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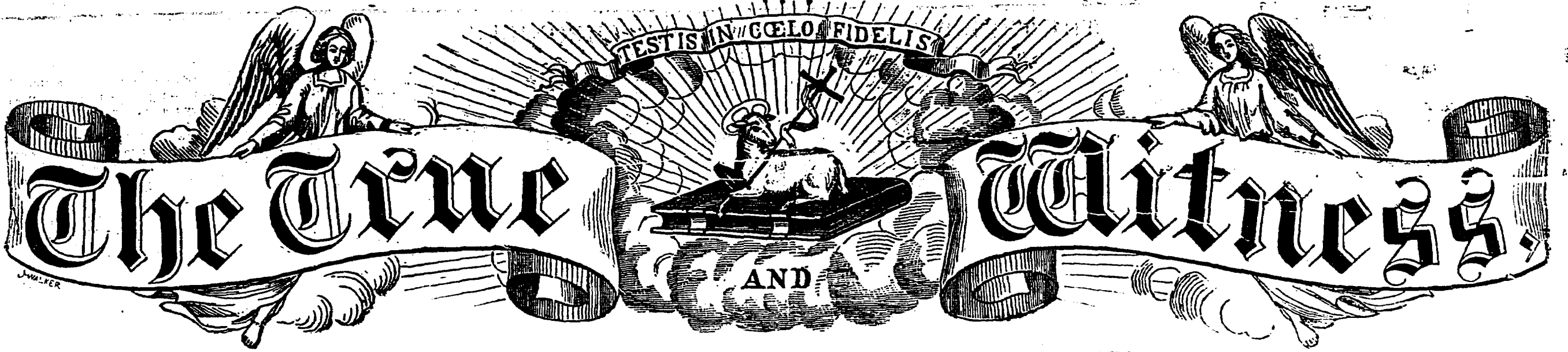
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum in advance.

WHO IS FARNELL?

"Who is Farnell?" cry Cockney curs— These "blasted" imitations, sirs. At home, who people den and slum. But here, who journals (7) become— Things void of merit, grace or wit. To that, etc., Farnell's shoes unit! A low-lived, ignoramus race, To journalism a disgrace. Of Farnell's the scum of spaw, The mask of "loyalty" who don, To hide what they would hide in vain— Their shabby parts and shallow brain. But Cockney I hear and need no well, Ar, who this Farnell? 'Tis I'll tell. He is, who thou art not, I ween, A GENTLEMAN in mind and mien— A nation's leader and his pride, His trusted champion and tried, Who, in his cause, undaunted braves The ire of Britain's titled knaves. Scorns Dublin Castle's frowns and smiles, Its courtly tricks and artful wiles; Whose patriot worth the world esteems, And on whose shoulders safely rests O'Connell's mantle, Freedom's gown, To Ireland dear as her ravish'd Crown! "Who is Farnell?" 'Tis his manly 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, Until his Country's ancient foes Begin to dread his noble blows. This is Farnell, my Cockney swill! At whom you sneer! But mark me well, When cent'ries of people in his march, See seated on some broken arch Of great St. Paul's, sketch-book in hand, The native of a now remote land, The patriot in Farnell's career, And grateful give to deathless fame The memory of his deeds and name!

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 Cross Roads Democrat, were not particular in those respects, and why should I am not a literary character, but a simple individual of the name of Myles O'Regan.

Before I proceed any further, Mr. Editor, I may as well enclose you a dollar for the famine stricken in the old land. I cannot afford more at present, but all the same a dollar (\$) 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 ears 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, eternally, 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 become 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 idea of the universal use of this word, as heard by me in a short walk in Lachine:—

Lady.—Oh, yes, delightful weather; I gave seven dollars and fifty cents.

Contractor.—Certainly, take it out; you don't think I'm paying you a dollar a day for—

Clergyman.—Yes, the steple 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 to go on Sunday. I must not let the governor to folk over a hundred d—

Child.—Pa, will you give me a dollar to buy a new doll.

And so on, ad infinitum, dollars and dimes, dimes and dollars, until a fellow gets disgusted if he is not in possession of a million of them.

I do not like the boarding houses around Lachine as a general rule. The tea is weak, the butter is strong, the bread is black, the sausages are white with age, the bugs are large and fat, the landlady is small and lean; the mutton is as tough as the beef, and the beef is tougher than the devil. I have no aversion to the animal kingdom in general, but when it intrudes itself upon the vegetable kingdom it is scarcely fair. What, for instance, can be said of a spider large enough to be sensible enough to stow himself away in the pickle bottle, and only evincing signs of animation when he found himself about to be swallowed by your most obedient servant. Boarding houses are a queer thing, and no mistake. I remember working for a German boss in Ontario last year, who said to me quite innocently, "I'll give you four dollars a week and eat you, or seven dollars and eat yourself." I objected until it was intimated to me that the Teuton meant board myself, which certainly makes a world of difference. But there are more curious matters connected with Lachine boarding houses than vinegar-loving spiders. Being sick last week or lazy, which you please, I took a holiday, and says the landlady to me, "Myles, will you be kind enough to mind the child till I go and buy some sausage?" I grow pale with fear at mention of sausages; but, as I am full of good nature, I consented. The child—a little girl seventeen months old—was quiet through all her mother cleared the door, and then

business commenced. She climbed up the stairs; I brought her down before she broke 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 cat—everything. My efforts were successful for a time, but after while she yelled until I thought she would burst. I was at my wit's end until a happy thought struck me. I rushed out and borrowed a neighbor's child of tender age, which I placed in front of my protegee. This had the desired effect. She yelled precisely in as loud a key as the daughter of the house, and as I expected, one voice so drowned the other that a profound silence was the result, so profound, in fact, that you might hear a pin drop. This is a phenomenon which I cannot 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 in 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 are no more generous people in the world than railroads if they had the money, but 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 to do." Never mind what interested parties in Montreal say, the contractors are not such a bad lot as they are represented. I admire the generous course your contemporaries (isn't that what you call them?) are pursuing in succoring the starving Irish. When I read their editorials I weep tears of gratitude that suffering humanity have still friends left in the world. They are not all gone to heaven, and I sincerely hope they never will, as earth cannot afford to lose them. (I think I am getting somewhat mixed here, but my excuse is overpowered feelings.) When I go to Montreal I shall embrace all the editors one after another, commencing with Tom White, and ending with the celebrated John Redpath Douglass. 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 Erin. 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 last.

