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VOL: XXXII.-NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 8, 1882.

Canadian Missionaries and Mr. Parkman.

A LECTURE BY FATHER RYAN, S.J.

The Reverend Father Byar, of the Jesuite. delivered the following lecture on Thursday evening, the 2nd of March, in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College, before a highly Intelligent and appreciative audience :---

Ladics and Gentlemen :

I think it is scarcely necessary to introduce myself; but it may be well to introduce my subject. Shakespeare says we should "speak by the card." Now, I fear the announcement on our card may possibly lead to some confusion of thought. You are told that the subject of my lecture is " Canadian Mussionaries and Mr. Parkman," and it is just possible that some may be surprised to find Mr. Parkman in the company of Canadian Missionaries. I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Parkman personally, but, I think, I may tell you that he is not, and never has been, a missionary Canada. He is an American in gensleman, of considerable literary merit, who has lately written some interesting volumes on the first French settlers, lay and clerical, in Canada. I intend to consider him only as the historian of Catholic missionaries; and by missionaries I mean those religious, men and women, who left home and friends in France to bring Christianity

and civilization to this country. This is a brief explanation of the terms on our card. I have brought on the stage the characters we are going to consider, and now I shall introduce my subject with a story. The story is old, but is only all the better because of its age. I will borrow the words from Cardinal Newman : "Once upon a time the man invited the lion to be his guest, and received him with princely hospitality. The lion had the run of a magnificent palace, in which there were many things to admire; the subjects represented were various, but the most prominent of them had an especial interest for the lord of the forest. It was that of the lion himself. The owner of the mansion led his guest f om one spartment to another, and directed his attention to the homage that was paid to the importance of the lion tribe. There was, however, one remarkable feature in all these representations : The man was always victorious; the lion was always overcome; the man had it all his own way, and the lion was but a fool and served to make him sport. There was Sampson tearing the lion to pieces; David taking the lion by the beard; there was a gladiator from the Roman Amphitheatre in mortal struggle with his tawny foe, and it assigned to each his province in the vast was evident that the man was getting the mastery. There was a lion in a net, a lion in a trap, and four lions in harness were drawing the car of a Roman Emperor, and Heroules, clad in the lion's skip, with the elub that demolished him; and this was not all. The lion was not only triumphed over, he was tortured into extravagant forms, as if he were the very creation of man. He became an artistic decoration and a heraldic emblazonment, the fest of alabaster tables fell away into lions' paws ; lions' faces grinned from each side the fire-place, and lions' mouths held the handles of doors. There were sphinxes too, half lion half woman; there were lions rampant, lions couchant, lions regardant, lions and unicorns, lions white, red and black; in fact, there seemed no misconception or excess of indignity that was thought too great for the lord of the forest and the king of brutes. When they had gone through the mansion the man asked the lion what he thought of the splendors it contained. In reply the lion did full justice to the riches of the owner and the skill of he artist, but he added "lions would have ared better had lions been the artists." The application of the parable to our preent purpose is not very difficult. Mr. Parkman is the map, the llon is the Catholic missionary in Canada. him his little band of Christians-the twelve L do, not know if Mr. Parkman Frenchmen who had attended him and the hought of our story when writing his history, he certainly does say more than once that the missionaries were "lions" in courage and then their voices joined in the hymn of praise leeds of noble daring ; but, whether to show his own superior power, or his artistic, literary kill, he is not unfrequently found tearing he lion to places like Sampson, holding him by the beard and throtling him like David or disputed sway in these wild realms of darkike Heroules, olub in hand, leading him out ness. The brave Friar, a true soldier of the or the sport and pleasure of demolishing him. But, enough of fable ; let us come to fact. I have been asked by a person, who read our heart, he might depart in peace, for he had pard, if Mr. Parkman is a Jesuit! There are said the first Mass in the country of the lifferent kinds of Jesuits : there is the Jesuit Hurons." of fiction and the Jesuit of fact; the Jesuit of tomance and the Jesuit of reality; the Jesuit | quently told, and we thank Mr. Parkman for pf Parliaments, platforms and periodicals, the telling. But now let us hear his opinion. and the Jesuit who is recognized as a Beligious We would like to know what manner of man by the Catholic Church, who, for the greater, ory of God, devotes his life to his own of the Church" was formed, and what mosalvation and perfection, and to the salvation | five prompted him to lead "the forlorn hope and perfection of his neighbor. Who is ever ready to leave home and country and friends, will tell us that brave Friar was a and to go to any part of the world whither Franciscan, that he was formed and to go to any part of the world whither Franciscan, that he was formed the order of obedience may send him, where in the school of St. Francis, and the greater glory of God may demand his who and what was St. Francis? "He ervices. Mr. Parkman devotes a volume to " The man, "according to the point of view from Desuits in North America." But Jesuits are which he is regarded." Our author is clearly not the only American missionaries of whom inclined to consider him at least a madman Mr. Parkman writes. He also devotes some for here is what he says of the saint :-- "He chapters to motiks and nuns, and this gives was very young when dreams and visions as the history of three Beligions in Canada- | began to reveal, to him his vocation and Monks, Nuns and Jesuits. Mr. Parkman is a kindle his high-wrought nature to seven fold. vareful; conscientions and truthful historian | heat. Self-respect, natural affection, decency, in the investigation and narration of historical | became in his eyes but stumbling blocks and acts. He has consulted the best authorities, mares. He robbed his father to build a bas collected his materials with much labor, church, and, like so many Roman Catholic nd care, and has given us the result of his saints, confounded faith with humility. He saints research in issueral very in- vowed perpetual poverty and perpetual begtractive and interesting volumes.

