we are bound to Parnell is called a traitor now, and an agita-

men, and guards especially. But to return it may be convenient to remember that to our subject. It may be easily understood that our snows of winter hurt the eye, and in conjunction with the glare of the sun showing down upon such a white substance i was given. As is John Bright, so is Charl cause the optic to contract for protection. This weakens the sight and makes the use of speciacles necessary as a matter of course. The question is how long this may continue, according to the law of evolution, without making Canada a nation of eyeless men. If we were not a reading people, a writing recole a people who have to concen- know not what is. Mr. Parnell has also trate our vision on small objects when work- another philanthropical piece of policy ing at certain branches of industry, it would not so much matter. The Indians who inhabited this country before Cartier and Champlain were possessed of good eyesight, notwithstanding the sun, as their descendants are to-day, but then they were not accustomed to making watch springs or reading diamond and brevier print by gaslight. So long as emigration continues the Canadian nation will be able to retain its eyes, but when the great Northwest is settled and the country can support no more, the eye will descend from father to son, growing smaller and smaller each century, until it disappears altogether. We shall then be liable to be conquered by the Fenians, or any fillibustering body with eyes in their heads have conclusively shown that the illustr who think a country which loses its eyesight worth the invading. But it may be that nature, ever beneficient, may furnish us with another sense which will enable the race to struggle for existence under the new conditions surrounding it, as it gives the animals at the Pole a white and thick fur to adapt them to circumstances. This is a serious matter-too serious, by far, for jesting-and we think Mansion House fund, but even to the Duches some of our scientists-Professor Dawson, for instance, now that he has got through with the "ten horns"-should give it consideration. Perhaps he might invent an eleventh it were continually shovelling out mone horn to protect the eye. Something must be for Irish relief. Our sanctimonious contem done if the Canada of the future is to amount to anything like what the Globe predicts for it when its party is in power, always, as we have observed before, if the trump of the archangel be not heard the year after next. That will settle the question of spectacles, and render the law of evolution entirely unnecessary.

### What is Philanthropy?

Our scriptural contemporary over the way is once more at its congenial work of stirring up strife among the citizens of Montreal. It has read the Sermon on the Mount to little purpose. It appears that Mr. Parnell, a representative Irish gentlemen, intends coming to Montreal to make an appeal for assistance tor his countrymen in Ireland suffering from cold and famine. He does not come here to ask money for Protestant Irishmen or for Catholic Irishmen, but for Irishmen pure and simple, although he is himself a Protestant. Now, as a large portion of the people, not only of this city, but of the Dominion of Canada, are Irishmen or the descendants of Irishmen, it is but natural they should wish to give a cordial welcome to a distinguished countryman coming here on such a mission. That they do earnestly desire it is plain more general, they desire that Mr. Parnell is nothing extraordinary in all this. cussed in the Council, and on a motion, inwas taken, which resulted in a tie; whereupon his Worship the Mayor exercised his right of throwing a casting vote, which he did in favor of Alderman Donovan's resolution, with the understanding, however, that he was to approve of the address to Mr. Parnell before he consented to present it in his official capacity. Now, if we interpret is, that if any disloyal sentiments towards the Sovereign or her Government be embodied in the address, he will refuse to read it; but if, on the contrary, it be such as recommends itself to his judgment as being constitutional and philantrophic, His Worship will read and present the address with pleasure. At this stage in steps our friend, the Witness, with rage in its heart and meaningless mutterings on its lips, to explain the situation and prejudice the citizens against Mr. Parnell. "If," says the Witness, with its usual absence of logic when excited, "for purely philanthropic purposes a man may foment sedition, repudiation and crime, then Mr. Parnell's mission it must take it for granted His Worship is an idiot, whereas we all know he is not, but, on the contrary, a highly intelligent man, and one well worthy of filling the high position of Chief Magistrate of Canada's greatest city. Mayor Rivard, as the intelligent gentleman knows that one of the greatest if not the very greatest living Englishmen, fully endorses the policy of Parnell and the land question. We allude to to the Right Honorwould certainly receive a public reception, to influence the public opinion of Montreal

This is absolutely necessary as regards brakes- the disestablishment of the Irish Church; a the settlement of the latter question, vest rights were interfered with and lands tak from certain parties, for which compensation Stewart Parnell. They both recommend th the land be sold to the tenants; the on material difference between them being th the Irishman advised his countrymen not pay their rents, if by paying them the placed themselves in danger of dying bunger. If that is not pure philanthropy w view, which is to collect money for the lan agitation, white he at the san time advises that immediate assistant be given to the sufferers. One do not in the least interfere with th other. We need scarcely inform the May that a land agitation is strictly constitution in Ireland as well as in Canada, and that if were not Mr. Parnell would long ago have been arrested by the British Governmen The Witness would, of course, be delighted make the Mayor of Montreal adopt the unenv able role of a landlord partizan by insultin the Irish people of Montreal and of Canad but we give him credit for a better head an heart than our contemperary. We think w ous Irishman about paying us a visit coming for a philanthropical purpose, if ph funthropy consists of giving food to the starving and placing them in a position t starve no more. But, before concluding, w would like to say a few words. The Witne has, all through, done its best to prevent pople whom it influences from giving mone not only to the Irish Land League and th of Marlborough fund-to any fund at alland yet it advises, and howls and foam in the mouth, and quotes Scripture, as porary, after (presumably) baring the whit of its eyes, winds up its bitterly unchristia editorlal :- "God sends affliction to dra men's hearts to each other, and not to affor occasions of ill-will." to to, blasphemer what do you know about God or charity of good-will? Take care that God may no send you punishment, even in this world, fo your vile hypocrisy, O whited sepulchre and perverted of Scriptural phases that you are.

Afraias in Europe are growing still mor warlike despite the protestations of diplo matists. A year ago it was complained that the armaments were unbearable, that taxs tion could not possibly be increased, but the simple people had to learn what ambitious despots could do when lust of conquest or fear of a surprise urged 'hem. Russia is increas ing her army. Germany is increasing he army, so is France, so is Italy, and those wh cannot are trembling for their existence Prince Bismarck has put a tax on newspaper advertisements. One of the German Princes oas gone to Italy to negotiate an alliance Russia and Franco are coquetting with each other over the shoulders of Germany, and Bismarck, it is said, is seriously uneasy, as well he may be. Russia took warning by the fate which befel Austria and France. He statesmen are too cunning to be caught napping. Every one knows the shock must come, and come in all probability in the spring. Only a miracle can prevent it.

'All is prepared, the fire, the sword, the men, To wield them in their terrible array."

As for disarmament, it is absurd. His tory tells us such a thing has never ye taken place until after a trial of battle. I may be that Gormany, feeling Austria and herself are no match for France and Russia. wishes to bring over Italy to their side, which is not impossible, as that faithless nation has no policy but extension, and will fall in with the highest bidder. Bismarck may induce Austria to part with Trente and Trieste for the Italian alliance, for which she could be compensated by perhaps anothor large slice of Turkey. Italy can throw 300,000 men into the field, who are by no means bad fighters. It was the Italian alliance enabled Prussia to double up her present ally in such a short time in 1866. No matter how alliances go the battle cloud is likely to burst, and such a cloud as has not been witnessed since the Napoleonic wars.

# 'True Witness" Irish Relief

	usual absence of logic when excited,	Fund,		J. Hamill, St. David's Lane
1	"for purely philanthropic purposes a	<del></del>		John O'Hearn
1	man may foment sedition, repudiation	The Proprietors and Employees of		F. J. Tobin, North Lancaster
•	and crime, then Mr. Parnell's mission	the Post and Tare Witness \$100	00	James McLeish
	is in the cause of philanthropy." If	A Lady (per Mr. O'Leary) 4	00	A. Friend
		P. S. Gendron, Prothonotary 5	00	Widow Ann Quinn
	our esteemed contemporary throws out this	, and the daily transfer to the transfer to th	00	Wm. R. McDonald
•	sentence for the special benefit of the Mayor,	Francis Kennedy	50	John Doran, Pembroke
1	it must take it for granted His Worship is an	John Kennedy	50	James Scullion
	idiot, whereas we all know he is not, but, on		00	Thomas Bahen
	the contrary, a highly intelligent man, and		00	James Dooley, Cote St. Louis
'		James Foley, Esq., dry goods mer-		James Wilson
	one well worthy of filling the high position		00	John Wilson
i	of Chief Magistrate of Canada's greatest city.	o dettob atottication	00	Timothy Quinn
١	Mayor Rivard, as the intelligent gentleman	coorgo Ottatao	00	Patrick Galvin
.	we take him for, reads the newspapers and		00 50	Mr. O'Brien
	knows that one of the greatest if not the	James Conroy	00	Matthew Dooley, Antigonish T. Brennan
	· ·		00	Wm. Coady
1	very greatest living Englishmen, fully en-		00	John Conners
ļ	dorses the policy of Parnell and the land		00	Wm. Lacoy
ı	question. We allude to to the Right Honor-		00	John Downey, King street
1	able John Bright, an ex-Cabinet Minister,		00	Timothy Keogh
۱	one who, if he chooses, will be a minister	l =	00	John Kelly, Clothier, 208 Notre Dame
l	again, and one who, if he came to		00	street
I	•	Thos. Styles 5	00	Mary E. Murphy
Ì	Montreal, either on business or pleasure,	Patrick Kavanagh 4	00	Hugh McGuire
١	would certainly receive a public reception,		00	Widow McGulre
I	at which the Mayor would read him an ad-		00	J.C
Ī	dress. Mr. Bright would, we are bound to		00	John Trainer
Ī	believe, receive an address, even if he came		00	Mrs. Trainer
ŀ	to influence the public opinion of Montreal		00	Eliza Doran
i	,		00	Bessie Ryan, Coatlooke.
l	in favor of relieving English distress and a		00	Wm. Morrison, New York
ı	settlement of the land question. Just as			Owen Tansey
	Parnell is called a traitor now, and an agita-			P. Kenna
1	tor, Mr. Bright was called a knave and a			Michael Stack
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		~ v 1	

ьd	Montrealer (in Portland)
in	Arthur Feron, carpenter
ed en	Michael Murphy
on	Patrick Rafferty
es at	Mathew Foley
15	Mr. John Scott
at to	Thomas McElligot, 40 Hermine st
<b>By</b>	Dames pergin; people tree tree tree tree tree tree tree tr
of re	M. John Johnston
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08 36	Thomas Clune
or	James Donnelly, carter
al it	Thos O'Keefe
ľ¢	Matthew Horner Matthew Byrne
it. to	John Collins
i-	Mrs. C. Crowley
g	Wm. Brennan
a, ıd	Thomas Dineen
re	John Power.
ri Is	C. Cronin
i-	James J. Walsh
ic to	Frank Creen
m	Patrick O'Reilly
38 D-	Joseph Doyle
y.	Michael Clarke
ie SB	Edw. Scullion
- -	Hugh Curran, William st
if	Edward Moore, Longue Point Katie Frances O'Reilly, Calumet, P.Q.
r	Mr. P. Allen, Calumet
1-	Thomas Finn
e n	John Fox. Prince street
M.	A Working Girl
d ;;	James Carroll
7(	Charles Lynch
ot or	M. Conway, Superintendent Lachine
d	Canal
	Thomas W. Harrington, engineer
e	John White
)-	Alex. McCambridge
it i-	Michael Cullen, Amherst street Hugh Gavin
e	Alex Grant
3	Joseph Dwinson Valleyfield
<b>;-</b>	Stephen Joseph Young
0	A Montreal Servant Girl
۶.	P. McRory Mrs. William Conroy
r s	D. Harrigan, Outremont
,	James McAleese
h d	Mrs. George King
ı	A. Maher P. Martin
e r	John Joseph State
t	Patrick Scully, Cote St. Louis Mrs. Annie Lowrey, Martinsburg
	John Norton
	John McLaughlan
	John KelcherJohn Conway
-	Peter Sullivan
t	D. McGrath
۱ ا	D. O'Connor, Montreal Post Office
۱:	Matthew Dineen
<u>'</u>	Michael McGuen Patrick Fitzpatrick
	Michael Bahen
	James Osborne
	France
$\cdot  $	J. J. Curran
	John Brady, St. Lamberts
	Clergyman, Epiphanie
	Misses Mahoney
.	John Flynn, Ethel, Ont
l	Miss Ann KinsellaLawrence Flynn
	M. McMahon, 36 St. Maurice street
١.	John Moore

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John McGrath, Lachine	2	ì
Martin Brennan		
John Crows	10	
Martin Gilligan	3	
M O'T.	1	(
Detrick McKenns	5	•
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John Slavin, Burritt's Rapids	3	(
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Thomas Green, St. Charles Borrommee		
tanger	5	(
1 Woman from Tyrone	1	(
Alex. Shannon	10	(
Robert McKeown	1	(
William John Connolly	2	(
Mirs. Chas. O'Brien	2	í
Mrs. Chas. Obligation	-	
Little Mary Joseph Marian	2	ì
Michael Hargidon	3	ì
Patrick McGowan	5	
P. McKenna, Cote des Neiges	()	(
Master Aibert Cawthorne		
1 P. Smith's Falls	- 1	(
i O'Far; ell	• 5	(
John Joyner	10	(
James Quinn, Cote des Neiges	5	(
Judge Doherty	10	(
James Wall	25	(
Alphonse Lesperance	2	(
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Miss Mary A. O'Donnell, Quebec	5	ì
Patrick McGreevy	- 2	
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Peter Donovan, Jr	ł	•
Miss Mary McNally	1	•
Richard Gahau	.7	4
Daniel Mahoney	1	(
John Mahoney	1	(
T. L. D	5	(
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Little Boys R. C. school, Alexandria	2	ĺ
Thomas B. Consedine	2	ì
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Widow Ml. Whelan		
H Delahanty	5	(
John Sherman, St. George street	ı	(
Joseph Laverty	5	ŧ
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COMPLEADERCE		

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Post and Tave WITNESS.