I see by the Post that the Fenians are at their old work, seizing cannons and rifles and gunpowder. When I was in the old country during the troubles of 1867, a young man named Jim Flannery found a percussion cap and stuck it in his pocket. The police sergeant of the station found it out by some means or another, suspended the Habeas 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 Ballypore, arrest of a Fenian Leader, another rising expected in the South, &c. This showed enterprise on the part of both the police and press, and did no harm to Jim, who was better off in jail than out. He is now working with me on the Lachine Canal.

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 obt. servant,
MYLES O'REGAN.

Lachine, January 30th, 1880.

OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Crossing the Ice Bridge on a Train of Cars.

The public mind for a considerable time has been occupied 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 experiment. 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 congregated at the site of the Longueuil Ferry to witness the morbid curiosity with the spectacle of an immense disaster, wherein several hundred people would be swallowed up by the old waves of the St. Lawrence. Fortunately for those participating in the experiment, the prospect was not borne out by actual test, and the trip was accomplished in safety. At one hour before noon the invited guests began to convene at the designated point. The feelings of the people were as varied as their appearances, some assuming an air of bravado, in which triumph and curiosity were strongly apparent;

boasted of the entire absence of danger, while others, with a calm complacency, asserted their confidence in the safety of the passage. 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 Railway, and two common platform cars arranged with seats around them. A protusion of flags, pennants, rosettes and bouquets decorated the train and imparted to it a gay appearance. On the pilot of the locomotive a preserved seal, loaned by Mr. Brabadi for the occasion, surrounded by colored clothes, was arranged with good effect. At eleven o'clock the locomotive uncoupled from the train and at a slow rate accomplished the distance intervening between Longueuil and Hochelaga. No incident occurred to mar the excitement of the journey, and the engine immediately returned to the north side with the assurance that the track was firm and ready for the passage 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 P. Beauchamp, engineer in charge, N. Pomville, foreman, and Hons. C. J. Courso, Mousseau, Paquet. The start was made under most auspicious circumstances, a ringing cheer from the shore sending the voyagers off on their exploit. At first the rate of speed was moderate so as to ascertain the durability of the foundation, but as the city was gradually left behind the rate was increased until at mid-stream 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 of the Hochelaga highland a visible depression in the ice was apparent. An ominous cracking, followed by the appearance of water on the surface impressed the picnicers with a sense of their danger. All fear, however, was dispelled by the announcement from one of the managers that the water was only the superficial deposit occasioned by last night's rain. Thus reassured, jollity 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. Sandham & Henderson to photograph the novelty with its living freight. This concluded satisfactorily, steam was once more applied, and the opposite shore was soon reached without anything occurring to militate against the pleasure of the voyage. Among the most prominent on the train we noticed Messrs A. Senecal, Dr. Kay, Dr. Mount, P. Dodsworth, B. Benoit, M. P. Vanasse, M. P. J. O. Perrault, L. Hurteau, M. Bergeron, M. P. B. Bernier, M. P. G. F. Gallagher, J. Coyle, J. J. Curran, Alda Thibault, Allard and Grenier, and ex-Ald. Labeze, H. P. Alden, Agent; H. A. Alden, Superintendent; A. B. Chiffolle, Treasurer; Hon. Bradley Barlow, President of the South Eastern Railway, and Mr. J. L. Pangman, President of the Laurentides Railway.

The train halted in front of a temporary depot erected for the occasion and the guests adjourned within its welcome shades, where a hot stove afforded a pleasant contrast to the biting winter weather without.

Mr. C. J. Courso, in a pithy address, proposed the health of "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 drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. BRADLEY BARLOW responded to the "President of the United States."

Hon. Mr. CHIFFOLLE 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 Laberge, 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 couvent, where skiffs were in waiting to convey them to Ile 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 shore to Ile Ronde, whence connection will be made with Montreal by means of a powerful steam ferry.

THE DESERT MURDER.

Not Yet Entered—Delay of Justice—Another Story.

DESERT VILLAGE, January 30.—An Indian named Wabamos, from the scene of the murder, arrived at Desert Village last Monday. He corroborated the reports already published. He states that after the murder Brisisio requested his (Wabamos's) son to enter the body. A special constable and Wabamos, with a team, started yesterday 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. Brisisio told young Wabamos that Hennessy attacked him with a knife before he killed him. This statement is discredited. Wabamos believes that Hennessy was murdered for his fur.

IRELAND.

Resisting Encroachments of the Bailiff—Robbery by Alleged Fenians—Further Appeals for Aid—His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Subscribes.

DUBLIN, 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 fear of the constabulary. Two fires, supposed to be incendiary, have occurred in the neighborhood. 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 levee 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 House.

The people of Ballyhannish, which was the scene of the recent anti-rent demonstrations, assembled a force to set to work to rebuild 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 years ago.

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.

PARIS, January 30.—The *Moniteur*, 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 inform 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 was the Queen's action was a loss of £8,000. 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 robes 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-called 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 *levee* in the hall, and was introduced to members and others by Speaker Randall.

DUBLIN, February 2.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee on Saturday the Lord Mayor referred to the reports of three inquiries held in the neighborhood of Parnestown, wherein verdicts were rendered of death from destitution, and said an 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 Fund in America—Charles Parnell's Movements—His Desire to be Known in Canada—Hitting Back at the New York 'Herald'—Starvation in Ireland.

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 a 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 reception 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:—

"If the New York *Herald* has a special correspondent here I want him to be particularly careful to report what I say about Ireland. I don't want him to report the other part of my speech otherwise I shall be under the painful necessity of writing a rejoinder to him. Now, the *Herald* the other day published a map to show the condition of the Irish poor, and an argument in favor of emigration. The illustration of the condition of the poor was true, but the western part of Ireland, but that condition 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 human face could be seen. Could the peasantry emigrate to those parts of Ireland there would be no shovelling of Irishmen in a disgraceful state of pauperism upon the shores of this country. Again commenting on the *Herald*, 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 I don't want to 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 report 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 much in a name, and that a rose by another name would smell as sweet; but they did not give my name, so it will be plain that my assertion that such and such a name suppressed my most important point has been upheld. They accuse me of going over half the country with one speech. Great American lecturers 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 had 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 above the 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 and well.

Attempt to Assassinate Roman Catholic Priests.

Alexander Schossa, a German asphalt worker, was on January 12th charged at Clerkenwell Police Court, London, England, with having that morning attempted to assassinate the Rev. Henry Y. Arkel, in the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, London. The prisoner entered the church with his hat 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 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. Bakanowicz 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. Bakanowicz had given offence by writing and speaking in Poland against the organization Schossa is an asphalt worker, and is reputed industrious and sober, but during the past three days the man became strangely morose.

Very Rev. Fredk. Oakley, Roman Catholic divine, of London, and writer on religious subjects, is dead; aged 78.