give his opinion, we are sorry he did not use the same care in correcting his opinions as he did in collecting his facts. 1 do not intend to question his facts; but I do mean to question, examine and refate his opinions, and this I shall do by simply comparing his opinions with his facts, and allowing you to draw your conclusions. I think we shall then see that Mr. Parkman refutes himself. Our author describes the Jesuit of fact, of real life ; he defines the Jesuit of romance and fiction. We accept Mr. Parkman's description; we take his definition, too, and apply it to himself, and from his own words we shall show him that there is at least one who cor-responds to his idea of a Jesuit, and that one is-Mr. Parkman himself.

A Jesuit, or Jesuitism, says Mr. Parkman is "a centralized contradiction, a phenomenon of moral mechanism." Now we shall show that this definition is verified in the person of our historian, and not in the characters whose labors he describes so well. We shall take Mr. Parkman all to pieces; put him over against himself; give just his fucts; then his opinions about Monks, Nuns, and Jesuits in Canade, and I will ask Mr. Parkman to contemplate this centralized contradiction, and in the next edition of his book, to explain this phenomenon of moral mechanism-himself.

The first missionaries to Canada, our historian tells us, were the Franciscan Friars. Champlain, "the single-hearted founder of the colony," as Mr. Parkman calls him, applied to France for missionaries in 1615 to rescue from perdition a people living, as Champlain says, like brute beasts, without faith, without law, without religion, without G.d." The Franciscan Friers responded to the appeal, and four Religious of the branch called Recollets-Denis Jamot, Jean Dolbeau, Joseph Caron and Pacifique Du Plessis-set out for New France, and arrived at Quebec at the end of May, 1615 (page 359). The pricets packed their church ornaments, says Champlain, and we our baggage, and all confessed their sins before setting out on the voyage.

"Great was the perplexity of the Indians as the Apostolic mendicants landed beneath the rock of Quebec. Their garb was a form of that common to the Brotherhood of St. Francis, consisting of a rude garment of coarse grey cloth, girt at the waist with the knotted cord of the Order, and furnished with a peaked hood to be drawn over the head. Their naked feet were shod with wooden saudals, more than an inch thick. Their first care was to choose a site for their convent. alshrata the first Mass ever said in Canada, Dolbeau was the officiating pricet ; all New France kneeled on the bare earth around him aud cannon from the ship and the ramparts hailed the majestic rite ; then in imitation of the Apostles they took counsel together and field of Ttheir mission; to Caron the Hurons, and to Dolbeau the Montagnais, while Jamot and Du Piessis were to remain near Quebec. Dolbeau went with the roving hordes of Tadoussac to their hunting grounds, and lodged in a hut of birch-bark full of abominations, dogs, fleas, stench and all uncleanness. Having been blinded by the smoke he rcturned to Quebsc, only to set out again with opening spring on an extensive tour that brought him to the Kequimaux. Caron had meanwhile hastened to the site of Montreal, mingled with the savages, studied their language and declared his purpose of wintering in their village. His friends tried to dissuade him, telling him of the privations he must endure. His answer was: "What are privations to him whose life is devoted to perpetual poverty, who has no ambition but to serve God? When the Hurons and Montagnais left Monreal and went up the Ottawa Valley towards the Huron country, Caron accompanied them. He himself tells us of this journey. (Bead page 367.) Champlain followed and found the Friar amongst the Hurons, lodged in a little bark convent that the Indians had made him. In this little hut the priest had an altar. Before this altar he stood in his priestly vestments on the 12th August, behind two who had followed Champlain. The Host was raised aloft, the wo-shippers kneeled. To Deum Laudamus, and then a volley of their guns proclaimed the triumph of the Faith to the Okies, Manitous, and all the brood of anomalous devils who had reigned with un-Ohurch, had led her forlorn hope into the fastnesses of hell; and now, with contented These are facts ; they are truly and elowas this " brave Friar"; howithis "true soldier into the fastnesses of hell." Mr. Parkman was a saint, hero or madman," says Mr. Park-

Mr. P. was not content with narrating histor-Assisi, and begged of him in charity a peasant's mantle." ical facts, and if he thought it necessary to A robber and filthy beggar is certainly