DEAR Sin,-A subscription list was opened in this parish on Monday last to add to the Post Irish Relief Fund." The sum of one hundred dollars was realized the first day. The movement was originated by W. Edwards, Esq., a popular Protestant gentleman from the banks of the Tay, who is respected sterling qualities and frank demeanor. Mr. Edwards is being assisted by A. A. Ferguson, Esq., M.D., and P. Brady, Esq., J.P. Believe me, dear sir,

Yours sincerely, St. ASTOINS ABBE. )

The Legend of San Jose.

January , 28th, 1880 . 1

The doors of the mission of San Jose Were kept wide open the five long day. That every man with h's load of sin Might there, whenever he chose, come in. But a day there came when the porter stared As a boy came in—who was golden baired—Whose face was pole, as of someone dead; "Are Maria" was a 1 he said.

The fathers shared the awe that he felt.
As the boy walked into the church and knelt—
And they needs must move that the boy might

To the altar's steps at the great High Mass. The abbot trembled and he knew not why,

As soon as he saw that the boy was by; Though the Mass had never appeared so grand He raised the Host with a shaking hand.

At the missa est the brothren rose; Now down to the boy the abbot goes "That comes to the mission of San Jose?"

The child grew tal'er—his pale young face Took on the glory of saintly grace; And he smiled, and the smile wasso strange and

sweet. The abbot and all knot down at his feet.

Then a strain of music was heard above Whose burden was faith and whose key was love, And the awe struck frings looked up—in vain They nover beheld the boy again.

Twas the Saint himself, who had come to see How faithful and loyal bis monks might be— And there, at his mission, still yet to-day They tell you the legend of San Jose.

# "ORIGINAL SIN.

(Substance of a Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Moere, delivered in St. John's Church, Georgetown, Ky., December 21, 1879.)

Were I to ask any of those children that attend catechism here on Sundays: What is Original Sin? he would readly answer: It is the sin in which we were born. And were I have been perpetuated from year to year and to again inquire: llow came we to be born in from century to century by an organized corps sin? he would reply: By Adam's sin in cat- of living teachers. Let it also be borne in mind ing the forbidden fruit. Should I still continue, wishing to know how that sin may be blotted out, he would say: By the merits of ing was only a part of their duty, for, just as Christ applied to the soul through the Sacrament of Baptism. Now, that child knew been made, a bishop was at once ordained everything that is essential be should under- and a church established. The bishops in stand of Original Sin. He is aware that there the churches thus established in the early is such an evil, and has a knowledge of the days, taught all and only what they had heard means by which one may be liberated from it. from the apostles, and thus the divine tradi-By his answer he points out, and calls atten- tion was sent down through living channels. tion to the two great hinges on which hangs the entire Christian system, viz : the sin of ling the succession in the Roman Church; for Adam, which we inherit; and the justification it is the only one of the apostolic churches to which we are also heirs, through the love that has an uninterrupted line of bishops to of God and the sufferings of his only begotten our own day. Now let us suppose that some Were a stranger to continue still farther and demand of that child a reason for the | whether or not he believes in the doctrine of faith that is in him, he would most likely say: "I believe all that I have told you concerning he does; and if asked why, he might teply: Original Sin, because the Catholic Church teaches it; and if you want any more information ask our pastor." Here, also, I may observe that considered in the abstract, the child's answer is the very best that can be given. He points to the authority of the Catholic Church and to a living individual, commissioned to explain what the Church teaches. Of course the chief motive for our belief, not only in Original Sin, but in every other tenet of our til we came to Peter. Were the question put holy faith, is because it is a truth revealed by God; yet the certain knowledge of that fact, viz: that it is a revelation, comes to us through the Church, and through her alone.

some one, desirous of learning what the Ca- taught me so to believe." This line of argutholic Church teaches regarding Original Sin, ment which I have indicated can be used by this. I would explain to him in the first striped garb would betray him before he had and, in case he refused to believe, I would believes in Original Sin, and he would un-

then suggest some motives of credibility. Now, the doctrine of the Church touching But ask him to prove the Bible-its authen-Original Sin is found in a clear and concise ticity, integrity, veracity and inspiration, and manner in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th canons of he is at completely at sea. justice in which he was created; that he in- swered.

curred thereby the wrath of God, death, and captivity under the Empire of Satan. That he transmitted to his descendants, not alone death and bodily infirmity, but also sin, which is the death of the soul. That this sin, which is proper and personal to each one, cannot be blotted out save by the merits of Jesus Christ. That its stain is entirely effaced by Baptism.

Such, then, is the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the question of Original Sin; and more than what I have given she does not teach; though our theologians dispute with one another on various other minor points. I the contemplation of secondary matters.

In a word, I am going to show you that the doctrine of Original Sin is a truth revealed by God; and that no one can doubt or deny it without sacrificing the integrity of the

faith. Let us, therefore, consider some of the principal motives of credibility, or, in other words the reasons, on account of which one should be prepared to admit the truth of all that the

Church teaches on this subject. For a Catholic, the great and all-sufficient mative for believing, not only this but every other doctrine in the deposit of faith, is the authority of the Church. Hence, when one of the faithful is in doubt about any point of belief, he simply goes to the nearest priest and inquires of him what the Church toaches in regard to it; and, when informed, his soul is at peace for ave and forever on the subject.

But, for the benefit of those who may not have the plentitude of faith, it may be necessary that I briefly consider what this Catholic Church is whose authority is a sufficient motive of credibility.

The Catholic Church is a Society founded by Jesus Christ for the purpose of preserving pure and propagating amongst men, until the end of time, all that He. in the days of his flesh, taught the world. It is made up for two parts, distinct by divine right, vix : of a hierarchy composed of bishops, priests and deacons; and of a laity. The hierarchy, which is the ruling and teaching element in the Church, was created and organized by Christ in person, and the Apostle Peter was placed at its head, acquiring thereby a primacy not alone of honor but also of jurisdiction over the entire Church. "Thou art Peter," said Christ to him, "and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. An I I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound also in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt locse on earth shall be loosed also in heaven. (Matt. xvi. 18, 19.)

It is also a fact of history, beyond question, and esteemed by all denominations for his that this same Apostle Peter has had, even to our own day, successors in an unbroken line : which establishes before the eyes of all men the relation of cause and effect between Christ and that Church of which each successor of Peter was in "his day the visible head.

Now, as Christ needed not the testimony of man to establish the truth of his divinity: (John v. 34) as he was self-sufficient, in the primary and true sense of the word, as the works themselves which he did gave testimony of him, that the Father had sent him; (John v. 26) so the Catholic Church which he founded, and through which he continues, so to speak, still to live amongst us, needs no outside testimony to establish her right to exist in the world and to teach mankind. Her existence for the past eighteen centuries and upwards, surviving, as she has done, the shock of ages, whilst around her the most powerful empires have crumbled, shows that she is not the work of man. Her conversion of the civilized world from paganism to Christlanity, not by the sword nor by any violent means, but by the preach-ing of the Gospel, is a standing proof that Gol has been with her. The extraordinary sauctity of thousands of her children, and the gift of miracles which she displays, may well cause the passer-by to halt a self: really the finger of God is here. The Church, with her Divine Head, who has promised never to abandon her, (Matt. xxviii. 20) is also self-sufficient. Such then, is the witness that bears testimony to the doctrine of Original Sin.

Now, some one may say: I grant that the character of the witness is above suspicion: and the only thing that troubles me is to know how the Church itself came to discover that men are born in sin. This is just what I now wish to explain to you. I wish to show you how she came by that knowledge. Christ as we learn from John xv. 15, made known to the apostles all things that He Himself had heard of the Father; and among other doctrines this same one relating to Original Sin. But who were the apostles? They were the first bishops of the Catholic Church; and as they had been taught by Christ certain truths, which constitute the deposit of faith, so they were commanded by Him to choose out other faithful men whom, after due instruction, they also sent to instruct and ordain others. Thus, up to our own day, the doctrines taught by Christ that the apostles did not merely go through the pagan world and preach to the people: preacksoon as a sufficient number of converts had I can best illustrate this point for you by takone should ask the present Pope Leo XIII. Original Sin. He would certainly reply that "Because my predecessor in this chair, Pius IX , taught so, and the doctrine was believed by the entire Church.' Suppose the same question had been asked, in his day, of Pus IX He might answer in the same strain: "Because my prodecessor, Gregory XVI, taught it." And so we may conceive the like question as put to each and every Pope,

and the answer would always be the same, unto him, in his day, he would certainly reply. "I believe in the doctrine of Original Sin: and, if asked why, he would answer, " because Christ, who said He was the Son of God, and Let us suppose then for a moment that proved the same by rising from the dead, should come to me in a friendly way to ask a Catholic, and by a Catholic only. It would for information on the subject. What would be worse than useless for a sectarian to attempt my method of procedure? It would be tempt to get to the apostles by it. His place exactly what the Church maintains; gotten far from home. Ask a sectarian if he dertake to prove it to you out of the Bible.

V. Session of the Council of Trent. In these The continuous tradition of the Roman it is declared that Adam, by his sin in eating the forbidden fruit, lost that holiness and my mind, an argument that cannot be an-

Furthermore, the Catholic Church is so organized that it would be simply impossible for any one to introduce a new doctrine, or deny an old one, without being at once challenged and brought to an account. Let me illustrate this to you by an example; Suppose a stranger were to come to this town, and after telling the people that he is a Catholic, and wishes to remain one, his ancestors before him having all been members of the true Church, should then go around proclaiming openly that Baptism should be administered not with water, but with fire. How long do you suppose will not refer to these now, for I wish to draw your attention to the main issue, and thus would come to hear of it, and it would be my keep your ideas from becoming confused in duty to prevail on him to leave off teaching false doctrines; and, in case he refused, I would be obliged to publicly cut him off from the assembly of the faithful, that he might not deceive the simple and unwary. Suppose it were not a layman, but even a bishop, that began to teach new doctrines. How long would be be allowed to continue? Not long. The Pope, who has care of all the churches, would soon bring him to a halt and to his senses. And by the mercy of God we know that the successor of Peter cannot err in things that belong to faith and morals. Thus you will perceive that it would be simply impossible for any map at the present day to introduce new doctrines; and what I say of our times is equally applicable to every ago since the apostles. The very fact that the doctrine of Original Sin is held by the Catholic Church at the present day is therefore of itself a proof that the apostles taught it. No other man or set of men could have introduced it.

So far, then, I have spoken of the first mo-

So far, then, I have spoken of the first notive of credibility for belief in the Original
Sin, which is the authority of the Church.
I will next call your attention to the second,
which is founded on the written word. Now before quoting particular texts, it may be proper
that I should say a word or two about the
Scriptures themselves, so that you may have
a fine notion of the exact weight of their testimony. The Scriptures are divided into the
Old and New Testaments. The Old is made
up of forty-six books, thu first of which was a time notion of the exact weight of their testimony. The Sairjehures are divided into the Old and New Testaments. The Old is made up of forty-six books, the first of which was written some 1500 before Christ, and the last about 150 years before that epoch. The others were written at various periods between the dates already given. The authors were men inspired by the Holy Ghost, and they proved lif, in many in-stances if not in all cases, by miracles and holiness of life. The Aaronic priesthood, established by Hoses, took charge of those books from the time they were first written, and did not permit any private individual to tamper with them.nor change in the least what the prophets had spoken. Thus it happens that those books were kept free of reror until the time of our Saviour. The books of the New Testament, from which I shall also take some texts to prove the doctrine of Original Sin, were written at various periods, between the years 41 and 97 of our era, by the Holy Ghost. But test amy one should change what they wrote, and thus lead mankind into error, the Church took cach book of the New Testament as soon as it came from the hand, of the inspired writer, and lims not to this day suffored any one to change what the apostles and evangelists had written.

Thus you will perceive that the Old Testament was kept free oferrors by the synagogue, up to the time of Christ, and, since that period, both it and the New have been preserved pure and undefiled by the Cathaclic Church. I have indeed the whole infected race of his section of the fathers ment was kept free oferrors by the synagogue, up to the time of Christ, and, since that period, both it and the New have been preserved pure and undefiled by the Cathaclic Church. I have indeed the control of the cathaclic Church and the second and the cathaclic Church so the fathers and the cathaclic Church so

one day old is not free from it. Now an infant of so tender an age is not capable of actual sin; therefore, that of which Job speaks can be no other than Original Sin. King David also, inspired by the Holy Ghost, de-clared (Ps. 1. 7) that not only was he born in sin, but that he was even conceived in it. "For behold," says he, " I was conceived in iniquities, and in sius did my mother conceive me." The plural is here used for the singular by a hebraism, as St. Jerome aptly remarks.

hebraism, as St. Jerome aptly remarks.

I will now pass from the Old Testament to the Now, and call your attention to some texts that are yet more clear and explicit on this subject. I quote from Chapter V. of St. Paul's episite to the Romans, wherein, speaking of the grounds we have for hope in Christ, he says: "Wherefore as by one man sin entered into this world and by sin death; and to death passed upon all men. In whom all have sinned. . But death reigned from Adam unto Moses, even over then that had not sinned after the simitude of the transgression of Adam. For if by one man's offence death reigned through one; much more they will receive abundance of grace, and of the gift, and of Justice, shall reign in life through one Jesus Christ. Therefore, as by the offence of one unto all men to condemnation; so also by the justice of one, unto all men unto justification of life. For as by the disobedience of one man many were made sinners, so also by the obedience of one may shall be made just." Again, the same apostle, always consistent, says: (i. Cor. xv. 22) "And as in Adam all die, so in Christ all sholl be made to live"—(ii. Cor. v. 14), "For if one died for all."