AFGHANISTAN.

Renewal of Operations—An Offer to Retestate the Ameer—General Bright Encamped in the Logar Valley—An Intercourse War Raging—A Report Fall of Inaccuracies.

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

General Roberts anticipates that the native tribes will renew their attack on the Peshawar positions about the third week in February, and consequently steps have been taken to reposition all the depots, and to provide an additional quantity of munitions of war.

LONDON, January 28.—A despatch from Kabul says 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 Mahomed Jan at the fortress of Ghuzni. The head men of the various tribes, known by the general title of Kohistan, are said to be coming into their rendezvous in considerable force, and Pakirkhan, one of the most influential chiefs, has avowed his determination to fight to the last extremity unless the English consent to the reinstatement of Yakoub Khan as Ameer. The Cabulites, however, are declared to have refused the proposition of Yakoub 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 far it is intimated the operations made in the hope of preventing a junction of the Kohistan in the neighborhood of Ghuzni 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 results of the strife between the Ghilzais and Hazaras, without the British lines, adds that similar news of internecine war comes from the direction of Farah. The representatives sent by Ayoub Khan to Farah had been defeated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknasar, who is putting the country under contribution. Ayoub Khan is reported to have sent two regiments, six guns and 2,000 horse against Ibrahim. Other accounts, however, say those troops of Ayoub Khan refused to march.

A Cabul despatch says prophesies 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. Mahomed 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 Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburg 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 in earnest 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.

LONDON, January 31.—The Marquis of Anglesa, a Liberal member of the House of Peers, is dead; aged 50.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, &c.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY craving food, and grow thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIENGE COMBITS or Worm Lezenges, on the recommendation of her physicians.—She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons are sick only from worms.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR BILIOUS and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Head-ache, Constipation, &c., is Dr. HANNEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS Purgative Pills, containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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

BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DANGEROUS, and frequently fatal. They pull a man down sooner than any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Linctum, and follow directions. The derangement causing the diarrhoea is removed, and the patient is saved pain and danger.

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

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY. Gambetta is reported seriously ill. The Greek Ministry have resigned. Bismarck has returned to Berlin from Varsa. S. S. Sarmatian is not expected until Monday. Gonzales, the Spanish regicide, is pronounced insane. A workers' strike is imminent at Burnley, in Yorkshire.

THURSDAY. Earl of Besborough is dead. Mgr. Cazean is in a critical condition. Walkerton wants a special Tramp Act. Lord Salisbury is improving in health. An illicit still has been discovered in Halifax. Navigation is partially open on the Hudson. Two American thieves have been arrested in Naples. Rumors are current of the death of Mahomed Jan. Freeman, the Pocatset Adventist, will be arraigned to day.

FRIDAY. Gambetta is convalescent. Germany has remonetized silver. A destructive fire took place in Dublin last night. 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 buffalo.

Relief for Ireland. 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 and pork dealers of Toronto would be glad to contribute, and I am sure, Mr. Alderman Hallam would receive the contributions in his large warehouse near the Market. And I know an Englishman who has twenty days spare time, who will pay for the barrels, say barrels for two hundred pounds each. And this same man has reason to believe that the Dominion Line, together with the Beaver and the 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.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Counsel for the delinquent. Those to whom the changeable temperature is protracted period of trial should seek the earliest 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 tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment. This ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and tossing cough.

IRELAND. Priests, Peasants, Process Servers and Constabulary - Exciting Scenes in Maam.

DUBLIN, 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 yesterday 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 caused 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 Sunday the priests all around Maam spoke most energetically at the several masses to the congregations, imploring them to avoid any collision with the constabulary, 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 stultification of providing a riot which might lead to the killing of innocent 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 village 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 thirty 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. Maam 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. Looking out from the police barrack, which commands an extensive view of the mountain sides, not a house is to be seen; but it is well known that there are plenty of cabins nestled in the winding valleys.

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 foot, some had been conveyed by those long cars which are one of the institutions of the country and cannot be described. His 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, armed with shotguns, pit-hooks, knives, 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 horse 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 pre-arranged signal, as the sequel proved. In about an hour's time the men at the barrack saw the head of a constabulary column slowly descending along the narrow 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 words of hatred. They took 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 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 Leitrim. 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 adversary. 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 wretched peasant, who has never more than enough to live upon for himself and his wretched family, could not be expected to pay by the amount of his rent, while their honors the gentlemen were fighting for possession. Still less could he be expected to pay up at once three years' rent for such a sum. However, the Colonel insisted on his; they who would not pay must go. And the writs of ejectment were duly made out and placed in the hands of one Johnny Armstrong to serve. This man is a retired policeman. He has lived in the neighborhood of Maam for three or four years, and is generally popular. But he and his employer, knew that his life would not be worth a minute's 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 attempt to serve the ejectments.

ASKING FOR REINFORCEMENTS. The threatening appearance of things made such an impression on the officers commanding the constabulary that they despatched an express messenger to Galway for reinforcements. Fully one hundred additional men were sent on to Maam during the Sunday. On Monday morning, before the mists of the night had cleared off the hills, the immense force was in motion. About thirty men were left behind to guard the headquarters at Maam. The remainder, some 280, marched forth for the conquest of Connemara. They were divided into seven companies, if the phrase is admissible. The process server, Johnny Armstrong, was in the centre of No. 4, the strongest body, which marched in the middle. The brigade advanced on the road to Curranoneg, a district four miles off, which was to be the scene of operations. They were preceded and followed by a vast crowd of men and women; some of the men were on horseback and many had come from a considerable distance. The men were all equipped with stout sticks; but the agricultural weapons displayed on Saturday were no longer to be seen. When they had proceeded a couple of miles on their

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 lift a hand in opposition to the constables. At length, after warmly plodding over four miles, the house of Thomas Halloran, of Glenties, where the first writ was to be served, was reached. The people had surrounded the house, and declared they would not allow the process server to approach the door. Mr. Hill, the magistrate who was with the force, then read the riot act in a clear and 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 leveled bayonets. There was a momentary scuffle, some wounds were inflicted, some screams were heard and the people were completely cleared away.

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 copious sprinkling, and with that the opposition ceased. It was found that in the charge of the constabulary one young man had received a laynet 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 stultification of assaulting the police, the overwhelming display of force and the firmness of the magistrate had convinced them of its usefulness.—N. Y. Herald.