something worse than a mere madman. It may be asked, why does Mr. Parkman speak of St. Francis at all? Was it necessary that he should give us his opinion of the saintly founder of the Franciscan Order that we may better understand the facts in the life of the "brave" Franciscan Friar? No, it was not. But when he did determine to give his opinions, it was necessary for consistency and common sense that he should not make his opinions contradict his facts. The "brave" Franciscan Friar would tell Mr. Parkman that he, too, had vowed " perpetual poverty" and "perpetual beggary," and that this poverty and beggary were the sources of his bravery. He would tell the historian, too, that his greates: glory was to prove himself a true and worthy son of the humble St. Francis. The "heretic" writer would hold that the Frier was brave in spile of vow (the Catholic missionary); his the true son of the Catholic Church would say he was brave because of it, and say the same, and so says every Catholic ; so said the Catholic Church herself, when, because of his perpetual poverty, and that humility which the heretic historian calls "filthy, she solemnly pronounced that the "robber and the beggar who walked the street in rage,"had reached the height of heroic sanctity. Mr. Parkman tell us he is a "lunatic," he does not say what particular form of heresy he is pleased to follow. We suppose he pretends to be a Christian. If so, we think it would have been well before writing as lightly of perpetual poverty and filthy humility, if he had thought a little more of Him, who, in life, had not whereon to lay His head, and who by humbling Himself to death Gladstone's resolution relative to the House entered into Hisglory.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Mgr. Duhamel in Paris.

A Visit to the Bill of Montmartre and the Temple of the Sacred Heart—The Church of Ottawa to have a Fillar therein,

On his way to Rome Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of O tawa, passed through Paris, where dur ing a brief delay he visited the famous Hill of Montmartre. This bill, which is situated in the most radical part of the gay capital, is the site upon which is being erected a temple which shall be one of the most grandlose in Ecrope. It is known as "Le Rou National "and is dedicated to the Sacred Heart. Its cost will be over forty million francs. Mgr. Dubamel was very cordially received and shown around by the Rev. Father Rey, O M.I., the director of the Chapel. The

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT LONDON, Feb., 28-In the House of Com-

mons, the Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring void the election of Michael Davitf, returned for Meath. Mr. Cowan (Badical) moved an address to

the Queen praying that in view of the arrest, re-arrest and subsequent return of Davitt to Parliament, a free pardon be granted him. The Speaker ruled Mr. Cowan's motion out of order.

The resolution declaring Davitt's election roid was carried by 208 to 20.

The Attorney General stated that the Government would not move for a new writ, but allow time for Mr. Egan to claim the seat.

Mr. Cowan gave notice that he would renew his motion for the pardon of Davitt.

LONDON, March 1 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Caine called attention to the missing steamers " City of Limerick and " City of London," and pointed out that they had both been lengthened. He asked that the Board af Trade should order the survey of any simi lar steamers of the same line.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had written to the owners of the "City of Limerick," but his letter remained unanswered. The vessel, he said, was not insured at Lloyds. He had no official information as to the ownership of the "City of London." The Board of Trade have already once had damages adjudged against them for detaining the "City of Limerick," but they nevertheless would still consider it their duty to detain such steamers when sailing from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Sexton resumed the debate on Mr. of Lords Committee of Inquiry. He criti-cized the Administration of the Land Act, and said out of seventy thousand applications to the Land Court only 1,313 cases had been decided in the past three months, the result being that it would take years to adjudicate the entire number. Meantime the tenants whose cases were undecided would be compelled to continue to pay back rents. The provisions of the Act requiring the erection of cottages for laborers have been almost entirely neglected.

Mr. Healy favored the inquiry into the working of the Act ` Mr. Porter (Libora!) said the action of the

House of Lords was merely for the purpose of laying the foundation for a demand for com-Depention. Sir William V. Harcourt stated that the

man who shot at the Queen this alternoon was a clerk by occupation, and a native of

next election. It is proposed to raise a fund by a levy of a shilling s year from each elec-tor, and to ask the Land League to contribute in the event of a deficit.

LAND LEAGUE HUNT IN THE CLONA-KILTY DISFRIOT.

On Sunday notices were posted on the gates of Darrara Chapel, a few miles from Cionakiity, sunouncing a Land League Hunt to come off, and requesting all persons to assemble after Mass at Asbgrove. About 11 o'clock a large number of young men left town, and proceeded to Ashgrove, where they were joined by contingents from the surrounding districts. The party then went in a body, baving a few dogs, and sounding horns, coursing through an extensive tract of country, through Ashgrove, Darrara, Kilavarig, Castleview, Carhue, within a short distance of Timoleague. In the route they passed close to the now famous preserved lands of Mr. Bence Jones, but for many reasons no attempt was made to enter on the forbidden grounds. After a deal of sounding and beating about several hares were killed. In the evening the party marched into the village of Timoleague, and after partaking of some refreshment they quietly dispersed to their homes. It is not known whether the police were aware of the event to take place, or what instructions they received regarding it. However, they put in no appearance at the pro-

ceedings, Assassination Attempted Victoria, Queen

THE PRISONNE BEFORE THN POLICE MAGISTRATE-DOUBTS OF HIS SANITY NOW ENTERTAINED -CONGRATULATIONS FROM HIS HOLINESS THE

LONDON, March' 2 .-- A despatch to the Press Association says Queen Victoria was fired at at the Windsor Railroad station today. She escaped unhurt.