If will read you these words again, so that you may retain them in memory, and then I will explain their import more fully.]

The apost'c, in those passages I have cited, speaks of a certain sin by which all men are made sinners, and consequently liable to death. But this cannot be any sin that we commit ourselves, for infants, who have not the use of reason and are therefore incapable of actual, sin, die as well as those who are advanced in yeard. The reasoning of St. Paul in this place may be best understood by putting it in syllogistic form, as follows: All who are liable to death are sinners: Infants die, therefore infants are sinners. There are, of course, some well known exceptions to this general rule; two in particular—the Naviour and His Blessed Mother. But the exception in those two cases only proves the rule. I will now pass from the Old Testament to the

exception in those two cases only proves the

exception in those two cases only proves the rule.

Again, the apostle, in those texts that I have given, introduces an antithesis between Adam and Christ, between the disobedience of one and the sobedience of the other, and affirms that as we are made sinners through Adam, so we are justified through Christ. Now, as we are really and truly justified in and through Christ, so we must be really and truly made sinners in and through Adam, otherwise the reasoning of the sposile would not be correct.

Furthermore, according to the apostle, through Christ, not only will our bodies be made to live forever in the future resurrection, but our souls are now vivified through the grace of justication. Therefore we are dead through Adam,

souls are now vivified through the grace of justication. Therefore we are dead through Adam, not only as regards our bodies, but also as regards our souls.

I will next invite your attention to the third motive of credibitity for belief in the doctrine of Original Sin. It is found in the writings of the Fathers of the Church, By the Fathers may here be understood those Christian writers who flourished before the seventh century of our era. The authority of even one of these is of great importance. i.e., when he renders testimony to the existence of such or such a belief in the Church in his day. But if he speaks as a theologian, and not as a witness, then his views are of worth, only in so far as the arguments that he brings forward in proof are conclusive. The apostles, who were the first bishops of the Catholic Church, put into immediate practice all they had learned from their Divine Teacher. They acted out His lessons upon the stage of this world, and their successors have continued to do the same ever since. Hence, without ever opening a book, one may learn the entire Christian system by frequenting a Cathole Church, just as a person may gain a knowledge of one of the plays of Shakespeare by seeing it on the boards without being obliged to read the tragedy in a volume of his works. The practice of the Church may therefore be called the living 20spel, coming down through the arcade of ages, side by side with the written word, supplying what is wanting in it, and illuminating its obscure passages. It is on this account that the works of the Fathers are of such importance for the Church in the early ages.

works of the Fathers are of such importance for they bear witness to the belief and practice of the Church in the early ages.

I will now show you by some quotations how they bear testimony to the belief of the Church of primitive times in Original Sin. My first witness is Justin, Martyr, who was a convert from Paganism to the Catholic faith, and was put to neath for the same, A.D. lot. In the dialogue with Tryphone, he says, that "Christ wished to be baptized and cracified, not because he needed these things, but for the human race, which through Adam, had incurred death, and fallen under the treachery of the serpent.

doctine. Absolutely speaking, a text of Scripture would be of no service in reasoning with an unboliever, for he could say: I grant that the doctrine of Original Sin is contained in the Bible as it now exists, but I deny that the prophets or evangelists wrote those parts that you point to in proof of your belief. Or he might say, "I grant indeed that your books of Scripture were written by those whose names they bean, but I deny that those men were inspired, or even infallible, in that sense Catholics regard the Pope to be." His refusal to believe the S-riptures on their own morits would necescitate arguments to show their authenticity, integrity, veracity and inspiration, and these points no man can make clear independently of the Catholic Church, which is at the same time the wirness and the judge of them.

Now, I wish to show you that the doctine of Original Sin is clearly taught in those writings that, upon the authority of the Catholic Thurch, we may justly call inspired.

The first text to which I shall invite your attention is found in Job xiv. 4. That examplar of patience asks, according to Adam, and connect, or about the middle of the third centure, the eighth day after the middle of the third centure, the electron and plar of patience asks, according to the Vulgate edition, "Who can make him clean that is conceived of uncleanseed?" and he answers the question himself by saying: "Is it not Thou who alone att." In the Septuagint version the same text reads: "No one is pure of uncleanness, not even an infant who has lived but one day upon this earth." It is also on the same text reads: "No one is pure of uncleanness, not even an infant who has lived but one day upon this earth." It is also on the same text reads: "No one is pure of uncleanness, not even an infant who has lived but one day upon this earth." It is also on the evident that Job speaks here, not of physical but of moral uncleanness so fin in other words; and he affirms that an infant fan to see that the bapping of lafanits in the council in t is an apostolic institution, and Original Sin an apostolic dogma?

# Mr. Parnell's Visit.

Notwithstanding the howlings of the Montreal press, Mr. Parnell will visit Montreal on the day set down. It has been definitely arranged that his arrival will take place on the 17th of the present month, unless, indeed, something occurs in the meanwhile which will compel him to change his plans. The programme for his reception has not yet been prepared, but it is generally understood what shape the expression of welcome will take. On his arrived at the Bonaventure Depot he will be met by the Mayor and Conneil, when the address will be read; and subsequently a torchlight procession will parade the streets, in which the Irish Societies will participate, in company with any others who desire to take part in it. It was intended to ask the other national societies to join in the demonstration, but in view of the outcry raised, it is supposed that the invitations would only be met with a refusal. At all events the reception accorded Mr. Parnell will in everyway be worthy of his own merit, the grandeur of his purpose, and the patriotism of the Irish people. The programme for the reception will be arranged at the general meeting of the Irish Societies to be held on Wednesday.

### Advertising Oheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything elsc.

The Dairymen of the Belleville, Ont., district purpose establishing a weekly Cheese M& ket in that city.

OTTAWA, February 2.—The inquest on the body of the murdered man Sabourin is proceeding to-day at Billings Bridge before Coroner Lynn. The evidence of the daughters, who witnessed the bloody affray, will convict the woman of the crime. The prisoner was present and did not appear to fully realize the position in which she was placed.

PARNELL AND DILLOR.

They Defend the Statements made against the Dublin Mansion House Committee-Letter to the "Herald."

Messrs. Parnell and Dillon have requested the publication of the following letter to the people of the United States in defence of the tand they have taken regarding the Dublin Mansion House Committee :--

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA:

A committee has been formed in Dublin since we landed in this country, and has appealed to the people of America, under the name of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, for funds to relieve the Irish famine This committee is composed chiefly of landlords and Government placemen avowedly hostile to the people and to their aspirations, and is, therefore, peculiarly unsuited as a channel through which to send relief to the starving peasantry of Ireland. We felt it our duty upon the first publication of the names comprising this body to warn the people of America that it would refuse assistance to those who are at present resisting eviction. In making this statement we were guided by our knowledge of the action and attitude of the men now appearing as members of this committee during the past five months.

It was notoriously within the power of these persons, by the influence which they possess with the government, to have entirely averted this famine. Nay, more, some of them, notably the Attorney-General, are principally responsible for the horrible policy of the government, inasmuch as they are the chief advisers of the Crown in Ireland. Before we appealed to the American people we used every exertion and adopted every available means during a long series of months to awaken these men, and through them the British government, to a sense of their duty. But they, in unison with the press of England, persisted up to the hour of our departure from Ireland in denying that there was any danger of famine, and in obstructing our efforts to obtain suitable and timely relief measures.

It was only when these gentlemen perceived the success of our mission to America and awoke to the fact that in spite of their misrepresentations large sums would be sent to relieve the starving people of Ireland, that they were seized with a desire to possess themselves of these funds as a means of crushing out all opposition to the present land system. It is quite possible that, acting under fear of public opinion, and, as a cousequence of our warning, they may now give relief to the starving tenants who are at present resisting eviction. But it is not to be expected that any man will continue to work for reform of the land laws when the daily bread of his wife and children depends on a committee of landlords. This explains the cagerness of the Mansion House Committee to gain possession of the relief fund, since they see in that possession a means of crushing a movement which is rapidly becoming too strong for them. It is our duty, however painful to our personal feelings, to warn the American people against this monstrous at-

If the Lord Mayor of Dublin will remove from the committee the following names:-Attorney General Gibson, Sir Arthur Guinness, Mr. Owens, Lord Meath, ex-Solicitor General David Plunkett, Digges Latouche, Chancellor Colonel Taylor, Lane Joynt, Treasury Solicitor, and about a dozen others equally notorious as abettors of the government in their famine policy, and who compose the Dublin clique now vested with the management and control of the proceedings of the committee, and replace them by names commanding the confidence and respect of the Irish people, we will withdraw all epposition to this committee.

In reference to an address published yesterday and signed by certain gentlemen in New be without information as to the existence of famine or the true state of matters in Ireland, they have now added to their ignorance the objects and composition they manifest entire want of knowledge. nnthese gentlemen also exhibited indecent haste in anticipating a great wave of forced emigration, which he expects as the result of the sufferings through which our people are at present passing. We regret that he has thought proper to assist the government and the landlords in their scheme of compulsory depopulation and extermination, while the fact convinces us of the necessity for renewed exertions on our part to baille the projects so shamelessly put forward by the allies and agents of the Man-

sion House Committee in this country. CHARLES S. PARNELL. John Dillon.

February 1, 1880. The British Grain Trade.

The British Grain Trude.

London, January 27.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "All out door work is again stopped by frost. Threshing occupies the attention of farmers, and home-grown wheat is consequently more liberally offered. In some districts, notably Yorkshi re, fears are expressed that recently sown wheat has been frosted, or from some other cause, is deficient in vitality. Many of the early-sown fields cleawhere, however, are looking well. Some improvement is notleeable in the condition of the home-grown wheat offered at the country markets, but all, except the choleest 'ots, have been neglected. The imports of foreign wheat into Lowlon have been moderate, and American especially small. Business has been quiet, and the week's demand was of an ordinary consumptive character, principally for descriptions of foreign wheat havailable as a substitute for English. According to a moderate computation, it is estimated that the requirements of Great Britain and France will reach 12,000,000 quarters between this and August, exclusive of the quantity now aflont, Notwith slanding this, trade continues discouraging to bolders. As a consequence of liberal stocks to select from and the bad demand for flour, millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than millers have shown no desire to do more than not stoles some time longor. The arrivals apported that the formal stocks to select from and the bad demand for wheat has been quiet and so

LONDON, January 31 .- A Paris despatch says M. Loyson (Pere Hyacinthe) has asked the Prefect of the department of the Seine to grant him the use of the Church of the Assumption, Rue St. Honore, at present occupied by the Polish confraternity. Loyson pleads that his present church is unsuitable, being too small and too high a rental, and that his work addresses itself to persons requiring religion free from superstition and fanaticism. The application will certainly be refused, as his community occupies the same position as the Protestant Free Churches which provide their own edifices and pay their own pastors.

Interesting Lecture by Rev. Father Murray.

Last Sunday evening before the hour appointed for the Rev. Father Murray, of Cobourg, to commence his lecture on "Pope Pius IX," every seat in St. Mary's Church was occupied, and a large number of chairs had to be brought into requisition for the use of those who were unable to find accommodation in the pews of the church. The Rev. gentleman delivered his remarks extempore. and with great force and eloquence. His delivery was free and easy, and it is only re-cording a fact when the statement is made that he retained the interest of the large congregation from the opening to the close of his address. In a brief synopsis we cannot do justice to the excellent treat furnished to those who had not the pleasure of listening to him. He said that Because God chose to become man, in the

person of Christ, he ordained that a man

should always represent him on earth, and in

Rome. Christ was despised and rejected and

cricified by the very men for whom he gave

his life, and for a time seemed to trlumph but the cross of Christ should be lifted, and Christ must reign throughout the world. This figure must be kept before the mind to enable them to see the man whose life he was about to depict. This man was superior to other men, because he was chosen by God to represent him in Rome. This man was above all other men because he was the Pope; the Father. No other man bears this The enemies of the papacy are name. strong and numerous, their efforts persistent, but in spite of all their opposition the papacy still remains, and is the miracle of to-day in Pope Pius IX, were combined all the glories of his age. (Here the Rev. lecturer drew a comparison between the glory of earthly things and true glory.) In the latter were combined great thoughts, great goodness and great works. If a combination of these qualities be found in Pius IX., then they were justified in attributing to him true glory. By his great thoughts he acted as the successful guardian of the interests and destiny of mankind. His encyclicals, &c., embody his great thought toward his great family. In his great charity which was manifested in such a striking manner toward eppressed, or suffering people, as in South America, Poland, Ireland, and other places we seathe goodness of his heart. When all other men and nations were silent, his voice alone was raised on behalf of the distressed. Of his great works it was impossible to speak fully; but by the re-establishment of the hierarchy in England, Holland, Scotland and and in our own country and the United States the wings of the church were extended under his benign and industrious rule. In fact the whole world felt the potency of his influence, for what Alexander the Great did in a martial sense, Pope Pius IX, did in a spiritual sense. At the sound of his voice-twice during his incumbency-the Bishops of the Church from the different nations of the earth came to the chair of the Pope to take counsel and carry back to their people his Hessing and instructions. Upon one of those occasions no Tess than 800 bishops presented themselves before the Supreme Pontiff, and stood under the roof of the great St Peter's to hear his voice, and then return with bonedictions to their people, to tell them of the love and goodness of Pius IX to all his children, whether they dwelt in palaces or in the wigwams of the Indian. Thus the works of Pius IX proclaim his great glory. When the Socialists approached the Vatican and asked but for a compromise, they received the answer, 'No, we cannot." "What God wills not we cannot do." When the Italian revolution came knocking at the door of the Vatican, asking for a compromise, the same answer was given. Although his friends forsook him, and the powers which had supported him, withdrew their support, he would not yield, and when the ultimatum reached the Pontiff, he look the letter and threw it on the table, and replied to the messenger, "my answer you York styling themselves an "Irish relief have, go tell your master, I will not surroncommittee," who have long ceased to take any | der one foot of my possessions of Rome. part in Irish affairs, those gentlemen within | Why do they attack this beneficent power? the last fortnight acknowledged themselves to What do they want to do? Who are those men? They are not the uncouth children of the North, Turks, Greeks, Jews or infidels; but Christians, brought up under the teaching blunder of supporting the operations of the of the Church; Christians from the hills and Mansion House Committee, of whose valleys of sunny Italy. This might form a reasonable excuse for the Pope to make some compromise; but no. The same firm answer is given. Pope Pius IX, with the chalice of suffering to his lips, like his Master, goes to the sepulchre of the martyred Peter, bows in prayer, reads the inscription upon the tomb and rises determined never to surrender his rights-rights which God himself had committed to his keeping. He returned and blessed his enemies, and submitted like his master to their will. The last day of Rome's peace had come; but, as the dark day of the crucifixion had passed, and was succeeded by the triumph of the Crucified, so we have faith that the dark day will pass, and, although the enemies of the Church now exult, we believe their cry of victory is premature, and the rights of the Church will be restored to her and she will ultimately triumph. It is not the first time that her enemies have seemed to succeed for a season; but she has invariably come forth victorious, the better for her season of adversity. Now, as we see Pope Pius IX, in his prison house, we see him as a great rock that, as wave after wave rolls over it, rises after each successive wave to smile in the sunlight, and stand firm amid every storm. For thirtytwo years Pius IX, showed himself a Pontiff full of charity and love, not only toward his own children, but toward others who were not of the unity of the Church. Never before was the world so united against the Vicar of Catist, and the greatest glory of Pius IX. is that he stood and fought against his enemies until death. Posterity will understand his great excellencies better than we do, who have been his contemporaries, and when the page of history is written the verdict will be that Pius IX. was the greatest and most illustrious man of his age, the pillar of his Church and the Pontist that rose above all his predecessors in those traits of character and heroic deeds that add true glory to men's names.—Port Hope Times.