Practical Joke on the "Times." Great surprise was caused in this city yesterday by the receipt of Saturday's Times, which contained the subjoined letter, over the name of Mr. MacCarthy, M.P. Although it arrived on Sunday, its purport soon spread in all parts of the city, but after a currency of some hours, it received a contradiction from the party interested, who denounced it as an egregious hoax. Mr. MacCarthy has not 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 misled 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 Malvern, 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 hoax was vented, 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, few, if any, of the electors will hardly extinguish the incredulity which still exists in the ancient borough regarding the unmistakable agency of its representative's writing: "MR. J. G. MACCARTHY AND THE REPRESENTATION OF MALVERN."

To the Editor of the Times. Sir,—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. January 8.

"DEAR SIR,—As I have been for many years honored by your political support and unwavering confidence, I consider it your duty to receive the very earliest intimation that I find myself compelled by circumstances to which I shall hereafter 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. I 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—born assuader 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 enmities 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 deserved censures from the eminent prelate who presides over the archdiocese of Dublin, and is to be deeply deplored, not only in the interest of religion, but by every friend 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 recalcitrant 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 municipal authority, town council, and every guardian and public body petitioned in its favor; yet, when at great inconvenience I went over to London expressly to move the second reading of the bill, I found a 'count out' had been organized by my so-called friends and colleagues of the Home Rule party; and not only was the measure lost, but it was considered desirable to commemorate the occasion after the frivolous manner of 'lobby' by speaking of my effort as the 'unreclaimed slob debate.' I make no charge, and, thank God, I bear no man malice; my religious principles forbid the harboring of such a feeling; but my patience has often been tried. I have sacrificed much valuable time and spent much money which I could ill afford in the service of my country, and did I believe that further sacrifices upon my part would be at-

tended with practical good I should be willing to continue them. As I wish to afford the electors of Malvern the fullest opportunity of 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 welfare—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 considerations. 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 hoaxed by the concocter of the letter purporting to be signed by Mr. J. G. MacCarthy. That paper has the following to-day:—

In common with our contemporaries we received on Friday evening what purported to be a letter from Mr. John George MacCarthy, M.P., requesting the insertion of a circular alleged to have been sent by him to his constituents at Malvern. 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 and a very amiable and courteous gentleman. On these grounds the pseudo MacCarthy 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 curish trick.—Cork Daily Herald, 12th January.

KINGS AND BAYONETS. Some Statistics that Ought to Set People Thinking.

[From the Ino-European Correspondent.] Some one has had the curiosity to make out the following comparative table of the amounts drawn from the several States by some Sovereigns of Europe for their civil war:—

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

THE COST OF STANDING ARMIES.

The following are the respective military peace armaments of the ten chief countries of Europe:—

Russia, actual standing army.....	447,370
France, " ".....	446,424
Germany, " ".....	418,821
Austria, " ".....	269,577
Italy, " ".....	267,449
Great Britain, " ".....	228,624
Turkey, " ".....	115,916,475
Switzerland, " ".....	129,077
Spain, " ".....	91,400
Belgium, " ".....	46,383

Total..... 2,466,125

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

The army budgets stand thus:—

France.....	francs. 636,446,176
Germany.....	552,941,262
Austria.....	409,769,942
Italy.....	329,254,720
Great Britain.....	171,871,736
Turkey.....	401,495,262
Spain.....	115,916,475
Switzerland.....	129,077
Belgium.....	122,291,918
Total.....	4,063,600

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

A Printer's Error.

ALTERNATIVE is a German word denoting "old Catholic," and *altkatholisch* 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, and he has written me in which Bishop Berzege was styled an "altkatholischer" (that is, "alcoholized" priest); and it was an offensive and somewhat dangerous epithet he substituted the harmless adjective "altkatholischer," in which no one could object. But the printer has always to be reckoned with in journalism, and this editor's particular printer gave the word as "altkatholischer," thus varying in a very slight degree, if at all, the offence of the original writer. Why the perversion took place we do not know, but it is a pity that any man should be so misled as to mistake the vowel, or he may have thought his own version the natural one, or he may have been *altkatholischer* himself at the moment. 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 its own interests, is now awaking. The Catholic Congress of Modena 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 representations:—

While giving credit to the O'Connell League and all committees of the work for the petitions they have already collected, the Congress exhorts them to prepare a large

number of other petitions in which the disregard of all justice and constitutional laws exhibited in relation to their previous petitions 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 the O'Connell League, who will undertake to 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 Italianists 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 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 application."

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 articles 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 Buffalo. 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 days 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 said:—"Our oppressed people will read with warmth of pleasure or the noble 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 abolition of the accursed system of feudal land tenure which has for its principal object the making of a monopoly to enrich the land-owners while impoverishing the poor of our country. Mr. 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 committee, so in the present famine no tenant who has been unable to pay his rent will be relieved by the landlords' committees which are now being formed in Ireland. "Let us," said he, "examine its composition. James W. Mackey Knight, a notorious Castle lack; George B. Owens, a leading Dublin Orangeman; Lord Emily, a whig landlord; Sir Arthur Guinness, a tory landlord; William Digges Latouch, 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 David, 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 go.

On the 27th ult., a mean and petty thief was committed to 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 the guardian to make some repairs in the roof of the building. The unsuspecting nun, and the stranger to the upper part of the house, then left him to search for the servant girl, whom she wished to remain with him until the work was completed. On reaching the ground floor she was surprised to meet the man again, who also appeared to be startled. He explained his sudden presence by stating that he had mistaken the staircase by which he had ascended. The sister, 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 the girls in the house, having occasion to ascend to the top story, found that a fair hair and two muffs had been stolen. The detectives are on the track of the thief. It is said that the same trick has been played very frequently of late.

IRISH LAND TENURE. Comparison with the American System.

New York, January 25.—The announcement 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 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 industry and thrift on 40 acres of good land in the West. The object of the scheme is to alleviate, 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 decided 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 Rensselaer 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 lazy 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. We 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. Doct. Hassall, who was officially connected with these examinations, and has probably examined more samples of milk than 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." 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 city milk, and these are bad enough. It directs attention from these real troubles, to talk about improbable, if not impossible "chalk and water."—American Agriculturist, Feb. 1.

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, prosperity and happiness which, if it is to be attained at all under similar circumstances, is equally bleak and unfruitful 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 letter to the New York Times, which we republish on another page. If it were read with regret that intercommunication with these States, in making the young men of Canada acquainted with the evil progress of their contemporaries 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 the word, the creation and conservation of homes which make communities, and of communities which make States. A Quebec correspondent of the New York Herald recently wrote a letter, from which we extract this paragraph:—"If the vitality of the Irish race under repressive laws has been wonderful, not less so is the vitality of the French Canadians. The emigrants 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 Canada was 511,000; in 1861, 1,111,000; in 1871, 1,919,000, and to-day it is estimated at 1,900,000 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 Fortune.