WINDSOR, March 2.-Late this afternoon, as the Queen, with the Princess Beatrice, was entering her carriage at the railway station to drive to the Uastle, she was fired at by a man in the crowd, happily without harmful result. The Queen had been in London holding a drawlug-room reception, and was just returning. The Royal train had just arrived, and the station was crowded with Eton boys and towns people, who, with their raised were heartily cheering her as she crossed the crimson carpated platfrom the royal carriage. She had first eutered the carriege, and the aged John Brown | County League, through Dr. Casey, of had taken his seat beside the coachman, who started the horses, while the air was still resounding with the cheers, when a shabby, ill. looking man, about 35 or 40 years old, standing at the entrance of the station yard among | invited Mr. Forster, Becretary for Ireland, to the other spectators, about thirty paces from the carriage, deliberately raised a pistol and fired at the Queen. He seemed about to shoot again when the revolver was struck from his hand by James Burnside, a photographer, of Windsor. Others seized him, and the police rushed in and took him into custody. Meantime the Queen's coschman drove on as though nothing had happened and reached the castle in safety. The crowd attempted to take the man from the police; the Eton boys cried "lyuch him," and a rush was made toward the spot where a handful of police protected the would be assassin; but a cab was sent for and the man was got safely away, though severely hustled. It should be stated at once that the cartridge is believed to have been blank, though the pistol contained two loaded ones. The noise of the shot was very slight, and the Queen did not hear the explosion. A few minutes after, the Queen despatched the following telegram to the Prince of Wales appointed by the Chicago convention, sugat Marlborough House: "In case exaggerated reports should reach you, I telegraph to say that as I drove from the station here a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hurt no one. He was instantly seized. I am none mittee of the Chicago convention, to whom the worse." McLean said he would not have done what expenditure will be given. Egan says de-he did had he not been hungry. It sp-tails could not be published without giving inpears, however, that he took a hearty meal formation to the enemy which they would use at a Windsor coffee house shorily before the to the detriment of the Loagne movement. attempt. The Pope telegraphed regret at the attempt upon the Queen and congratulations upon her escape. MacLean says he is 27 years old. He through the Lesgue to the relief of distress states he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors in Ireland in 1880. Notwithstanding the pronounce him save. The revolver is a heavy outlays of the past eight months the six-chambered Golt'r, American make. Two reserve fund is about £57,500. Egan conchambers were loaded and two had been re- | cludes as follows :-- "I take the opportunity cently discharged. Fourteen bail-cartridges of conveying through your committee to the were found on the prisoner. MECLEAN SAYS various Irish national organizations of hunger actuated the orime. The Cabinet | America, the grateful thanks of the League sent a despatch to Windsor, expressing grati- Executive at home for the splendid and unfication at the failure of the attempted assassination. No bullet marks were found on the Queen's carriage. Resolutions expressing horror at the attempted assassination of the Queen were of the land question, but by the achievement passed at various meetings to-night here and of national independence for our long opin the provinces, including a meeting of pressed country. Irishmen. The Czar, Empress of Austria, and the Emperor William telegraphed messages of sympathy. Jupathy. London, March 3.—The Times says : " It no gaol. The Gazette offers a reward of £1,000 for The Gazette offers a reward of £1,000 for more can be said for MoLean, the would-be assessin of the Queen, than could be said for information leading to the discovery of the Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, or Lefroy, mnrderer of a constable named Kavanagh at murderor of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment. Minister Lowell tendered to the Queen the congratulation of the American nation on her | been lodged in the bank to the joint credit of escape. Telegrams expressing similar sen- the landlord and tenant, the latter binding LONDON, March 6 McLean has been removed to Reading Jail. It is stated that the per session and contribute £300 towards the certificates of the eminent physicians, tructive and interesting volumes. But gary, and in token of his renuncistion of the Mr. John Killoy, an old resident of Osgoode, expenses of each contested election. The Mandsley and Goderich, assert mental interesting volumes. But gary, and in token of his renuncistion of the Mr. John Killoy, an old resident of Osgoode, expenses of each contested election. The Mandsley and Goderich, assert mental interesting volumes. But gary, and in token of his renuncistion of the Que, died at that place on March 4, aged 95. Paraelites expect to return 75 members at tion in the prisoner of long standing. expenses of each contested election. The Mandsley and Goderich, assert mental aberra-

The Land War.

PRIC

Dublin, Feb. 28 .- The case of appeal from the judgment of Commissioners O'Hagan, Little and Vernon, affirming the decision of the Assistant Commissioners, under the Land Act, in reducing tenants' fixed lease rent from £36 10s to £20, came up in the Court of Appeal to-day. The Lord Chancellor supported the judgment of the Commissioners, but the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges disagreed on the main question, and laid down principles on all points raised to guide Commissioners in future actions.

Donlin, March 1 .- The caretaker at the Moate was fatally shot last evening.

LONDON, March 1 .- A proclamation has been issued offering a reward of £500 to any one who shall within six months give information leading to the conviction of the murderer of the man Bailey, who was found shot dead in the street in Dublin. A further reward of £400 is offered for some private in-

formation in regard to the crime. Any one, not the actual murderer, giving information will receive free pardon. London, March 1.-Mr. Redmond, M.F.

Land Leaguer, goes to Northampton by the advice of the Irish voters to oppose the return of Bradlaugh. A cavalry regiment will be sent there in view of possible disturbances. The polling takes place to morrow.

LONDON, March 2. --- Correspondence of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is published, in which he refuses to defray the cost of arming the Property Defence men. A despatch to the Standard from Limerick says : The party who attacked the farmer's house at Feacle on Sunday did not kill any member of his family. A dynamite cartridge has been discovered in the Unstom House here." Mr. Forster has started for Dublin.