PANAMA, January 21 - De Lesseps' survey: are being rapidly and efficiently prosecuted. Eight working parties are in the field, employing over 130 men. No other surveying parties were so Jarge, well appointed or under such efficient and intelligent direction as the present. The people of Panama and Columbia heartily wish De Lesseps success, but there is not the slightest disposition shown by the Columbia Government to grant any concession for the construction of the canal to the citizens of one nation more than another. It is regarded as an international affair. No difficulty would be experienced in having that portion of Panama embraced in cities at the termini, and reasonable territory along the line of the canal made into neutral zone, and under a government guaranteed by the Great Powers and tree to all. But so far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned people here do not see its application, and would resent any serious interference from the outside world in that direction as an insult and

### AGRIOULTURE.

### Hints for the Month.

The last month of winter has begun for the Northern farmer, while in the Southern States spring has already opened; whatever is to be done in the way of preparation can be no longer delayed. A late beginning makes a late season, and to regain time lost now, may be found impossible hereafter. A farmer who is behindhand is a prey to accidents and mist rtunes of the season, and often finds his labor increased, and the results lessened by reason of his own carelessness. On the other hand, the forward man gets the benefit of every advantage, and many disadvantages of season are safely passed over, because he is ahead of them.

Hauling out manure.-While the ground is Hauling out manure.—While the ground is haid or covered with snow, the manure heaps can be hauled to the fields with the least trouble. Those who have profited by our hints for the past few months, will have the manure in good condition for hauling out now; others will have it lying around loose or frozen, and consequently useless for some time yet.

consequently useless for some time yet.

The finest manure is made by turning the heapover twice. To do this, begin at each end of the pile, and throw off the manure to a distance of three feet, building up the new heaps, and placing the coarsest manure in the center. Then proceed until two heaps are made. These will soon heat, and a month or so afterwards the process may be reversed and the two heaps made into one again.

Cabbases—Every former should raise cab-

made into one again.

Cabbages.—Every farmer should raise cabbages, both carly and late. For early kinds, the seeds should be sown in a hot bed this month, unless plants started last fall have been kept throug the winter in cold frames. It is not a waste of manure to use it for a hot-bed, as it will be all the better for application in the garden after it has served this purpose.

den after it has served this purpose.

Spring Oats.—In the South, if spring oats have not already been sown, they will require immediate attention. Not having time to tiller like winter oats, 2; to 3 bushels of seed per acre will be needed. A late sowing may yield an early harvest, by the help of a liberal fertilizing with a good artificial manure.

Early planting is advisable for cotton, corn, and corn fodder. For these crops, the ground should be in course of preparation this month, that advantage may be taken of good weather for planting as soon as it comes next month. sor panting as soon as it comes next month.

Spring Wheat.—In many localities spring wheat wil' succeed if it is sown early. Open weather this mouth may permit plowing and sowing, although the under soil is still frozen.

A cold spell may freeze the ground, or cover it with snow, but the seed is safe, the work is done; and one may rest contented, while others are grumbling.

Plowing should be done only when the soil will crumble loosely; when the plow smears the upturned surface, the soil will be injured. While earliness and forehandedness are commendable, one should make haste with

Look ahead!—A farmer should always think in advance of his work. The whole pian must be laid out in the head, before the hand-are put to it. There is time left yet for thinking over what should be done in the next two or three busy menths.

busy months.

Grass in the South —A great need in the South is grass for early grazing and hay. Some of the native grasses that have been fought and struggled with for years as weeds are now found to be of great value. By smoothing off a piece of grassy land, and using some fertilizer and encouraging the growth, a home supply of hay may be secured. It is often the case that a treasure may lie neglected under our feet, and some of the Southern grasses, long neglected, can be turned to profitable use.

Grass in the North is not mode as available as

neglected, can be turned to profitable use.

Grass in the North is not made as available as it might. An opinion provails that grass lends can not be kept in permanently good condition. Yet there are in many localities plots and tracts of grass that are very old and show signs of failure. What has been done once in this way can be done again. A permanent pasture or meadow is invaluable. Why can not we try to make and keep them? This is a subject worthy the most careful study.

who values his hand and stock may justly put up the figures trom 25 to 50 per cent. His income must be made to increase in proportion, and this must be done to a great extent by increasing in every possible way the productive value of his property.

of his property.

Better stock must be Kept.—The right stock too must be kept in the right place. The choice and management of animals require an accurate knowledge which must come from outside of his own furn practice. A farmer can not test these things for himself and run the risk of losses that would be ruinous to him. All this has been done and recorded in books and acricultural papers, together with much other indispensable information.

Lear the good calves—As the cours come in

pensable information.

Keep the good calves.—As the cows come in, the best of the hellers maybe selected for raising. There can be no better way to improve the stock of cows than to use a good bull and keep the best calves, well feeding and caring for them until matured. After these become cows a selection can again be made for breeding, and only the best retained. In a few years the value of dairy cows may be doubled by this careful practice of selection.

very good warmer.

Fowls will need the best food if eggs are desired. Wheat steeped in boiling water, and given hot, and hot baked potatoes crushed with a masher, are as good food as can be given: water slightly warmed with a small quantity of tallphate of Iron (copperas) in it, will be useful. Allspice mixed with commend mush is an excellent condiment, and by no means costly. Laudanum in 10 drop doses has been found a remedy for the choicea, or pauttry intestinal fever, which has destroyed so many flocks.

Gesse and ducas.—These are profitable birds in some cases, and may be kept where there is

Geese and ducas.—These are profitable blids in some cases, and may be kept where there is cheap grazing. Half a dozen geese will soon fill a good sized feather bed or a pair of pillows. The white ducks are perhaps equally useful in this way. Both of those will now begin to lay, but must be closely watched and kept in a rool but eggs should be gathered and kept in a cool but eggs should be gathered and kept in a cool but eggs should be gathered and kept in a cool but not cold place until they are wanted for setting.

A house suitable for geose or ducks is illustrated and described on page 69.

### Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

In the Northern Atlanta States the winter may be a standed to now. Truncing of the year may be found on the proposed of the

queries did they look over the Notes in form volumes, and given more in full than is practi-cable in an answer by letter. Of course this re-fers to those who have been our readers for some

### Orchard and Nursery.

Renovating old Orchards is an important work at this season.
Grafting.—If old trees produce poor or even indifferent fruit, and they are still sound and vigorous, they may be made productive and valuable by grafting good sorts upon them. This work should be done just as the buds begin to swell. If the tree is a large one, only a portion of it should be grafted the first season, beginning with the central part of the head. Great care should be taken that the grafts are of an excellent variety. It is a common notion among those who do not think about the matter that the mere operation of grafting somehow beneats the tree. The grafted tree is in fact a new tree, all of the bearing parts of the old tree are cut away, and a new head is planted, so to speak, upon the old one. Hence the new top or head will be of the kind that is placed there, and unless good kinds are selected, grafting will be useless.

Grafting is planting a cutting in another tree instead of in the soil. When we plant a cutting in the soil, it forms roots of its own and the tree will be all of one kind. When we graft, the cutting unites with a tree already having roots, and the top, which grows from the tree, will be of one kind, and the lower part of the tree will be of one kind, and the lower part of the tree will be of another.

Who can Graft?—There are men who go shout the country doing grafting, some are very excellent and others are bunglers, but there is no need of employing any one. Any boy who can make a willow whistle can learn to graft, and every boy should be able to do it.

Getting Ready.—If clons are not already cut. lose no time in getting them. The may be bought at most nurseries. If you cut them yourself, be sure that the tree from which they are taken is of the right kind. Cut wigs of last reason's growth only, a foot or less long; if cutting more than one kind the up one sort and mark it before beginning with another. The the clons in bundles, with their lower ends even, attach a tabel to them, or cut numbers on one of the clons in the parcel, to correspond with a list, lay them in a box, with damp sawdust or damp moss all around and over them, and keep in a cool place until wanted. If sawdust or moss is not at hand, set the clon in a box of slightly damp earth, covering their lower ends well. Geiling Ready.-If clons are not already cut.

well.

Implements—A fine saw will be needed; a regular pruning saw is best, but any other will answer if it has rathor fine teeth with a wide set. Two good knives, one very strong and heavy, the other smaller, and made and kept very sharp. A hardwood wedge made of a stick of hickory about 6 inches long and haf an inch or so blick; form at one end this wedge, beginning at two inches from the end and working it down to a point. A small mallet will be needed—and a billet of wood will do.

Other matters. - Grafting wax will be wanted: Other matters.—Grafting wax will be wanted; it may be bought, but it is easily made; melt together in any o d fron vessel; Bees wax, 6.02., rosin and tellow 4 oz each over a moderate fire, stir gradually until all is melted. Take from the fire, and as soon as it begins to harden at the edges, stir until no longer liquid. Get some very old cotton stoff made thin by woar and wash'ns; an old sheet, pillow case, or called dress, win dever will tear in either direction with great ease; tear this into strips one or two inches wide and as long as the material will make; wide and as long as the material will make; wind the strips upon a stick. As one strip is wound on put on another, puting its end under the end of the strip already wound, remove all threads or ravelings in winding; when enough is wound to make the roll about 2 inches thick, tie it with a bit of thread and make another if needed; travide a wire at the other needed; provide a wire at the other end of the stick to hang it by. Melt the gratt-ing wax again, maki g it pretty hot, put io the roles one at a time; when thoroughly penetrated by the metted wax, take out, let it dip until the wax no longer runs from it, and hang it wherea few drops of wax may be caught by a paper. Treat the other rolls the same. When cool, put away from the dust. Now you are ready.

worthy the most careful study.

Why can not we grow larger crops?—There are localities where it may pay to grow small crops cheaply, where one may skin the land for a few years and leave it, just as in some places catile are or have been killed for their hides and the carcasses left to decay. But every year these localities are growing more and more distant in the West, and in time land will be too valuable to be used in so wasteful a manner. In central and castern localities the future prosperity of the farmers will depend upon the growth of larger crops by the expenditure of more labor on the land. To reach this end will be a work of time, but it will never be reached unless a beginning is made, and there was never a more propitious time to begin than now.

Valuesare increasing.—Every relic of the long continued depression—the seven lean years—now happily gone by, is passing away. Prices are advancing, and every purchased thing costs considerably more than a year ago. The farmer who values his lundand stock may justly put up the figures trom 25 to 50 per cent. His income must be made to increase in proportion, and this must be done to a great extent by increasing in every possible way the productive value of his property.

Treat the content he dust. Now you are ready.

When cool, put away from the dust. Now you are ready.

To Graft.—When the buds begin to swell, put the above named things; saw, knives, wedge, mallet, a roll of waxed cloth and the clous into a basket; besides these there there will be needed a small box or cup of lard, and rags to wipe the heads to be used in so wasteful a manner. In advent the above named things; saw, knives, wedge, mallet, a roll of waxed cloth and the clous into the above named things; saw, knives, wedge, mallet, a roll of waxed cloth and the clous into a basket; besides these there the small box or cup of lard, and rags to wipe the heads to be used in so wasteful a manner. In dishert the basket with a hook to hang it by. A step-land in the basket with a hook to hang it by.

will be described below.

Two Grafts are put in if the branch is over an inch through; all goes as before except two clons are prepared, the wedge placed in the cleft by which it is held open as the clons are adjusted. Then to wax the graft, unroll from the waxed cloth a piece long enough, which will soon be learned, tear off a bit to go over the top, between the clons; then a piece to go around this, if the cloth is two inches wide it may be divided into two pieces. All that is wanted is enough to completely cover every wounded and cut part of both stock and clon. The cloth will stick wherever it is applied by pressing it with the fingers; grease the fingers with lard before working with the wax, and wipe them before cutting other clons. A single trial will emable one to wax a graft better than a whole page would tell. A clon with two good buds besides the lower one is long enough.