Mr. Parnell (says a London correspondent) is not at present a rich man. "He has only the right 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 upwards of a million sterling, and it is expected that the bulk of it will come Mrs. Parnell is an American, and resides 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 the Parnell's political and opinions, to remember that a large part of his education has been American, and that he has borrowed his ideas of the land system from the United States. No man of the Irish race is better informed than Mr. Parnell to convey Ireland's pleading to America's heart.

The True Witness

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MONTEAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 5—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.

NOTICE

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

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office.

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.

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.

L'Esclaircur of Quebec says: "Ireland was not the last place to come to the assistance of Quebec when she was called upon."

The New York Herald is now in the zenith of its happiness, posing as the organ of the British aristocracy.

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.

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.

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.

One tells a story of a English footman 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.

The editor of an amiable contemporary, the Kingston News, must have a confused knowledge of geography, or else Ireland and her troubles, her Parnells and her Marlboroughs must be like a nightmare on his manly heart.

"Oh, just shove in 'Crime in Ireland, another murder in Tipperary.'" It did not matter, if there was no murder, there should be.

Mr. J. C. Hanley and the Belleville "Ontario"

Mr. J. C. Hanley, of Road, Ont., 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.

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.

This is absolutely necessary as regards brakenmen, and guards especially. But to return 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 cause the optic to contract for protection.

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.

the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and it may be convenient to remember that in the settlement of the latter question, vested rights were interfered with and lands taken from certain parties, for which compensation was given.

Affairs in Europe are growing still more warlike despite the protestations of diplomats. A year ago it was complained that the armaments were unbearable, that taxation 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 them.

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

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the Post and True Witness. DEAR SIR.—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 and esteemed by all denominations for his 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, PAUL.

The Legend of San Jose. The doors of the mission of San Jose were kept wide open the five long days. The every man with his load of sin. Night there, whenever he chose, come in. But a day there came when the porter started. As he came in—who was golden haired? Whose face was pale, as of someone dead? "Ave Maria" was a lie said. The fathers shared the awe that he felt. As the boy walked into the church and kneel— And they needs must move that the boy might pass. 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 shanking hand. At the mass of the brethren rose: Now down to the boy the abbot goes; And "Child, who art thou, I fear I don't know." "That comes to the mission of San Jose." The child grew taller—his pale young face Took on the glory of saintly grace; And he smiled, and the smile was strange and sweet. The abbot and all knelt 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 fathers looked up—in vain They never beheld the boy again. 'Twas the Saint himself, who had come to see How faithful and loyal his 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. Moore, delivered in St. John's Church, Georgetown, K.Y., December 21, 1873.)

Were I to ask any of those children that attend catechism here on Sundays: What is Original Sin? he would readily answer: It is the sin in which we were born. And were I to again inquire: How came we to be born in sin? he would reply: By Adam's sin in eating the forbidden fruit. Should I still continue, wishing to know how that sin may be blotted out, he would say: By the merits of Christ applied to the soul through the Sacrament of Baptism. Now, that child knows everything that is essential to his understanding of Original Sin. He is aware that there is such an evil, and has a knowledge of the means by which one may be liberated from it. By his answer he points out, and calls attention to the two great hinges on which hangs the entire Christian system, viz.: the sin of Adam, which we inherit; and the justification to which we are also heirs, through the love of God and the sufferings of his only begotten Son. Were a stranger to continue still further and demand of that child a reason for the faith that is in him, he would most likely say: "I believe all that I have told you concerning 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 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. Let us suppose then for a moment that some one, desirous of learning what the Catholic Church teaches regarding Original Sin, should come to me in a friendly way to ask for information on the subject. What would be my method of procedure? It would be this: I would explain to him in the first place exactly what the Church maintains; and, in case he refused to believe, I would then suggest some motives of credibility. Now, the doctrine of the Church touching Original Sin is found in a clear and concise manner in the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th canons of V. Session of the Council of Trent. In these it is declared that Adam, by his sin in eating the forbidden fruit, lost that holiness and justice in which he was created; that he in-

herited 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 will not refer to these now, for I wish to draw your attention to the main issue, and thus keep your ideas from becoming confused in 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 motive 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 teaches in regard to it; and when informed, his soul is at peace for aye and forever on the subject. But for the benefit of those who may not have the plenitude 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 of two parts, distinct by divine right, viz.: 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. And 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 loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matt. xvi. 18, 19.) It is also a fact of history, beyond question, 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 this 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. 36) 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 Christianity, not by the sword nor by any violent means, but by the preaching of the Gospel, is a standing proof that God has been with her. The extraordinary sanctity of thousands of her children, and the gift of miracles which she displays, may well cause the passer-by to halt and say to himself: really the finger of God is here. The Church, with her Divine Head, who has promised never to abandon her, (Matt. xxvii. 20) is also self-sufficient. Such, then, is the witness that bears testimony to the doctrine of Original Sin.