BOSTON, March 2 .- The Rev. Lawrence Walsh, treasurer of the Irish National Land. League reports that the sums received from January 13 to October 10, 1881, when the third quarterly reports were issued, were \$101,556.76; the remittances received from October 10, 1881, to February 14, 1882, were \$60,341.22; total, \$161,899.08. The sums rted as sent direct from the da Buffalo Convention to October 10, 1881, were \$34,835.74; reported from the Monroe Rochester County, N.Y., \$4,500, the grand total being \$201,233.82. LONDON, March 1 .--- The Commission of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act have appear before them as a witness. Mr. Forster has refused under instruction received at a special Cabinet Council. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. has telegraphed to Lord Cairns, chairman of the committee, to enquire into the working of the Land Act, declining to give evidence before the committee.

of His Lorhsdip was recorded visit as follows in a monthly percidical :---"It was during the first week of January that we received the visit of Mgr. Duhamel, Bisnop of Ottawa, in Canada His Lordship was accompanied by two cures of his diocese. The three pilgrims were on their way to Rome. Mgr. Duhamel visited the works nor, Home Rule member for Queen's County. with a great deal of satisfaction; two years had gone by since his lastascension to the holy hill. His companions who had not yet seen the rising temple at Montmartre, were struck with admiration at its grandeur. Mgr. Duhamel kindly promised that the diocess of Ottawa, founded by the French and largely attended to by French priests, would not remain indifferent to the realization of the "National Voeu" He will have a collection taken up in his vast diocese, which will give him a right to oue day ask in the name of the Church of Ottawa for a pillar in the new temple to be dedicated to it. The Oblates, who during forty years have been evalgelizing Canada, will be glad to hear of this promise made by the second Bishop of Ottawa," One of his Lordship's companions, Rev. Father Michel, cure of Buckingham, also promised the finest piece

of wood that can be found in our Canadian forests, which will be used in the construction of the altar. Thus, while efforts are being made to link the interests of Canada with those of France in a commercial direction, the French people will have in another manner an indelible proof of Canadian sympathy in their religious aspirations.

The International Walking Match.

At 9.11 p.m. on Saturday the great International go-as-you-please was concluded in New York. At 9 p.m. the score stood :-Hazael, 598; Sullivan, 525; Noremac, 555; Hugher, 535; Fitzgerald, 575; Hart, 642. The total receipts of the match are about \$46,000. After deducting expenses there will be \$30,000 left for the winners. Over nine thousand persons were in the garden at the close. To nearly all the contestants stimulants in small quantities have been administered from the beginning of the week. Sullivan saved his entrance fee by the greatest exertion. On completing 525 miles he made a bolt for his quarters after receiving a basket of flowers and being lustly cheered. Rowell was present but avoided the spectators. He looked flushed, and was evidently nervous. To a reporter he said he did not know what caused the trouble, although he had taken vinegar in mistake for beef tea. He was prepared to make a bigger score than any that would be made this race, and yet give the boys snother brush. Hughes finally retired with a score of 555. A 9.11 p. m. Hezzel had achieved a score unequalled in pedestrianism of 600 miles, and was presented with a jewelled whip. Fitzgerald finished with 577, and Hart with 542. An attachment was served on the referee for \$313 of money belonging to Hart. The total amount received by Hazael out of the proceeds of the walking match is \$21,750, not including the order to prevent the perpetuation of divisions trophy. Fitzgerald gets, \$6,100, Noremac in the Irish Parliamentary party and the lax | the night. \$3,060, Hart \$2,040, Hughes \$1,530, Builivan 51,020.

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London. The Queen was not alarmed at the event.

London, March 3 .- In the House of Commons this evening there was a scene in consequence of Johnston. Attorney-General for Ireland, admitting that a warrant under the Cuercion Act existed against Arthur U'Con-Mr. O'Connor moved the adjournment. He inquired with what offence he was charged. Mr. Healy, who believed a similar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion.

Mr. Callan (Liberal) endeavored to exact a pledge from the Government not to cause the arrest of members visiting their constituents. Mr. Gladstone retused to grant such immunity or give any further information.

Mr. O'Connor withdrew the motion, saving he knew the warrant contained an utterly unfounded charge of treasonable practices. He defied the Government to try him in England.

Baron DeWorms, in moving that the Government find the means of using its good offices with the Czar to prevent a recurrence of outrages upon the Jews in Russia, said 201 women had been violated, 56 Jews killed, 70 wounded, 20,000 persons rendered homeless and property valued at £16,000,000 wrecked. Mr. Gladstone said the intervention of a foreign Government would be certain to cause strong reaction, not mercly among those who committed the outr ges, but among those who were averse to anything like invasion of their national independence. Baron DeWorms withdrew his resolution. LONDON, March 6 .- In the House of Commons, Sir S. Northcote moved the House to

reaffirm the resolution that Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the oath. Mr. Mejoribanks (Liberal) moved an amendment in favor of legislation permitting

affirmation. Mr. Labouchere promised, on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh, that if Mr. Majoribank's amendment carried, Mr. Bradlaugh would not go

up to the table until legislation was effected. provided the delay was for a reasonable time. Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment

as the best means of relieving the House from an increasingly painful position.