Pruning.—Large branches may be cut away

best retained. In a lew years the value of dary cows may be doubled by this careful practice of selection.

Vermin.—The poultry house, if closely examined, my be found to swarm with lice. A gray mealy powder may be seen on the roosts. In crevices, and in the corners and joints of the building. Take a common squirt can filled with kerosene oil and inject the oil into every crevice about the house. Repeat this process if it is found necessary, and very soon the fowls will be increased by the process of the proces

Free from these insect pests.

Young chickens.—Early chickens which can be reared easily if proper care is given, may be kept in a glass covered coop protected at night by covering with straw. If severe cold is feared, heat a couple of bricks hot in the oven, wrap them in a ricce of carpet, and put them in the coop. A largecan or jug of hot water is a 'soa very good warmer.

place to thaw slowly.

The Canker-worm.—On mild days, the canker-worms may make their appearance, and the females, which are wingless and always crawl, must be prevented from accending the tree, and depositing their eggs. The devices for effecting this are numerous; they generally consist in placing some barrier around the trunk, which the in-ects can not pass. Some have gutters of oil, others smooth serfaces which they cannot travel. The simplest, and as effective as any, is stont paper smeared with tar or printer's ink. Blowing dust and deed luscets will bridge them over in time, and to be effective, they must be looked to every few days, and renewed as needed. The Tent Caterpillar's eggs are deposited in rings on the small twigs of apple and other trees, near their ends, and can be readily seen on duil days; they should be cut off, taking the end of the twig, and barried, thus saving a much larger amount of work later in the season. place to thaw slowly. scasou.

### The Fruit Carden.

Pruning that may have been left undone last fall can be attended to now. Prune the grape vines on the first mild day, and long before the buds swell. The currant and goo oberry bushes used to have last year's growth shortened, and the old stems thinned out before they start to grow. Give an application of manure or ashes between the rows.

When the plants are up, give them all every day by lifting the sawhes at the rear, not forgetting to shut down the sashes at night; give water as needed.

Boxes in windows is an excellent way of starting plants for early setting, though it must necessarily be on a small scale. For a small garden a good supply may thus he procured in sowing the seeds avoid putting them in too deep—a hulf inch is ample for all, and a less dep his better for the small seeds. Press the soil close'y around the seed.

Implements.—The time spent in repairing and printing tools is always well employed, at the same time one can take an inventory of stock and see what is needed for the coming season. A seed-sower should be in use, even in a garden of moderate extent, and now is the time to get that and other implement. In fact, there is much work during this month that comes under the head of

Getting Ready.—Bean poles may be wanted, and there is no better time than now to haul them from the words to a convenient place near where they are to be used, and the brush for peas should be procured before the leaves start. The man who so plans that his season of work ex-tends through the whole year rather than just a few months when the crops are growing, is the wite and successful one

### Greenhouse and Window Plauts. This is the mouth when the greenbouse and window plants are most appreciated and the care of previous months is giving its best re-

Bulbs of hyacinthe, narcissus, etc., may be brought from the cellar and forced into bloom: and a succession of flowers may be continued by still sowing seeds of mignonette, sweet alyssum, candy-tuft and other annuals of a like natu e.

Cuttings.—The boxes sand, and soil for the Cuttings.—The boxes sand, and soil for the descret verbenas, gera niums, etc., will need to be provided at this time.

General care.-Water as the plants are found General care.—Water as the plants are found to need it. Pay special attention to ventilation, that there may be a plenty of fresh air, and at the same time that the plants are not unduly exposed to sudden changes of out-do: r temperature. The leaving of the sesties and windows open for an hour, or even less, may so chill the plants as to injure them.

Insects—Use tobacco water for the green fly; thorough washing kills the red spider. Mean bug is best treated by picking off with a pointed stick. Worms in the pots are best removed by turning the ball out when the worms may be found. Syringe all the plants thoroughly at frequent intervals. quent intervals.

### Mr. Parnell's Mission.

To the Editor of the Belleville Ontario. DEAR Sir,-In your weekly issue of the 9th instant, referring to the expected visit of Mr. Parnell to Belleville, you remark that a Chronic batred of Saxon Rule is apt to prejudice the declarations of Irish agitators." should not have noticed this apparent attempt to "prejudice" your readers in advance, were it not that in your last weekly issue you copy an article from the Christian Union of New York, which cannot fail to create the impression that Mr. Parnell's object in appealing to the people of America is to provide funds for the organization of an armed resistance to the existing order of things in Ireland. As such an impression, which is altogether unwarranted, must certainly cause many to hesitate before they subscribe to the fund so urgently needed for the relief of the famishing people of Ireland, I ask your permission to place the matter in, what I hope you will admit, to be a fairer light before

your readers. In the first place, while I freely admit that "many Irish agitators are prejudiced by a chronic hatred of Saxon Rule," I deny that Mr. Parnell and his Home Rule friends are open to that imputation, inasmuch as they demand or agitate for nothing but what we in Canada enjoy, and what Englishmen themselves advocate in every other country—the secred right of a people to legislate for what they conceive to be their own interests as a nation or a colony. On the other hand, were it not for the "chronic batred or prejudice" of the English people against the Irish, Mr. Parnell would not find it necessary to appeal to the people of America, either for sympathy or pecuniary assistance.

It is only to unaccountable prejudice can be attributed the fact that the famished, liberty-loving English people that have aided the Italians, Hungarians, &c., to obtain what the Irish people demanded—who have granted the privilege of self government to their colonies throughout the world-should deny to Ireland the privilege they admit everywhere else. It is stranger still that any Canadian journal should be found to advocate in Ireland a system that would not be tolerated in Canada for a day. Practically, the mass of the people in Ireland have no voice whatever in the legislation of their country. If they vote against the interests of their landlords, they are liable, in most cases, to be turned out of their homes at a moment's notice. If they elect a few men to represent their views, these men have no influence whatever in the English Parliament. No matter how great their ability, they are looked upon as nuisances. And while history records the fact that England has never released one jot of these penal laws, that no intelligent Euglishman will now attempt to justify, until they were wrong from her by determined and persistent agitation, every friend of justice will hope that the present agitation will obtain for Ireland self government, which is the only remedy for the "prejudice and batred" that

There is no mystery about a hot-bed, yet farmers, and many others, do without this convenience, from some supposed difficulty in making and carring for it. Bashes, a few boards, and some horse manure, are the materials required. Regular hot-bed sahes are 3 by 6 feet; and may be bought roady glazed at the sash and blind factories; old window sashes will answer as a make shift, but are far less convenient. Select a place sheltered b a building or fence from cold winds: dig a pit 24 feet deep, as wide as the sashes are long, and as long as the number of sashes to be used require. Line this pit with rough boards nalled to posts driven down at the corners. The rear board should extend a foot above the surface, and the front one funches above. The front or lower side should face the south. Nail strips from front to rear, for the sashes to slide upon.

Heating Material.—Put in the bottom of the pit a layer of 8 inches of fleaves, or corn litter; then put on stable manure, which should have been turned once or twice, to bring it to a state of uniform heat. Put on the manure evenly, and tramp it down; the manure should come to within six inches of the top of the pit; upon this is to be placed six inches of fielight soil, and the seeds sown in that, or preferably put on the sashe, and or hen the mnoure begins to heat, test it with a thermometer, when the heat is declining from 100°, seed may be sown in the soil, or the boxes in which teey have been already sown should be placed in upon the surface of the hot bed.

When the plants are up, give them alreavery day be illustrated and prejudice." Sir, I am no friend the farmers and some the channel is the most "catholic to Parliament by Protestant gentlemen, while head are represented in the English onto seeds are sown. Put on the sashe, and or hen the most in the face of the fact that the most stradast and influential opponents of Revolution in Ireland from the English continued in the face of the fact that the most stradast and influential opponents of protections of the fa the channel is the most "chronic hatred and prejudice." Sir, I am no friend of those who seek to stir up the burning records of the past to excite vengeance. I hope to live to see the two countries more firmly united to the mutual advantage of each. But as I firmly believe that this can never take place until Ireland is allowed local self government as we have in Canada, I earnestly hope the present agitation may be successful—an agitation which, with your permission, I shall on another occasion undertake to show is perfectly constitutional and legitimate.

I am, Sir, Your obd't servant, J. C. HANLEY.

Read, January 19th, 1880.

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BLESSING CHURCH BELLS .- On the 5th of February three boths will be blessed at St. Eustache. The clergy generally are invited to be present, and the ceremony, which will be of an imposing character, is to be presided over by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa. The benediction commences at nine

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buy-ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

### Irish Famine Notes.

The Irish Relief Fund collected in Toronto approaches close on to \$2,000. Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa are the only

places Mr. Parnell will visit in Canada. The County Council of Wentworth have granted \$500 towards the relief of the dis-

tress in Ireland. The Lish Relief Fund at Quebec has reached the sum of \$4,530, with some of the principal returns not yet in.

A well-attended meeting of ratepayers held in Guelph to discuss the situation in Ireland was addressed by Mr. Peter O'Leary, who gave a harrowing tale of what now prevails. Addresses were also given by soveral prominent citizens.

A letter has been received from Mr. Parnell by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Toronto, saying he will visit that city on or about February 20, and will lecture under the auspices of that Association. The Irish Catholic Union will invite every National Society to join in the reception. Mayor Beaty will be asked to preside.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

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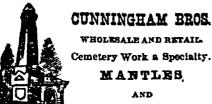
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-The Supreme Court of California has decided that indictments found by the last Grand Jury against Charles De Young and others are valid, and that the indicted parthe must stand trial.

—A canonry, without cure of souls, has been granted by the Chapter of Albano to the composer and musician, Abbe Franz Liazt.. Cardinal Prince Hobentohe, a friend of Liazt's and a great connoisseur of music, performed the ceremony of the induction at Albano.

... In the event of the King of Spain again becoming a widower and childlens, he would find considerable difficulty in getting a royal bride, in view of the shock lately experienced by his wife when he was fired at. Her illness having taken the turn of epileptic fits causes most serious apprehensions.

-There are now 153 daily newspapers published in Great Britain, viz., 18 in London, 94 in the provinces, 3 in Wales, 2! in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and one in Jersey: 78 are issued in the morning and 75 in the evening: 70 are published at 1d. 60 at 1d., and the remainder (14) at prices varying from 11d to 3d. In politics, 65 are returned as Liberal, 42 as Conservative, and 16 as independent or neu-

-Among all the cities in Italy suffering from famine and misery this winter Reme bears the heaviest burden. The trade of the city has declined since the overthrow of the Pope's Government, and the taxes are a hundred-fold what they were; they were almost nominal under the Popes, as the whole world contributed to enrich the city. Large capitalists from Turin and Milan have monopolized what has been left of the trade once possessed by Roman merchants.

Father O'Haire, a Roman Catholic priest. who has been twelve years a missionary in South Africa, is now in England with a view of establishing an Irish colony in the north of the Transvaal. About twelve months ago a Protestant living in Natal offered him 6,000 acres of land in the Transvaal for the purpose of a Catholic mission. He takes out with him on his return a considerable number of tradesmen and twenty or thirty families in order to establish a white colony. Father O'Haire describes the Zulus as standing in physical and intellectual capacity supreme among the savages of the earth, and believes that they may be highly civilized.

-The large establishment of Herr Krupp, at E-sen, has within the last three months re crived considerable orders, as well for articles of peace as of war. In the later category Russia and Chili particularly figure. For railway lines orders have come in such masses that the largest number of workmen that the establishment can employ have been engaged up to the end of the year 1881, and many or-ders have had to be refused. England and America have also given considerable commissions. The prices are in general about 50 to 60 per cent higher than they were three months ago, and most likely Herr Krupp will workmen.

have to engage many hundred additional -There is one disgraceful violation of the dictates of humanity sensing from the frequency with which the racer often changes his master, and the carelessness of all but a few honest hearts, how it faces with him when he answeres their purpose. Ambe, the fastest English mile horse of his day, was consigned to a coach, and at length found in a ditch, stoned to death. Mameluke was drawing a cab after having won seventeen races. He was afflicted with incurable string halt, and sold for less than \$20. At length he was worked in an omnibus. There he was cruelly used, the string halt sadly aggravating his torture. The skin was rubbed from his shoulders, his hips and haunches were bruised in every part, and his stilles were continually and painfully coming in contact with the pole. In this situation he was seen by mals, and bought to be slaughtered.

The English-speaking Catholics of Canada have now a first-class daily paper in the Montreal Post. Every one who desires a were grantmossy given by processorial including the confidence or respect of on architecture, sculpture, painting, drawing, it who possassed the confidence or respect of

### AN ENEXPECTED MEETING. A Couple Separated for Twenty Years

Meet on the Contra Costa.

[From the Vallejo Chronicle] One of those strange episodes in human life, which make us sometimes wonder at "the eternal fitness of things," occurred last night at the Vallejo junction. The tide being low on the arrival of the Contra Costa, passengers for Vallejo were compelled to make quite a descent from the wharf to the boat, and the ladies required the assistance of the gentlemen present, A Mr. G--, a grain speculator, was doing the agreeable in this respect, and one of the last ladies to descend was overburdened with a few feminine bundles, which he galantly took charge of, and accompanied the lady to the cabin, where they sat and engaged in conversation. The subject finally touched upon the nativity of each, when it was found they were both from the same town in Kentucky. This fact made each more communi-

goutleman grew pale and excited, and asked:
"You had a daughter, did you not?" "I did," she responded. "Pray, how did

you know that?" "Is that daughter living?" "She is, and at present on a visit to friends in Vallejo, where I am now going." "Merciful heavens?" he gasped. "My

child!" 4 Sir," said the lady rising; " what do you "Mean?" he hastily replied. " Mean? Why,

I mean that that daughter is my own child, and you are my wife!"