Furthermore, according to the apostle, through Christ, not only will our bodies be made to live forever in the future resurrection, but our souls will also be made to live forever in heaven. Therefore we are dead through Adam, not only as regards our bodies, but also as regards our souls. Let us now turn to the third motive of credibility for belief in the doctrine of Original Sin. It is found in the writings of the Fathers of the Church, and in the Christian system by frequenting a Catholic Church. Just as a person may gain a knowledge of one of the plays of Shakespeare by seeing it on the stage, so one may gain a knowledge of the doctrine of Original Sin by frequenting a Catholic Church. The practice of the Church may therefore be called the living gospel, coming down through the ages of ages, to us as a testimony to the truth of 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 to the student of the history and practice of the Church in the early ages. I will now show you by some quotations from the writings of the Fathers, how 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 motive 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; and that you may have a true 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, the first of which was written some 1500 years 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 it, in many instances if not in all cases, by miracles and holiness of life. The Aaronic priesthood, established by Moses, 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 error 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 67 of our era, by the Apostles and Evangelists of our Lord. They also, like the prophets of old, were inspired by the Holy Ghost. But lest any one should change what they wrote, and thus lead mankind into error, the Church took each book of the New Testament as soon as it came from the hand of the inspired writer, and has not to this day suffered any one to change what the apostles and evangelists had written. Thus you will perceive that the Old Testament was kept free of errors by the synagogue, both it and the New have been preserved pure and undefiled by the Catholic Church. I have judged these remarks to be necessary in order that you may perceive the value of an argument based on the Scriptures, in a text of Scripture. Absolutely speaking, a text of Scripture would be of no service, reasoning with an unbeliever, 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 those books of Scripture were written by those whose names they bear, 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 Scriptures on their own merits would necessitate 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 witness and the judge of them. Now, I wish to show you that the doctrine of Original Sin is clearly taught in those writings that, upon the authority of the Catholic Church, we may justly call inspired. The first text to which I shall invite your attention is found in Job xiv. 4. That exemplar of patience asks, according to the Vulgate edition, "Who can make him clean that is conceived of unclean seed?" and he answers the question himself by saying: "Is it not Thou who alone art?" 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 quite evident that Job speaks here, not of physical but of moral uncleanness—of sin in other words; and he affirms that an infant 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, declared (Ps. l. 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 sin did my mother conceive me." The plural is here used for the singular by a hebraism, as St. Jerome aptly remarks. I will now pass from the Old Testament to the New, and call your attention to some texts that are yet more clear and explicit on this subject. 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Furthermore, according to the apostle, through Christ, not only will our bodies be made to live forever in the future resurrection, but our souls will also be made to live forever in heaven. Therefore we are dead through Adam, not only as regards our bodies, but also as regards our souls. Let us now turn to the third motive of credibility for belief in the doctrine of Original Sin. It is found in the writings of the Fathers of the Church, and in the Christian system by frequenting a Catholic Church. Just as a person may gain a knowledge of one of the plays of Shakespeare by seeing it on the stage, so one may gain a knowledge of the doctrine of Original Sin by frequenting a Catholic Church. The practice of the Church may therefore be called the living gospel, coming down through the ages of ages, to us as a testimony to the truth of 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 to the student of the history and practice of the Church in the early ages. I will now show you by some quotations from the writings of the Fathers, how 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 motive 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; and that you may have a true 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, the first of which was written some 1500 years 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 it, in many instances if not in all cases, by miracles and holiness of life. The Aaronic priesthood, established by Moses, 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 error 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 67 of our era, by the Apostles and Evangelists of our Lord. They also, like the prophets of old, were inspired by the Holy Ghost. But lest any one should change what they wrote, and thus lead mankind into error, the Church took each book of the New Testament as soon as it came from the hand of the inspired writer, and has not to this day suffered any one to change what the apostles and evangelists had written. Thus you will perceive that the Old Testament was kept free of errors by the synagogue, both it and the New have been preserved pure and undefiled by the Catholic Church. I have judged these remarks to be necessary in order that you may perceive the value of an argument based on the Scriptures, in a text of Scripture. Absolutely speaking, a text of Scripture would be of no service, reasoning with an unbeliever, 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 those books of Scripture were written by those whose names they bear, 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 Scriptures

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

The Loretto Convent of Lindsay, Ontario. Classes will be resumed on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA. This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

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WORM PASTILLES. Approved of by the Medical Faculty. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

TAPEWORM! ONE DOSE OF DEVINS' TAPE-WORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System

THE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder. Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Will promptly "TRADE MARK" cure any and every case of Nervous Debility, and weakness, result of Indigestion, excess of work of the brain, and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts After Taking, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price List and Circulars sent free.

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D. PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

Medical. POND'S EXTRACT. THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation cures so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Extract is invaluable in these cases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Side, Headache, Rheumatism, etc.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is the best and most reliable remedy for this complaint.

Female Complaints. No physician called in for the majority of female ailments if the Extract is used. It cures all such ailments.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL. EYE AND EAR. DR. L. A. THAYER, O.F.S.A., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE MILD POWER CURES HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics. Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most safe, simple, economical and efficient medicines known.

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Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter.

Peeters. —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 parties must stand trial.

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

—Among all the cities in Italy suffering from famine and misery this winter Rome 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 Pope, as the whole world contributed to enrich the city.

—The large establishment of Herr Krupp, at Essen, has within the last three months received considerable orders, as well for articles of peace as of war. In the latter category Russia and Chili particularly figure.

—There is one disgraceful violation of the dictates of humanity arising 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 answers their purpose.

AN UNEXPECTED MEETING. A Couple Separated for Twenty Years Meet on the Contra Costa. (From the Vallejo Chronicle.)

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

Three New Catholic Parishes. Some four or five years ago the idea was conceived by Eminence Cardinal Alfosky, and his council of priests, of restricting certain quarters of the city and forming new parishes for the accommodation of the Catholics who in some parishes were too numerous to be attended to with convenience and good order.

Persons answering advertisements, or purchasing from those who advertise with us, will please mention the True Witness.

THE MANSION HOUSE FUND. 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 asking you to publish this note.

You first attempted to loist 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 landlords, and castle funkies, destitute of all sympathy with our struggling people and hostile to their aspirations.

We shall be told that the presence of the Catholic hierarchy 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 character.

The control of this committee also and the disposition of its funds must necessarily rest with the Dublin portion of it since its resources 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.

St. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.—Last evening, 25th ult., the Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahony delivered a lecture in St. Michael's Cathedral on "The Inner Life of Rome." There was a large congregation. Previous to the lecture, a musical selection was given by the choir and a small orchestra, led by Mr. Smith, and conducted by Mr. Campbell.

—The English-speaking Catholics of Canada have now a first-class daily paper in the Montreal Post. Every one who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post, only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

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The facts fully justify every claim put forth in behalf of Thomas' Eucalypti Oil. The most of the most convincing nature, and which has been frequently and widely given, and which can easily be verified, places beyond 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, croup, sore throat, influenza, bronchitis, and other disorders of the respiratory organs, as a means of removing pain, swelling and contraction of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, scurvy, and inflammation of the sinuses, throat, tonsils, and all disorders of the blood and general debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at 25c per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, Boston, U.S.A.

ASHES—Have ruled quiet during the past 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 pots have got to provide for such a contingency. The day seems to have passed for high priced pots.

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 demand being extremely scarce, and held at full prices, from 28c to 38c, as to quality. Sole leather is the turn easier, though prices are notably 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; stocks of domestic 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 hands 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.