Mr. Majoribanks' amendment was rejected by 257 against 242. Sir S. Northcote's motion was carried with-

out division. Mr. Gladstone, in moving an address to the Queen relative to the attempted assassi nation, said similar attempts upon the lives of rulers in other countries had been associated with some grievance or discontent, whereas the attempt upon the Queen was prompted solely by a morbid desire for notorlety in intellect of the narrowest kind. The motion for the address was carried inanimously.

The House of Lords also adopted the address to the Queen, congratulating her on her escape.

THE IBISH PABLIAMENTABY PARTY Lornov, March 6 .- It is stated that in attendance of its members, it is proposed to pay each member elected next election £300

LINERICK, Merch 4 .- It is rumored that martial law will be proclaimed in the County Olare.

DUBLIN, March 4 .- Six arrests to-day in connection with the murder of the informer Bailey.

Mr. Forster has returned to Dublin. A large crowd hooted him at the Government depot as the train passed last evening. Hazael, an ex-suspect, was arrested for supposed connection with the demonstration.

NEW YORK, March 4 .-- Egan, Treasurer of the National Land League, has written to Judge Birdsall, member of the committee gesting, in view of the slanders of enemies regarding the disposition of League funds. that an audit committee be appointed by Irish organizations in America or by a comthe fullest satisfaction as to every detail of So the present League has received from all sources in America, including £1,000 from Canada, £106,000. This is in-dependent of nearly £60,000 contributed paralleled manner in which they sustained the movement throughout a long strugglea struggie which we hope before long will be crowned not only by a satisfactory settlement LONDON, March 6 .- Mr. Hunt, late book-

keeper in the office of the United Ireland, and Mr. O'Keefe of the editorial staff. of that : journal, have been released from Kilmainham

Letterfrack, County Galway.

LIMERICK, March 6 .- It is stated that on many estates money for payment of rents has timents were arriving at Windsor throughout himself to give his signature for withdrawak and of the money the moment the suspects are released. carità Mu B

eleased. The London News denies that a plan is under consideration to pay members of the Irish Parliamentary party elected at next alectica

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ND ABILITY dvertised in all the eligious, are having a supplanting all other, s no denying the virtues and the proprietors of eishown great shrewdness ompounding a Bitters, whose bable to every one's obserner and Chronicle.

HE BI-METABLIC QUESTION. to the Monetary Oppference, Mr. Minghettl, in proposing the health of Mr. Walker, United States Consul-General at Parts, and delegate to the Monetary Oppference, Mr. Minghettl, in proposing the health of Mr. Walker, set forth the present stage of the Bi-Metallic question, and Mr. Walker, in replying, laid, stress upon the necessity of restoring the value of silver.

WOBSE THAN WAR.

our

stronger as they

oot themselves all the

ablic esteem, which in fact

But we want to extend its usefulness and

its circulation still further, and we want its

friends to assist us if they believe this jour-

nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think

they do. We would like to impress upon

their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is

without exception the cheapest paper of its

It was formerly two dollars per annum in

the country and two dollars and a half in the

city, but the present proprietors having taken

charge of it in the hardest of times, and know-

ing that to many poor people a reduction of

twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the

old subscribers to retain it but new ones to

enroll themselves under the reduction, they

have no reason to regret it. For what they lost

one way they gained in another, and they

assisted the introduction into Catholic

families throughout Canada and the United

States of a Catholic paper which would de-

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer

premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to

subscribers, even if they believed in their

efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a

journal, and it is for the people to judge

tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to

encourage our agents and the public generally

is to promise them that, if our effects are

seconded by our friends, this paper will be

still further enlarged and improved during

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for

Any one sending us the names of 5 new

subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50

each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00

cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one

Our readers will oblige by informing their

friends of the above very liberal inducements

But as we have stated we want our circula-

fend their religion and their rights.

whether they are right or wrong.

the coming year.

copy free and \$2.50.

ODS VEST.

plication.

VAWAT

stence.

elass on this continent.

also "The throat has destroyed more lives than the sword," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking ; but when the health lith It. becomes impared the miserable dyspeptic may on all find prompt relief in Burdock Blood Bitters. public | It regulates the bowels, acts upon the liver lender inand kidneys, purifies the bood, and stimulates is se of the all the secretions to a healthy action. 29-2 others, though

THE ANDRE MONUMENT.

The New York Sun says in relation to the defacement of Major Andre's monument :---

However, we may criticise To mutilate or deface a monument is an of-fence against the laws of this State, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both If the person who recently removed the in-scription from the Andre monument at Tarry-town is duly apprehended, tried and convicted, he should of course be punished. An appropriate punishment, in our judgment, would be a fine without incarceration. In a criminal case it is always proper to con-sider the circumstances in mitigation of the penalty to be imposed. theory as applied to the species there to doubt it holds good in newspaper enterrises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 35 years in ex-