Almost overpowered at this confession, and in doubt as to whether he was an escape from Napa or an adventurer, she plied him with questions, to every one of which he returned correct answer, when she was convinced that the man was really her husband, from whom she had been separated twenty years It seems, from what we can gather from a party familiar with the event of last evening, that the twain were married at Paris, Kentucky, in 1858, and thirteen months afterwards he went to Liverpool on business. The vessed on which he took passage was wrecked, and all on board were supposed to have perished. The news coming to the young wife's ears, she was utterly prostrated, and was ordered to California by her physicians. Arriving here she took up her resi-dence in Los Angeles. The husband was picked up from the wreck by a fishing smack and taken to some remote foreign port, where he was thrown upon a bed of sickness, which insted some fifteen months. In the meantime he had written repeatedly to to his wife, but received no answer.

In his despair he concluded to risk a journey across the Atlantic in the hope of once more seeing her. Feeble as he was, and his daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. | funds being exhausted, he shipped before the will please mention the True Witness.

mast on a sailing vessel, and in due time arrived in New York. From there he wrote three times to his wife, but received no answer. Almost frenzled at the thought that she might be dend, and being without money and no friends, he " faced " his way clear to Kentucky, and shortly after arrived at Paris. livie he met no famillar faces, and at the post office he inquired for his letters. They had been forwarded to the Dead Letter Office

months before. Inquiries throughout the town assured him that his wife had disappeared a year or so be-fore, no one knew whither. Some said she had gone in search of her husband, others that she might be dead, and others that she had gone to California. He sought the old family physician, but he had left the town some time before. Mr. G. then went to work at Louisville, and made enough to bring him to California a year after his arrival in Kentucky. He searched everywhere for his absent wife, but without success, and finally gave her up as dead, and she also mourned for his death. Neither, however, had married again, and last evening on board the Contra Costa was the first intimation either had that the other

was in existence. The now happy couple arrived here last night, and to the surprise of the friends of the lady she introduced her husband, from whom she had been separated twenty years. But imagine his unutterable surprise and joy when the mother led into the parlor a beautiful young lady, his own daughter, whom he had not seen since she was a babe. But let us draw the curtain over this beautiful incident. Three souls that yesterday were as foreign to each other as the poles, are now basking in the sublimity of united affection, and father, mother and child will be in anew the pilgrimage of life. They will leave to-morrow for San Francisco, where Mr. G., who is now a com-paratively wealthy man, has his business, and where they will bereafter reside.

The Evening Post, daily edition of the TRUE WITNESS, should be in the hands of every professional and business man. It is only \$3.00 a year, including postage,

St. Michael's Cathebral - Last evening, 25th ult, the Right Rev. Bishop C'Mahony de-livered a lecture in St. Michael's Cathedral on sion House Committee, will be indirectly "The inner life of Rome." There was a large used for political purposes in bolstering up congregation. Previous to the lecture, a musical selection was given by the choir and a small orchestrs, led by Mr. Smith, and con-Mrs. Tapsfield Mellard's "Ave vernm," sung | note in as prominent a position and with as by Miss Murray; Lambillotte's "O con amoris," | large type as that which you have devoted to landel's " Angels ever bright," sung by Mrs. Hynes, and Mendelssohn's "O rest in the taken under your patronage Lord," sung by Mrs. Petley. The whole formed an unusually attractive musical service. The Bishop, in his lecture, stated that no one nequainted with the inner life of Rome would esert, as was so often done by the ignorant, that Rome was sunk in ignorance, that her clergy were oppose to the spread of enlightenraent and that her cardinals were luxurious and idle. He proceeded, in refutation of and the cardinals, and the numerous colleges. academies and schools of the Eternal City.1 the congregations of Propagnali, which was presided over by a cardinal assisted by thirtythree theologians. It dealt with the mission work of almost the whole church with the extravellers, and hence the slanders about Rome proceeds at both meetings amounted to were so often allowed to pass uncontradicted \$2,000. by them. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the Christianizing power of Rome was greater than ever, notwithstanding | James I. Fellows, Esq. she had been shorn of the temporal power.-Toronto Mail.

should subscribe for the Montreal Post:

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Three New Catholic Parishes. Some four or five years ago the idea was onceived his by Eminence Cardinal McClosky, and his council of priests, of redistricting certain quarters of the city and forming new parishes for the accommodation of the Catholies who in some parishes were too numerous to be attended to with convenience and good order. It was seen that before many years semething would have to be done to cope with the fast-increasing Catholic population, but the matter was dropped for the present, presumably with the hope that the new Cathedral, when finished, would be adequate to contain the surplus from other congregations However this may be in theory, it is practically wrong. The matter was lately taken up again and acted upon with the result of creating three new parishes, and appointing pastors over them. The sites of the new churches are to be respectively in Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue: Fifty-fifth street and First avenue, and Seventy third street and First avenue. The priests chosen for these new charges are

Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, now of St. Michael's Church, Rev. James J. Flood, of St. Gabriel's, and Rev. J. Doherty, of St. Jesome's Church, Mott Haven. Although these young pasters have not yet left their present appointments they are exempted from duty and allowed to devote their time to negotiating for their future parishes. Father Ducey has purchased two extensive lots in Twenty-eighth street at a cost of \$58.- and dining rooms, with their costly embellish-000. Thirty-one thousand dollars have been paid by Father Flood for five lots in Fiftyfifth street and First avenue, on which a large tenement house now stands. The new parish in Twenty-eight street will be taken principally from St. Stephen's and St. Francis Xavier's in Sixteenth street. Father Flood's where man is subject to the laws of health. parish in Fifty-fifth street will be composed | of a corner of the Cathedral parish and a portion, also, of the Dominicans in Sixty-sixth street. The latter parish will also give some

of its members to Father Doherty.
It is estimated that by the 1st of May these new parishes will be established in full running order. The vacancies made by the appointments of the three pastors have not thus far been filled .- N. Y. Star.

purchasing from those who advertise with us,

Persons answering advertisements, or

THE MANSION HOUSE PUND. Parnell's Reply to the N.Y. "Herald." ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1880.

To the Editor of the Herald: As you have thought proper to suppress the most important portion of my remarks at Buffalo in reference to the Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee I am compelled to supply the omission by saking you to publish

this note. You first attempted to toist upon the people of the United States the Relief Committee started by the Duchess of Marlborough, but the common-sense and self-respect of America revolting from your project you now endeavor to mend your hand by lavishly parading and advertising the claims of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, an association of a kindred character, mainly composed of government office-holders, whig and tory laudfords, and castle flunkies, destitute of all sympathy with our struggling people and hostile to their aspirations.

We shall be told that the presence of the Catholic hierarhy on this committee is a guarantee, but the fact still remains that it is mainly composed of the landlord interest, and much of it of a most virulent chreacter.

The control of this committee also and the disposition of its funds must necessarily rest with the Dublin portion of it since its sessions are held in that city. Hence the influence of the Irish bishops, whose names have been attached to mislead Catholic public opinion in this country, and who chiefly reside in portions of Ireland remote from Dublin, will be unable to control the landlord and castle management. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, moreover, the chairman of this Committee, has already shown his bias by refusing at the meeting of Irish members to accept a resolution of sympathy with the distressed peasantry of the west. I do not wish to examine the motives of this refusal, but it is a significant fact that the passage of this resolution, in spite of the opposition of the Lord Mayor, led to the refusal of the Duko of Marlborough to accept the former's invitation

to dinner. In view, however, of your persistent attempts to mislead the American people on this question it now becomes my duty to state plainly, for the information of the charitable, an expiring and tyrannical land system, and that all aid from it will be refused to those of the starving peasantry who have actively ducted by Mr. Campbell. The numbers given | participated in the present agrarian movewere Weber's Overture to "Oberon," the ment. If you wish to maintain the character Gloria "and Credo" from Gonnod's Messa for impartiality which you have assumed in Solonnelle," Mercadante's "Ave Maria," sung by dealing with our question you will print this your notice of the Mansion House Committee

CHARLES S. PARNELL

# PARNELL'S MISSION.

Reply to Lord Churchill as to How the Mansion House Fund is Disposed. SPHINGFIELD, Mass., January 30.-Parnell in speaking hero to-night, and referring to Lord Churchill's cable despatch, said: "This young nobleman says my statement that the such ideas, to describe the work of the Pope relief fund of the Duchess of Marlborough is being administered for political purposes is talse. Now, I have the best and most recent He stated that the Pope was assisted by twenty information from distressed districts that my congregation of cardinals and theologians in statement is absolutely true, and all persons considering the various matters affecting the out of favor with their landlords are pre-Church. The most important of those was i cluded from participation. More than one parish priest has already complained that the fund is being administered for sectarian purposes. The ward of the descendant, on the one hand, of the notorious Sarah ception of Italy. Spain, France and Austria. It Jennings, mistress of the Duke of York, and often sat all day long, and the correspondence on the other hand, of Churchill, first Duke of received from all parts of the world was im- Marthorough, of whom Macaulay writes: mense. The life of a cardinal was one of toil . That he owed his rise to his sister's disand labor for eleven months in the year. Rome honor, and that he had been kept by the Mr. Youatt, Veterinary Surgeon to the London had numerous schools, from the infant school most profuse, imperious shamelessness of harto the University; and they were well fur- lots, will be scanned somewhat closely by the nished with all the appliances of education. American people, who, at least, can boast There were 25 different colleges in connection that their ancestors were honest men and with the church, 52 infant and day schools, women." Adverting to the Mansion House and numerous night schools, at which lectures Committee, Parnell said, " Apar! from the were gratuitously given by professional men Hierarchy there was not a single member of daily paper should subscribe for the Post. chemistry, philosophy and political economy. the Irish people. Parnell also spoke to-chemistry, philosophy and political economy in the Irish people. Parnell also spoke to-chemistry, philosophy and political economy. All these things escaped the eyes of ordinary night at Holyake to the same effect. The

Northport, Wis. May, 6, 1879. Sin:-I have been using your medicine for over a year now and with the best effects. I have used 12 bottles of the Hypophosphites, gar Every Catholic who wants a daily paper and it has made a new man o' me. I have been ailing over six years with a number of diseases, but lung difficulty was the most prominent, I have been under the care of a great many Doctors, and have taken quantities of medicine without any apparent benefit, but appeared to be still growing worse and weaker until I accidentally came across your circulars, and was constrained to try your medicine, and I found its effects were almost magical upon me, and I was a surprise to myself and friends,

having gained so rapidly in flesh.

I remain respectfully.

LAWRENCE DORAN. "BURNS AND SCALDS."-If you are so unfortunate as to injure yourself in this way we can suggest a remedy that will (we speak from experience) soon relieve you of all pain and quickly heal the wound; it costs but twenty-five cents and is sold by all Druggists

-ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killen. -----Extracr.-Por persoons suffering from exhaustion of the powers of the brain and neryour system, from long and continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine for restoration to health than Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hy-

pophosphites. EDMOND CLAY, M. D., Pugwash, N. S.

The Windsor Hotel. Is one of the linest hetels on this continent. t is a credit to the liberality of our Montreal friends and an ornament to our city. Its corcidors are wide and beautiful. The parlors ments, and the reception rooms, are " chefs d'œuvre." Its "means" are unexcelled. It is a luxurious home for Montreal families who prefer to relieve themselves from the care of a household, and a caravansary which cannot be surp ssed for visitors. Still, here as else-Sickness will follow where indiscretion leads. An unseemly carouse tells as badly upon the occupant of this house as upon the dweller in a cottage. Men are apt to over-indulge where food is very tempting, and ignore the results. Happily the remedy for such indiscretions may be had in every drug store in the Dominion in the shape of PR. HERRICK'S SCGAR

NEW OFFICES .- The Dominion Telegraph Company have opened the following offices on the coast line of Nova Scotla:-Joddore, Ship Harbor, Musquodoboil, Tangier, Shoet Harbor, Marie Joseph, Sherbrooke.

COATED PILLS

The facts fully justify every claim put forth in behalt of Thomas' Ecuatraic Oil. Testimony of the most convincing nature, to which publicity has been frequently and widely given, and which can easily be verified, places erond all reasonable doubt the fact that it fully deserves the confidence which the people place in it as an inward and outward remedy for coughs, colds, catarrh, sore throat, incipient bronchitis, and other disorders of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain, swelling and contraction of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, kinney disorders, excertation and inflammation of the nipples, burns; scalds, bruises, corns, and a variety of other diseases and hurts, and of abnormal conditions of the cuticle. It is inexpensive and safe, as well as prompt and thorough. Its merits have met with the recognition of physicians of repute, and veterinary surgeons, horse owners and stock raisers administer and apply it for colic, galls, affections of the hoof, sweeney, garget and troubles incident to horses or to cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN,

Noza. -- Relectrie -- Selected and Eclectrized

### FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, February 3.

Financial. The demand for accommodation at the banks continues light; prime commercial paper is readily discounted at 7 per cent., and occasionally for even a tritle less, while for names not well-known 8 is charged. Loans are easily obtained at 5 per cent. interest on call and 6 on time.

The People's Bank has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year.

-The Halifax Banking Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of three per

-The store occupied by Wm. Taylor. at Halifax, as a boot and shoe shop, was bought Thursday by N. Farrer & Sous from the ewner, H. P. Burton, for \$13,000.

-The Customs receipts at Hamilton, Ont., during January amounted to \$49.140.33: and during the corresponding month of last year. \$64,740 81; showing a decrease of \$15,600.48 this year.

The report of the directors of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, to be submitted at the annual general meeting to be held on Monday next, 9th inst., has been distributed among the shareholders, and we understand, it is very unsatisfactory. It gives the amount of net profits for the past year as \$54,986, against \$112,543 as net profits for 1878, while the expenses during the past year are said to have been considerably less than during the year 1878.