MONTEREAL HORSE MARKET. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31. A very satisfactory business has been done in Canadian horses during the week ending to-day. The market, principally because of better sales of horses, on the whole, has been better, and accordingly better prices have been paid than for several weeks past. According to the entries made at the U.S. Consulate-General's office, there have been forwarded from this city to the United States 144 horses, valued at \$117,278.60, against 150 horses valued at \$111,800, for last week; the comparison shows a decrease of six horses, but an increase of \$5,478.60. The American buyers have bought at the American House yards during the week, and from 6 to 8 carloads have been shipped to the States, and from 2 to 3 carloads to Springfield, Mass.; Messrs. Smith & Johnson, 1 car to Sunderland, Mass.; Mr. A. Dean, 1 car to Boston; Mr. E. Snow, Mr. Hendrickson, 1 car to New Haven, N. Jersey; and H. Wood, 1 car to Rome, New York. Two more cars are to be shipped on Monday to New Jersey, and Messrs. Guernsey & Co. of the same place, are sending away 1 car of 20 horses this evening. Some of these buyers state that prices here are quite high enough in proportion to the value of the horses in the States, as the large influx of western horses into the New England States recently has had the effect of being prices here for the same quality of horses during the week is from \$70 to \$80 each. Mr. J. B. Nichols, of Henry C. Smith, Illinois, is in the city at present for the purpose of buying horses at the sale of the Government officials at House's Point under this charge. For some time past shippers have been suspected of considerably undervaluing the cost prices of their horses, in order to evade a certain portion of the duty, and during the past week 17 animals, belonging to the Government, were seized by the Government officials at House's Point under this charge. The duty was accordingly effected on the Corporation horse market this week. Following is the official list of horses shipped from this city to the United States during the week ending to-day: 1 car to Springfield, Mass., January 21, 2 horses at 1.12; 16 do at 1.27; 28th January, 18 horses at 1.58; 12 do at 2.00; 8 do at 2.85; 3 do at 2.85; 29th January, 17 do at 1.40; 50 do at 1.50; 10 do at 2.00; 2 do at 1.70 and 1 do at 1.25.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, February 3, 1903. The demand for accommodation at the banks continues light; prime commercial paper is readily discounted at 7 per cent, and occasionally for even a trifle 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 cent.

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 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.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. 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 400 hogs; and there being but few buyers in attendance, business was dull. Messrs H. Gould, Whitty; P. H. Dardie, 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 lb, live weight, and a number of hogs to Sam Price at 55c per cwt. Mr. Price also bought some 30 hogs from Mr. Laporte at the same figure. Mr. Dardie drove the majority of his cattle to Viger Market, and the other dealers sold out at prices varying from about 3c to 4c per lb, live weight.

MONTEREAL 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 manufacturers 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. Railways, but the market remains quiet at present, and prices are unchanged.

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 satisfactory. 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 half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

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 all over. In fact there is a steady business reported, but sales are not generally for large lots. In Japan a fall of 1c to 2c has to be noted for Najasaki. Sweet Yokohamas 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 well informed believe that good toas will fairly hold their own as at present values, if not so somewhat higher. Nagasaki is 28c to 40c for low common to choice. Yokohamas, 30c to 35c for low fair ordinary; 37c to 42c for fair to good, and 44c to 57c for fine to choice. Young Lyons are in moderate request only, 35c to 37c for low fair, 40c to 55c for good to extra choice; Twanays are 29c to 35c; Gunpowders 32c to 40c low fair, and 43c to 55c for good to choice; Imperials 31c to 55c for low to fine. In Black Teas some business has been done, at about 1c to 35c for low 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 1c to 1c to be noted on granulated, 10 1/2c to 10 1/4c. Yellow refined 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c. Raw Sugars without special change. The Canada refinery (Hedpath's) is expected, will resume manufacturing almost immediately. Molasses.—The consumption of the finer qualities, as Barbadoes, is evidently increasing, and largely being substituted for certain kinds of Syrups. Prices rather easier, say 33c to 39c for hdds; smaller packages are scarce, and command about 5c per gal over hdds. Syrups quiet at a reduction of about 1c. Rice is in light demand at unchanged prices. Spices.—Pepper, from 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; pimento, cloves, nutmegs, ginger and cassia are quiet. Fruits.—Valencia raisins, not in large supply, held at 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. Malaga fruit shows very little change with light business. Figs dull, 12c to 14 1/2c for Eleme in small boxes. Currants, 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c for good ordinary up to 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c for extra. Fish.—Labrador herrings not in large supply, \$2 1/2 to \$ 7 1/2; demand light. Green codfish, \$4 7 1/2 to \$ 6 in barrels; dry, \$3 8 1/2 to \$ 4 50. Smoked herring dull.

AT VIGER MARKET to-day the receipts of live stock comprised only about 100 head of cattle, chiefly from the St. Gabriel market, and half-a-dozen sheep. Owing to the low prices which have prevailed, many of the farmers continue to sell their beoves 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 3 1/2c per lb. P. H. Dardie, 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 4 1/2c 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. Dardie had 9 head yet left unsold at noon. R. J. Hopper had two loads cattle under offer, one being from Dighton, 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 sold to-day 13 head for \$393, and another lot of 15 head for \$211. N. Taillefer, trader, sold a number of cattle in small lots: 1 to a leading exporter, 2 for \$103, and for \$33; also 2 loads to a butcher for \$87. Mr. Benoit, trader, also sold 7 head at about 3 1/2c per lb, and B. Roy sold for Mr. Armstrong, dealer, 2 head for \$156, and 2 for \$115. The few sheep offering were disposed of at from about \$4 to \$4.50 each.

SHIPPMENTS. 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.

Business Troubles. Dr. Volney, powder manufacturer, of Brockville, 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 attachment against James Halliday for \$363.20. J. W. Stevenson, assignee. 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 K. W. Rockmeyer, dealer in hats, caps and fur goods, Toronto, Ont.