In a criminal case it is always proper to con-sider the circumstances in mitigation of the penalty to be imposed. Mr. Cyrus W. Field had a perfect legal right to erect a monument to a spy. The fact that other people, such as George Washington. thought this spy was properly and deservedly hanged, could not constrain Mr. Field to enter-tain the same view of the case. In this free country, a man may honor whomsever he likes, even it it be z foe whose success would have destroyed freedom in America. A monu-ment to Benedict Arnold would be entified to just the same legal protection as the Tarrytown monument to the British spy. We do not criticize the law, any more than we object to the law which makes a starring man who snatches a loaf of bread, liable to the theft. But as the bread, under such circum-stances, offers an overwhelming temptation to nunger, so the granite shaft which perpetuates a hated memory may offer an overwhelming temptation to pariotism; and in both cases, idered in fixing the punishment. The following verses, not devoid of excel-

The following verses, not devoid of excellence, were found near the monument on Saturday morning, and are believed to be in the handwriting of Hendrex, the man arrested on suspicion :-

- Too long hath stood the traitor's shaft! A monument to shame, Euilt up to praise a traitor's craft-To sanctify ill-fame. Are freemen bound to still forbear And meekly still implore, When conquered foss their altars rear

Within our very door?

This vulgarand insulting stone

Would honor for all time-Not sneaking Andre's death alone-But black Ben Arnold's crime. Are they who thus can glorify The trailor and his deeds. Themselves high treason would employ If 'twould fulfil their deeds.

Americans ! Resolve, proclaim That, in our dear old land, Never. while the people reign, Shall Treason's statue stand !' And he who dares erect it next On fair Columbia's breast, With faisome or with faise pretext, Shall dangle from its crest !

A GOOD FILTER.

to subscribe for the Taus WITXESS; also by To have pure water in the house every sending the name of a reliable person who family should have a good filter, the health will act as agent in their locality for the puband comfort depends largely upon the use of Aunt Elizabeth's maid, walked home with lishers, and sample copies will be sent on approperly filtered water. The liver is the me; and I think they were cross-the men, I true filter for the blood, and Burdock Blood mean. When I got home I found one of my Bitters keep the liver and all the secretory gloves was missing, and Aunt Elizabeth said sigh of utter content, and a soft, if rather too organs in a healthy condition. It is the I was very careless; and then she asked me grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic. 29-2 SCIENCE IN FI PROGRESS. Thousands cured Catarr. _ronchitis, Asthma and Lung dise . es by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments who h are used in all first-class hospitals, and are ing?" prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Bead | again, so I suppose he took it away with him the following notices :----

sort of comfort in everything, even in one's misfortune. Now, all my young mea won't excitement, her lips are parted, and, like hyvethe trouble of looking for me, they will Herrick's "Julia," are like "rubles," soft and heirloom.

at the Bellews', you look very sweet in it," says Clarisse, looking very sweet herself as,

she utters this comforting speech," If You are an angel, you know," says Olssy, with a merry little laugh. "You see everybody through rose-colored spectacles."

"Isn't she .rude ?" says Clarissa. , "One would think I was an old fogy of ninety-five, Spectacles, indeed!"

"I must run," says Miss Clasy. "I entireleit it to me, as she had to go and see old gaged to her for this!" Mrs. Martin. Good-by, dear, dearest Clarissa. How I wish I could go with you to this lovely ball !

"Never mind; people always meet," says

Clarissa, consolingly. "Yes,—at Philippi," returns the irrepressi-ble, and, with a faint grimace, she vanishes. Georgie walks as far as the entrance-gate with Clarriss. When there, she looks at the iron bars wistfully, and then says, in her pretty childish way, "Let me go a little way with you, Clarissa, will you?"

Miss Peyton, who is walking, is delighted. "As far as ever you will. Indeed, I want to speak to you. What-what is your dress

like, Georgie ?" Georgie hesitates. Clarissa, misunderstanding her silence, says, gently, "Let me give you one, dearest ?

"Oh, no, no." says Miss Broughton, quickly. "I have one-I have, indeed; and it is rather pretty."

"But you told me you had never been at a ball."

"Neither have I. The gown I speak of was bought for a musical party. It was given while I was with Aunt Elizabeth."

" Who gave it ?"

"The gown ?"

"Oh, no-the party.'

"Lady Lincoln. She has one son, Sir John, and I think it is he gives the parties. Aunt Elizabeth was so pleased that I was asked that she insisted on my going, though I cried, and prayed hard to be let stay at home. It was only "-dropping her voice, with a heavy sigh-"eleven months after

papa had-had left me." It was cruel to force you to go against your will; but, when you were there, did you enjoy yourself?"

"I did," confesses Miss Broughton, with a blush. "I enjoyed myself more than I can piqued now. "It has slipped your memory; say. I do not think I ever enjoyed myself yet there are some things one never forgets." so much in all my life. I forgot everything for the time being, and was quite happy. To me the flowers, the lights, the music, the pretty dresses, everything were new and fresh, and helped to take me out of myself. And then, everybody was so kind, and Mr. Ken-

"Who was he?" asks Clariesa, interested at once.

"A tall thin dark man, in the Guards-the Coldstreams or the Grenadiere, I quite forget which. He talked to me all the evening; and, indeed, so did Sir John, Lady Lincoln's son; but I like Mr. Kennedy best." " Poor Sir John !"