The Union Bank of Halifax has declared a hulf-yearly dividend of three per cent. The traffic receipts of the Great Western Bailway for the week ending on the 24rd of January week 86,117.91, and for the corresponding week of last year \$82,922.67, being an sucrease of \$3,225.24.

### Business Troubles.

-Ur. Volney, powder manufacturer, of Bockville, has made an assignment.

J. B. Perrault has taken a writ of attachment against Alexis Toupin for \$210. T. Girouard, assignee. John M. Holliday has taken a writ of at-

tachment against James Halliday for \$363 20. J. W. Stevenson, assignce. James McMahon and Joseph McMahon

have been attached for \$215, at the instance of John Kelly, jr. F. X. Cochue, assignee.

The Consolidated Bank has taken out a writ of attachment against R. W. Reckmeyer, dealer in bats, caps and fur goods, Toronto,

-A writ of attachment has been issued gainst Jacques Perrault, trader, for \$250, at the instance of Jos. A. Robillard. A. Braucoleil, assignec.

Writs of attachment have been issued against Rupert B. Donkin, of Amherst, N.S. Charles E. Gillard, Digby, N.S., and Jas. G Allan, Shelburne, N.S.

Stryde, tayern keeper, for \$248.52. Mr. F. X. Cochu is assignee to the estate.

-At the instance of H. Sugden Evans & Co., a demand of assignment has been made upon D A. Harper, of this city, for \$552.67. Some time ago Mr. Harper opened a branch store at Ottawa, and the business there not proving successful, has led, we understand, to his present difficulties. The lubilities, how. ever, are comparatively small. Mr. A. F. Riddell is the assignee.

At the instance of Dame Emma Barbeau, a writ was also issued against Oilion Barbeau and Fridolin Barbeau for \$20%. Alfred Lionais,

A writ of attachment has been entered against Francois Hogue on the d mand of Joseph Robert. The amount is \$220. F. X. Cochu, assignee.

-Writs of attachment have been issued against Stanley W. DeWolfe, dealer in hats, caps and furs, and Ephraim Wright, produce dealer, both of Hailfax, N.S.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Richard Thompson, silverware merchant, joweller, etc., in St. John, N. B., a resolution was passed to trustee the estate, which is expected to realize 50 per cent. The direct Habilities are placed at \$100,000; aesets, \$50,000.

### WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY

WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

The month of January has closed with the city wholesale markets generally quiet. The want of sleighing in most parts of Ontario, and in the Eastern Townships as well, has tended to materially detract from business activity here, if we except the hardware and iron trade, which continues "booming," with prices about as much unsettled as ever. It is to be hoped that the snow-storm which has been raging here all of to day has been general throughout the country, or at least in those districts where nothing but mud has been seen for several weeks past, for upon this greatly depends the prospacts for business; this month upon which have now entered. There are all around us evidences of an unusually active season this winter in lumber, and the reduced supply in Great Britain has tended to appreciate values in Canada considerably.

There is little or no business doing in this city in bread tuffs or provisions. Prices for flour are rather easier, but in provisions there have been no changes made in the figures quoted a week ago, unless, perhaps, for dressed hogs, which are now quoted at \$5.75 to 6 in lots, as to size and freshness.

Following are the city wholesale prices for

- 0110 11115 1110 1110 0103 11110113	4470 P	,,,,,,	CO IOI
flour :	•		
Superior Extra	28 10	•	6 20
Extra Superfine	8 00	Ø	0.00
FADEY	0.00	0	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5 80	Ö.	. 5 85
Superfine		ō	5 00
Strong Bakers		Ô	8 40
Nine	5 25	ā	5 85
Middlings	4 40	ä	0 00
Pollards	o io	a	Ŏ.GO
Opturio Bags	2 80	ä	2 (8)
City Bags (delivered)	3 20	ă	5 21
Os meal, Ontario	4 70	6	4 75
Dornmen!	2 90	Ø	3 00
PULBIAIA GILL	4 :NJ	U.D	** (//)

week. Receipts have been rather more free both of pots and pearls. The demand for shipment is not active, and stocks have somewhat accumulated. We quote first pots, \$4 to \$4.10; first pearls, \$6 to \$6.10. With increased receipts we shall certainly have lower prices, and the manufacturers of potash have got to provide for such a contingency. The day seems to have passed for high priced pot-

BOOTS AND SHOKS .- Our wholesale maunfacturers are still busy on orders for spring goods, which continue to be received through travellers regularly, and some of the largest houses here have already commenced to ship goods to the most distant customers. The volume of business done so far is nearly equal to that for the corresponding period of last year, but not quite equal to expectations, as the trade is reported to have been more or less injured by some houses, principally Quebec, dealers, cutting rates below what is considered paying prices; all the old established houses are said to have sustained the advance, and a further revision in prices may yet be necessary. Long credits are being curtailed, and renewals are less frequent. Remittances, considering the bad, muddy roads in Western Ont., are quite equal to expectations.

DBY GOODS.—Our wholesale friends report that a very fair number of orders for spring goods are steadily coming in, and travellers now out report a much more buoyant feeling than was apparent at the like date of last year, and the chances are that inasmuch as the goods now being sold cannot be replaced at the cost of what they are being sold at to-day, that there will be no surplus of spring stock carried over, because "repeats" are impossible. The city retail dealers report a very good trade being done. Remittances, we regret to state, are scarcely up to the mark, but hopes are entertained that, with anything like the same kind of weather in the West as we have now in Quebec Province, retail dealers will become enabled to meet their engagements promptly.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been generally quiet during the past week; the want of snow roads in Ontario has had a depressing effect on the trade al! over. In teas there is a steady business reported, but sales are not generally for large lots. In Japans a fall of 1c to 2c has are for low qualities not very plenty, and of good fair to fine supply is full. The tone of the market is not very strong, although parties to-day the receipts of live stock comprised well informed believe that good teas will only about 100 head of cattle, chiefly from fairly hold their own as at present values, if the St. Gabriel market, and half-a-dozen not go somewhat higher. Nagasakis are 28c sheep. Owing to the low prices which have to 40c for low common to choice. Yokohamas, 30c to 35c for low to fair ordinary: 37c to 42c for fair to good, and 44c to 57c for fine to choice. Young Hysons are in moderate request only, 35c to 37c for low to fair, 40c to 65c for good to extra choice; Twankays are 29c to 33c; Gunpowders 32c to 40c low to fair, and 43c to 65c for good to choice; Imperials 31c to 55c for low to fine. In Black Teas some business has been done, at about 31c to 35c for low to fair; 37c to 45c are prices for good to fair, and 50c to 65c for choice kinds English market at latest advices keeps quite firm in Black Teas, especially of good common Congous. For Sugars the market is a little easier; a reduction of c is to be noted on granulated, 10 to 10 c. Yellow Refined 81c to 98c. Raw Sugars without special change. The Canada Refinery (Redpath's), it is expected, will resume manufacturing almost immediately. Molasses—The consumption of the finer qualitles, as Barbadoes, is evidently increasing, and largely being substituted for certain kinds of Syrups. Prices rather easier, say 33c to 39c for hhds; smaller packages are scarce, of 15 head for \$511. N. Taillefer, trader, sold and command about 5c per gal over hhds. a number of cattle in small lots: 3 to a lead-Syrups quiet at a reduction of about lc. Rice is in light demand at unchanged prices. Spices-Pepper, from 101c to 111c; pimento, der, also sold 7 head at about 31c per lb, and cloves, nutmegs, ginger and cassia are quiet. B. Roy sold for Mr. Armstrong. Fruits—Valentia raisins, not in large supply, for \$156, and 2 for \$115. The few sheep of \$7 25; Scotch ginte (soft), \$5 50; Scotch held at 71c to 81c. Malaga fruit showes very furing were disposed of at from about \$4 to steam, \$5 50; Sydney steam, \$4 50; Pictou held at 7½c to 8½c. Malaga fruit showes vory furing were disposed of at from about \$4 to little change with light business. Figs dull, \$4.50 each. 12c to 14h; for Eleme in small boxes. Currants, 61c to 71c for good ordinary up to 71c to 81c for extra. Fish-Labrador herrings not in large supply, \$6 25 to \$6 75; demand A writ of attachment was Wednesday issued light. Green codfish, \$4 75 to \$6 in barrels; at the instance of A. Chambers, against John dry, \$3 871 to \$4 50. Smoked herring dull.

HARDWARE AND IRON.-Everything in the hardware line is very firm, and dealers report that the market is still "booming." Orders are not generally very large, but they are becoming numerous; as is usually the case. now that prices are high, dealers are auxious to buy. This week prices for cut nails have further advanced 25c all round, been and there is an advance of 25c for horseshoes. Iron remains firm at quotations, and it is not unlikely that still higher figures may be seen before the season Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., of is over. this city, have decided to sell out their entire stock between now and the 1st May next, and the hardware trade in Montreal is tast getting down to rather narrow limits. There is a good enquiry for bar and pig iron, but possibly the high prices tend a little to check sales. Remittances are reported still very satisfactory. Pig Inon, per ton .-

Gartsherrie \$30 00 to		
Summerlee 30 00		50
Langloan 29 00	30	ÜÜ
Eglinton 29 60	39	00
Calder No. 1	30	00
Uarnbroe 20 00	30	00
Hematite 35 00	ČÕ	ÕÕ
Bar, per 100 lbs :	•••	
Sootch and Staffordshire 2 75	n	00
Best do 3 00		ÕÕ
Sweden and Norway 4 50		ŏŏ
Lowmoor and Bowling 6 25		50
UANADA PLATES, per box :	٠	•
Glamergan 5 50	R	00
Garth & Penn 5 50		ŏŏ
F. W. & Arrow 5 51		8
Hatton 5 (0		50
TIN PLATES, P DOX-	9	30
Charcoal, I.C 9 50	ο.	60
Realizer 1.C.		
Bradley		00
Charcoal, I.X		
Charcoal, D.C		0)
Coke, I.C	0	ÇΟ
Cooking Is as Deciller weath 0.19		•
Cookley, K, of Bradley, por th 0 13	0	60
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.		^^
23. 8 75 Hoops and Bands. ₱ 100 ibs. 3 25 Sheets, best brands. 3 75		99
Hoops and Bands. ₽ 100 lbs 3 25		00
Sheets, best brands 3 75		00
Boller Plate, & 100 lbs		ÜΘ
Cat Water was too the first and all the		ŏΰ
Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 8 in. to 7 in. 3 60  Do do 21 to 21 in. 3 90  Shingle do		00
Do do 21 to 21 in 3 90		õõ
Shingle do		Ğΰ
11441 40		9
Pressed Spikes 8 75	4	25
LEAD—	_	
Plg. per 100 5 60		25
Sheet 5 50	ĕ	
Bar 0 5	0.	5}
Shot 6 00	7	0Õ
STEEL-	_	
Cast, & th 0 11	ō	
Spring, \$\P\$ 100 lbs 3 75	0 (	
Best, do warranted 500	0	
Fire, do 3 50	4	
Sleigh Shoe 3 00	0	
Ingot Tin 0 28	0	
_do Copper 0 20	0	
Horse Shoes	4 (	
Proved Coll Chain, I in 5 00	5 :	25

ABHES.—Have ruled quiet during the past | respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; there are not many offering, however. Tanners are paying \$11 tor No. 1 inspected hides. Shepskins are steady at former prices, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Calfikins nominal, at 121c per lb.

LEATHER -Trade here has remained quiet. The wants of shoe manufacturers just now appear to be light, and there is no disposition on the part of buyers to anticipate future requirements. Light splits and light upper have been enquired for, the first-named being extremely scarce, and held at full prices, from 28c to 38c, as to quality. Sole leather is the turn easier, though prices are quotably lower. There is a moderate demand for Buff and Pebble, but sales are confined to actual and immediate wants. In other descriptions there is nothing special to note. Remittances continue fair, but they might be better.

WOOL-Market remains quiet; atocks of demestic wool in this market have been reduced to a minimum, but the demand is light, and few sales are taking place. Unassorted pulled is now quoted at 31c to 33c. In foreign wools the market is firm at full quotations; sales of Greasy Cape, which is now scarce, and nearly all in the bands of one dealer, have been reported at 22c. In New York there is no change in the wool market; holders there are very confident, but there is no apparent prospect of a change in prices. The demand is reported not up to expectations.

### THE CATTLE MARKETS. 5t. Gabriel.

MONDAY Feb. 2. The received of live stock at Point St. Charles during the past week were 17 cars cattle, 2 cars of horses, and 1 do. of sheep. At St Gabriel market this morning the offerings were light, comprising only about 3 carloads cattle and some 40 hogs; and there being but few buyers in attendance, business was dull. Messrs H Gould, Whitby; P H Dardis, Morrisburg, and M Laporte, Mildmay, Ont, had each 1 carload of cattle to sell. Mr Gould sold his cattle to a leading exporter at about 4c per ib, live weight, and a number of hogs to Sam Price at \$5 per cwt. Mr. Price also bought some 30 hogs from Mr. Laporte at the same figure. Mr. Dardis drove the majority of his cattle to Viger Market, and the other dealers to be noted for Najaski. Sweet Yokohamas | sold out at prices varying from about 3c to

4c per lb, live weight. AT VIGER MARKET prevailed, many of the farmers continue to sell their beeves and mutton by dead weight on the Bonsecours and other city markets, in preference to bringing them to the live stock markets, hence the steady falling off in the receipts. Prices were firmer to day, however, and notwithstanding that the demand WAS still inactive, holders seemed unwilling to make concessions. Prices paid on this market to-day for cattle generally ranged from 3c to 31c per lb. P H Dardis, of Morrisburg, sold to a leading exporter of this city, who was on the market, three oxen lacking 70 lbs of weighing 1,700 lbs each, at 11c per lb, with \$3 deducted from the total amount; he sold another fine ox to the same buyer for \$45, and 8 or 9 head of small cattle to butchers at from \$20 to \$38 each. Mr Dardis had 9 head yet left unsold at noon. R J Hopper had two loads cattle under offer. one being from Brighton, Ont., and the other he bought from Mr Frank Shields, Toronto, towards the close of last week for \$600, there being 22 head in the load. Mr. Hopper resold to-day 13 head for \$369, and another lot a number of cattle in small lots: 3 to a leading exporter-2 for \$103, and 1 for \$33; also 2 head to a butcher for \$87. Mr. Benoit, tra-

SHIPMENTS. A leading cattle exporter forwarded from this city to Halifax to-day 189 head, and 100 head more is to arrive from Toronto this afternoon for shipment, all to Liverpool, by the next outgoing steamer.

### THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmors' bleighs, etc.

Tuesday, February 3. There was a very fair attendance of habitants and others at the city markets to day, but the offerings were not nearly so large as on Friday last. The roads in some sections of the country are reported still bad and unfavorable for farmare reported still bad and unfavorable for farmers bringing their produce to the market. Prices to-day remained nominally unchanged throughout. Oats were sold at 70c to 75c; buckwheat at 80c per bag; corn at 75c to 80c per bush, and a few bags were offered at 65c per bush. There were very few polatoes on the market. Poultry and game were rather scarce and not in demand; with the exception of partridges, which are quoted now at 75c to 85c per pair, prices are unaltered. Dressed beer sold at 33c up to 43c for forequarters, and at from 5c to 63c for hind do. Of vegetables, etc., there was very little offering.

In fruit there is scarcely any business at all doing in this market, but wholesale dealers constinue to make land intitle difficultry in obtaining a further advance; the finest lots of September advance; the makes have been taken more freely at 05c of September advance; the makes have been

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—
VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bar; carrots, 25c to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$1.75 to 2.00 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; boots, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 20c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; American lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c por bushel.

per bustle!. \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel; lemons, 25c to 30c per dozen, or \$7.00 to \$3.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$5 to \$6.50 per case or 25c to 25c per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

2°c to 25c per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

Grann, Etc.—Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buck-wheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 80c to 65c per bushel; bran, 70c percwt; cornmeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per bushel; Canadian corn, \$1.60; monile, \$1.00 to 1.25 per bag; buck-wheat flour, \$1.60 to \$1.75 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

Farm Produce.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 30c per lb; lump, 18c to 20c per lb; Eastorn Townships, tub, 20c to 20c. Frosh eggs, 25c to 30c per dozon; packed do., 18c to 20c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12de per lb; ordinary, 10c to 10c.

Fountar and Game.—Turkoys, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per pair; ducks, tame, 80c to 80c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; chickens 50c to 75c per pair; qualis, \$3 per dozen; praire hens, 0°c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 75c to 35c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per pair, 5c to 15c; frash sausagos, 9c to 123c; Bologna sausagos, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.50 to 8.90 per 100 pounds. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hind-quarters, \$1.50 to \$6.50; venison, 6c to 15c per lb.

### Montreal Hay Market.

quality, while the best Timothy will readily command \$7.50 per 100 bundles. Straw is a drug on the market, at from to \$2 to \$4 per 100 bundles, as to quality. The total offerings fluring the week were about 150 loads. The supply of pressed hay and straw is also considerably in excess of the demand, which is reported dull; we quoted baled hay at \$7.75 to \$9 per ton, as to lot, and baled straw at \$4 to \$5 per ton.

### Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, January 31.

Saturdat, January 31.

A very satisfactory business has been done in Canadian horses doring the week ending to-day—antisfactory, principally, because a better class of horses, on the whole, has been offered, and accerdingly better prices have been paid than for several weeks past. According to the entiries made at the U.S. Consulate-General's office, there have been forwarded from this city to the United States 144 horses costing \$11,278.50, against 150 horses valued at \$11,190, for last week; the comparison shows a decrease of six horses, but an increase of \$88.50. The American buyers report that a good many heavy working horses have been bought at the American House yards during the week, and from 5 to 6 carloads have been exported, viz: Mr. Charles Smith. 1 car to Springfield, Mass.; Messrs, Smith & Johnson, 1 car to Eunderland, Mass.; Mr. A. Dean, 1 car to Red Rank, New Jersey; and R. Wood, 1 car to Home, New York. Two more cars are to be shipped on Monday to New Jersey, and Messrs, Guernsey and Cockburn, of the same place, are sending away 1 car of 20 horses this evening. Home of these buyers state that prices here are quite high enough in proportion to the value of horses in the states, as the large influx of western horses into the New England States recently has had the effect of lowering prices. The average range of prices paid here during the week is from \$75 to 80 each. Mr. J. B. Nichuls, of Henry C. untr, Illinois, is in the city at present in search of several heavy stallious for breeding purposes, and for the right kind he is willing to pay good prices; up till to-day he had only secured one.

For some time past shippers have been tuspected of considerably undervaluing the cost prices of their horses, in order to evade a certain portion of the duty, and during the past week if animals belonging to Mr. Hendrickson, of Red Hank, N. J., were seized by the Government officials at Rouse's Point under this charge.

There were no sales effected on the Corporation horse market this week.

Following is the

### Montreal Fuel Market.

WEDNESDAY, January 28. As we intimated in our last report, the coal and wood dealers here continue to do what is termed a "weather trade"; that is to say, that the demand for fuel is so much affected and guided by the weather, that as the result of continued mildness, such as we are experiencing this week, business has been dull, and, according to Vennor, not much activity in the demand may be expected during the next fortnight, at least. The stocks of coal on barges, which were for so long ice-bound in the Richelieu river, have now been pretty much all unloaded at the several yards in this market; the great bulk of it, however, had to be delivered at once, to fill back orders. It is generally believed that although the consumption of hard coal for domestic use this month is being more than usually curtailed by the mild and soft weather, the comparatively light stocks held here will be cleared out by the end of the season. There is but little doing here in soft coal, either the manufacturies and foundries having been, for the most part fully supplied for the season during the summer and autumn months. Prices for all kinds remain unchanged, and seem likely to continue so, the contrast in the figures asked by the different dealers here this winter having had a good effect, in the interests of consumers.

There is very little demand for wood just now: there is always more or less hardwood arriving per the Grand Trunk and Q., M., O. & O. Railways, but the market remains quiet at present, and prices are unchanged. COAL-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, \$7 to \$7 50; chestnut, \$6 75 supplies, was in only moderate demand, and to \$7 25; egg, \$7 to \$7 25; furnace, \$7 to declined at 1d per cental." 25; egg, \$7 do, \$4 50 to \$5; coke per chaldron, \$3.

Woon-Retail prices per cord delivered from the yard: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$6; long birch, 3½ feet, \$5 50; long beech, 3½ feet, \$5; long tamarae, \$4 50; short maple, three feet, \$5 50; short birch, three feet, \$5 00; short beech, three feet, \$4 50; short tamarac, 21 to : feet, \$3 50 : short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.

### Entler and Cheese in Liverpool.

(From Hodyson Bros.' Circular of Jan. 17th.) CHEESE continues in good request, and, as the stock is getting into narrow compass, holders have had little difficulty in obtaining a further advance; the finest lots of Septem-

# LONDON, January 30 .- In Mincing Lane the

markets are mostly depressed, and prices show a further decline upon many of the sales effected. There is no alteration in the position of coffee. The sale of the Netherlands Trading Company this week went below valuations, excepting for yellow Java, which showed an advance. Good ordinary shilling. Good to fine colory kinds are steady. Foreign is unaltered, but ordinary Rio met with some enquiry on the previous low terms. The continental reports show that business is still inactive. Sugar is very dull. Re-finers have ceased buying, and a reduction of one or two shillings per hundred weight on common brown sorts fails to induce any spesold, to a moderate extent, at quotations. Refined, including French loaves and beet, close excess of the weekly sales. The stock in the are better and happier, realizing more unibeen sold for spring shipment at easy rates. Spice is inactive and generally lower. Tea is very flat, but unchanged.

### 1b. Wheat Blockade.

The Chicago Times says : - " The elevators have become pretty well filled, and one house has notified shippers that it has no more room for fresh receipts. The Eastern rail-More with the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue to be made at \$10, \$9, and \$8, to the continue t roads refuse to reduce their tariff below 40

mously shead of those of a year ago, and prices continue too high to admit of shipments to Europe. The grain trading on the board of trade for some time past has been chiefly speculative, and but comparatively little has been done by shippers."

### Finance, Commmerce and Trade

—The Railway Legislative Committee of the Ontario Legislature have passed the bills to revive the charter of the Port Stanley, Strathroy, and Port Frank Railway, and to charter the Cobden and Opcomyo Railway.

—The County Council of Victoria has decided to petition both the Governor-General and Lieut.-Governor in Council as to the importance of granting sufficient aid in the construction of the proposed Ontario and Pacific Junction Railways, from Gravenhurst to Bouth East Ray. Lake Niplasing, running through partions of that county on the cast side of Lake Muskoka.

—Mr. Richard Hall, cattle sale-men, to whom reference was made in these columns a short time ago, writing from Liverpool, on January 15th says.— The prospects for all classes of cattle for the next four months, is most encouraging, owing to the searchy of fat stock in this country. Sheep will also be a profitable ventue of commence shipping from the first week of March; indeed, I fee! confident of very ligh prices and short supplies from our own grazing district.

-At Quebec a few days ago, a large lot of about 600,000 standard pine deals was sold at, for the first quality, \$102 per 100, Quebec standard; do, second quality, \$68 do; do, third quality, \$36 do. The purchasers, it is said, are Messrs. Sharples & Co. and Burstall, and the sellers were Messrs. Gilman & Co.

-At a meeting of those interested in the lobster packing business, held at Bathurst, N. B., on Tuesday evening, it was resolved that the Government be memorialized to fix the time for lobster fishing for the County of Gloucester and the Bay des Chalcurs from the 1st of May to the 20th September.

At a meeting of directors of the Richelleu & Ontario Navigation Company, held on Wednesday last, it was decided to pass the dividend. The day of reckoning seems to nave come for this company; its monstrous have come for this company; its monstrous delusion called "assets" will take in no more water. It is between the upper lip and the nose now. The only source of relief we see is in that \$2,500 hotel built last year in Sorel. This at least should contribute over fifty cents a day the year all round, and since the company have gone into hotel building. why not trade off some of its assets for the Windsor Hotel ?- Shareholder.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :- "Cotton was in good demand, with a firm market, throughout the week. To-day (Thur-day) there was a quieter feeling, but quotations for American have advanced. American was in good daily demand at gradually hardening prices, the latest quotations of medium qualitles being 1-16d higher. Sea Island was in fair request at unchanged prices. Futures opened firm and improved gradually. On Wednesday the tone of the market was strong, the advance amounting to 3-32d to 3-16d. To-day (Thursday) the market was much quieter and prices declined 1-16d. The final rates show an advance of 3-32d to !d."

-A leading Liverpool grain circular says: A majority of the wheat markets during the past few days again report slow sales at an average reduction of 1s per quarter, a few only nominally maintaining previous prices.
Floating cargoes, in consequence of the renewed upward movement in America, exhibited a hardening tendency, and an improvement of 6d per quarter was obtainable for red winter. There is rather more enquiry for arrivals, but the offers are too low to tempt sellers. At Liverpool and the neighboring markels since Tuesday business in wheat has sellers second series. markets since Tuesday business in wheat has been quiet, at slightly under Tuesday's rates. Corn steadily sold. To-day's market was scantily attended, and a limited business was done in wheat at Tuesday's rates. Flour was difficult to sell, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn, in consequence of liberal declined at 1d per cental."

-Official statement of the receipts and deliveries of ashes at Montreal during January, ultimo, as compared with the cerresponding month of last year:-

i	Remaining over Jan. ist,	Pots,	Pearls.	Total.
,	1880Remaining over Jan. 1st,	462	10-1	566
ť	1879 RECEIPTS—From 1st Jan.	1.123	28	1,861
,	to 1st Feb., 1880 From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.,	777	225	1,002
	1879	381	46	G30
	Increase in receipts 1st		1580	372 bris
)	Jan. to 1st Feb., 1880 From 1st Jan. to 1st Feb.,	439	81	528
<b>'</b>	1879	342	53	415
	Increase in deliveries 1: IN STORE—lst Feb., 1889	800	., 1880 245	108 bris 1,045
	Do. 1870	1,315	231	1,578
	Less in store 1st Feb., 1880	•••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31 brls

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### Report of an Agricultural Candidate. LONDON, February 1 .- Mr. Pelts, who visit-

ed the United States to gain information of the agricultural interests, has made his report. It is very voluminous, but treats mainly of the comparative condition of the farming interests of the United States and Engis quoted at 47c to 47 lc, against 50 lc to 50 lc in | land, offering no satisfactory solution of the November, and 47c to 47c in October. Here cause of depression. It appears more like a Plantation Ceylon has again fallen about one studied effort to reconcile the English farmer to his lot than to attempt to show him how he may better his condition. Mr. Pelts dwells on the fact of British emigration to Mexico, and in a tone which would discourage such emigration. He considers at length the relative merits of Canada and the United States, and generally to the discouragement of the latter as a place of residence, and culative demand. Crystallized West India paints Canada's future in the most glowing colors. He admits the recent prosperity of American farmers, but claims that the farmers lower. The deliveries of sugar here keep in of England occupy a higher social position, United Kingdom, although 33,000 tons above form and reliable returns, and are less the that of last year, is 23,000 tons less than that of victims of transporting monopolies. He 1878. A few cargoes of new Burmah rice have also claims that England sustains her supremacy in scientific knowledge, and that her productions of farm are superior to those of the United States.

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