At a meeting of the creditors of Richard Thompson, silversmith, merchant, jeweller, etc., at St. John, N. B., a resolution was passed to trustee the estate, which is expected to realize \$100,000. The direct liabilities are placed at \$100,000; assets, \$50,000.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's—Prices at Farmers' Markets, 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 farmers bringing their produce to the markets. Prices to-day remained nominally unchanged throughout. Oats were sold at 70c to 75c; buckwheat at 90c per bag, corn at \$2.00 per bushel, and the market for the market at 65c per bushel. There were very few potatoes on the market. Poultry and game were rather scarce and in demand; with the exception of turkeys, which are quoted now at 85c per pair, prices are unaltered. Dressed beef sold at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c for fore quarters, and at from 5c to 6c for hind do. Vegetables, etc., there was very little offering. In fruit there is scarcely any business at all doing in this market, but wholesale dealers continue to make orders of apples on consignment; some 13 carloads left the city yesterday for Liverpool via Halifax. The following are the prices, corrected up to date: VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; carrots, 25c to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$1.75 to \$2.00 per barrel, or 90c to 70c per bushel; green peas, 25c to 30c per bushel; green beans, 25c to 30c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 20c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 20c per dozen; beets, 25c to 40c per bushel; lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel. FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel; 12c to 15c per dozen; Eastern Townships, 20c to 25c per dozen; Valencia oranges, \$1 to \$1.50 per case; 2c to 2 1/2c per doz; cranberries, 15c to 20c per bushel; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$5.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs. GRAIN.—Oats, 70c to 75c per bushel; buckwheat, 90c to 95c per bushel; peas, 50c to 60c per bushel; corn, 60c to 70c per bushel; rye, 75c to 80c per bushel; clover, 15c to 20c per ton; timothy, 15c to 20c per ton; alfalfa, 15c to 20c per ton; hay, 15c to 20c per ton; straw, 15c to 20c per ton. FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 30c per lb; Eggs, 15c to 20c per doz; Eastern Townships, 15c to 20c per doz. Fresh eggs, 25c to 30c per dozen; packed do, 15c to 20c. Fine cheese, 12c to 15c per lb; ordinary, 10c to 12c. Maple sugar, 8c to 10c per lb; molasses, 5c to 7c per gal. Poultry and Game.—Turkeys, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per pair; ducks, 50c to 75c per pair; chickens, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pair; capons, 50c to 75c per pair; geese, 50c to 75c per pair; quails, 50c per dozen; prairie hens, 50c to \$1.00 per pair; snipe, 25c to 50c per pair; ducks, 25c to 50c per pair; geese, 25c to 50c per pair; turkeys, 50c to 75c per pair; chickens, 50c to 75c per pair. MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sliced steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; pork, 10c to 12c; ham, 10c to 12c; bacon, 12c to 15c; corn sausage, 8c to 12c; Bologna sausage, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, 8c to 10c per lb; pig, 8c to 10c per lb; hind-quarters, \$1.00 to \$1.50; venison, 8c to 15c per lb.

ENTER AND CHEESE IN LIVERPOOL. (From Hodgson 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 September makes have been taken more freely at 65c to 71c, and the market closes strong, with an upward tendency. Total quantity leaving New York for week ending to-day, about 28,000 boxes. BUTTER.—There has been a steady consumptive demand, but mainly for grades at 100s and under, and the quantity of this class is not large. Finest Canadian Townships and Brockville are taken at 110s to 115s, but sellers meet buyers freely. Medium and lower grades are scarce and wanted.

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 Chaleurs from the 1st of May to the 20th September. At a meeting of directors of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, held on Wednesday last, it was decided to pass the dividend. The day of reckoning seems to 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 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 (Thursday) 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 qualities 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 1/4."

SCOTT'S EMULSION PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. It is contained in a perfectly palatable form that is easily and readily absorbed by children and weak persons who have the slightest nervousness. It is the finest food and most powerful ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the Throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General Debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at 25c per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, Boston, U.S.A.

DEVOTIONAL AND INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS THE SEASON OF LENT HOLY WEEK!

- The Lenten Manual and Companion for Passion Time and Holy Week..... \$1.50
The Lenten Monitor; or, Moral Reflections and Devout Aspirations..... \$1.00
The Devout Communicant; or, Practical Instructions and Aspirations..... \$1.00
Meditations for the Holy Season of Lent..... \$1.00
Discourses to the Young..... \$1.00
The Spiritual Retreat; or, the Way to the Holy Communion..... \$1.00
Instructions on Penance and First Communion..... \$1.00
The Catholic's Guide to the Sacraments, Mysteries and Practical Devotions..... \$1.00
The Elevation of the Soul to God..... \$1.00
The Soul on Calvary..... \$1.00
Daily Lessons for Holy Week..... \$1.00
Church Defence; or, Present Dangers of the Church..... \$1.00
Joy of the Christian Soul..... \$1.00
ST. LIGOURI'S WORKS.
Sermons for all Sundays of the Year..... \$2.00
Spiritual Reflections on the Passion..... \$1.00
The Spirit of St. Liguori..... \$1.00
The Love of God..... \$1.00
Reflections on the Passion of Jesus Christ..... \$1.00
Diversions Appertaining to Eternal Life..... \$1.00
Instructions on the Commandments and Sacraments..... \$1.00
Considerations on the Passion of Jesus Christ..... \$1.00
The Clock of the Passion..... \$1.00
THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST.
With Practical Reflections, and a Prayer at the end of each Chapter—Cloth, 45c; Cloth, Red Edges, 60c; Kean, Gilt Edge, 85c; French Morocco, \$1.00; Turkey, \$1.50; Morocco, \$2.00.
Griffin's Meditations for every day in the year..... \$1.00
The Royal Freedom of the Body and Blood, by Cardinal Wiseman..... \$1.00
The Path of Reflection, by Rev. Father John Dinekin..... \$1.00
Method of Meditation, by Very Rev. John Rothman..... \$1.00
The Jesus of Jesus, by Father Thomas of St. Ignace..... \$1.00
The Sacred Heart of Jesus..... \$1.00
Devotion of the Holy Rosary, by Rev. M. Muller, C. S. R..... \$1.00
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Daily Signs to Heaven, by Rev. Father A. Thought for each day in the year..... \$1.00
Flowers of Christian Wisdom..... \$1.00
Golden Standard: A Collection of Little Counsels, first series..... \$1.00
Golden Standard: A Collection of Little Counsels, second series..... \$1.00
HOLY WEEK BOOK.
The Office of the Holy Week in Latin and English, and in the original languages, when to stand and when to kneel. Cloth, 50c; Cloth, Red Edges, 70c; French Morocco, \$1.00.
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Legends of St. Joseph..... \$1.00
Little Crown of St. Joseph..... \$1.00
Novena to St. Patrick..... \$1.00
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CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S. Now ready, the Revised Edition of the Immigrant Pamphlet, published by the CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU of Minnesota, U.S., under the auspices of the Right Rev. Bishop of St. Paul.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. CERTIFICATE. Be moderately careful in your diet, avoid fatty and indigestible food, follow the directions which are given on each box and the treatment will afford a speedy and lasting relief. THE CERTIFICATE PLASTER relieves internal pain. Hills, 25c. Plasters, 25c. To be had of all Druggists, and Wholesale by KERRY, WATSON & CO., and LYMAN, BONS & CO., 27-29 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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 prospects 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 breadstuffs 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 flour: Superior Extra..... \$3 10 @ 8 20
Extra Superfine..... 8 00 @ 8 00
Extra Fine..... 7 50 @ 8 00
Spring Extra, now ground..... 8 00 @ 8 00
Superfine..... 5 55 @ 5 50
Strong Bakers..... 5 10 @ 5 10
Pine..... 4 10 @ 4 10
Middlings..... 4 00 @ 4 00
Pollards..... 4 00 @ 4 00
Oat Flour..... 2 25 @ 2 25
Oat Bran..... 2 25 @ 2 25
Oat Meal, Ontario..... 4 75 @ 4 75
Cornmeal..... 2 00 @ 2 00

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