"Oh, no. Of course he cared nothing. When I left, Mr. Kennedy, and Sir John, and

over her whilst going through the usual for-"If it is the gown you wore the other night mula, " May I have the pleasure," etc. "Well, where is this dreadful, woman ?"

says Dorian, at this moment almost impa-tiently; he is watching Georgie and the fair man, and feels distinctly savage. "Why, here," says Clarissa.

"Here? not the-the girl in black, talking to Bellew !"

"Yes; that is your dreadfol woman."

"Oh, look here, you know, it is too absurd," says Dorian, with a low laugh. "I have ly forgot all about the dinner, and mamma danced twice with her already, and am; en-

> "She is your 'child,' then ?" asks Clarissa, opening her eyes.

"Yes; but a governess, my dear Olarissa ?" "She is teaching the Redmond children.

I told you so at the concert." "I quite forgot-utterly. How could one

think of her as that, you know ?" "Now, please, do try and write plainly," breaks in Georgie's voice, plaintively. "Up

to this I have not been able to read a single name upon my card." "f'll do my best," says the fair young man

" Is that legible ?" "Bellew, is it? Yes, I can read that. Thank you, so much. Do you know, I haven't the faintest idea who I am going to dance this with, because "-examining her card-"it looks like ' Barlevcorn." it can't be that: you know ?"

"There once was a John Barleycorn," says Mr. Bellew, thoughtfully.

Clarissa has been claimed by Horace Branscombe, and has disappeared. Dorian, coming to the front, goes up to the litlle beauty in black and liver, and save, in a contrite tone.---"I am so sorry I can't write ; yet neverthe-

less I am John Barleycorn, and this dance belongs to me." "Why, so it does," says Georgie, recogniz-

ing him in a naive manner, and placing her hand upon his arm. She performs this last act slowly and with hesitation, as though not

entirely sure of his identity, which has the effect of piquing him, and therefore heightening his admiration for her.

"You have forgotten me," Le says reproachfully. "Oh, no,"-slowly. "It was with you I

danced the last waltz, I think."

"No. The last polka." He is even more "Yes," says Miss Broughton, with a suppressed sigh ; " but those are unhappy things.

Why think of them now? Let us dance again, and forget while we can." "You mistake me," says Dorian, hestilv.

"I thought of nothing unhappy. I thought of you. I shall never forget this night" "Ab, neither shail 1 !" says Miss Broughton, very earnestly indeed. By an artificial observer, it might be thought somewhat sen-

timentally. "Do you mean that?" says Dorian, honefully, if curiously. "Am I to understand you mean to keep this particular ball forever in

mind ?"

"You may, indeed." "But why ?"-with much animation, and an ever-increasing show of hope.

MINH AND - WHATHE is a least let me introduce you to my filed." I all all and derefully subdued shuge steel then fascinated and glided with the goes wither to chooke her. With a faint and derefully subdued shuge would have actively upon her cheeks, and then moves a little away from him, so as to all the would have actively the difference of the control of the room. near where a little would have actively would have actively upon her cheeks, and then moves a little away from him, so as to all the would have actively the difference of the control of the room. near where a little would have actively upon her cheeks, and the moves a little away from him, so as to all the difference of the control of the room. near where a little would have actively upon her cheeks, and the moves a little away from him, so as to all the difference of the room. near where a little away from him, so as to all the difference of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. near where a little would have active of the room. The words mere at the below of the room. The words mere at the below of the room and active of the room. The words little are active of the room and active of the room a

names upon the morsel of tinted and glided paper she holds. In her hands. Her large blue eyes are almost black with leads ther out into the room, and again they excitement, her lips are parted and, like waltzin slence be having nothing to say Herrick's "Julia," are like "rubles," soft and to her she being so filled with joy at the bare rich. She is glancing up. In a little upwright important that she bare

she grows languid in his arms, and stops beiore a door that leads into a conservatory, It has been exquisitely fitted up for the occasion, and is one glowing mass of green and shrubberies.

white and crimson sweetness. It is cool, and faintly lit. A little sad fountain, somewhere in the distance, is mourning sweetly, plaintively-perhaps for some lost nymph. "You will give me another, dance ?" says. Branscombe, taking her card. "If I have one. Isn't it funny ?—I feared

ton when coming I should not get a dance at all, She, too, is leaning forward, her whole attenbecause, of course, I knew nobody ; yet I have tion concentrated upon the picture before had more partners than I want, and am .enher. Her eyes are wide and miserable, her cheeks pale and haggard. "You have seen enough of this ball, Buth," joying myselt so much."

"Your card is juli," says Branscombe, in a tone that suggests a national calamity." says Branscombe, very gently. "Go home Would you-would you throw over one of now. these fellows for me?"

"Yes; enough,-too much," says the girl. "I would, in a minute," says Miss Brough- starting into life again. She draws her ton, naively; "but, if he found me out after- | breath quickly, painfully; her brow contracts. ward, would be be angry?" As though unable to resist the movement the "He shan't find you out. 1'll take care of again lays her hand upon her heart, and holds

that. The crowd is intense. Of course,"- it there, as though in anguish. slowly-" I won't ask yon to do it, unless you wish it. Do you?" "There is one name on that card I can't

bear," says Miss Broughton, with her eyes ing her hand still more closely against her fixed upon a flower she holds. Her dark side. "This morning I felt well and strong lashes have fallen upon her cheeks, and lie | -and now----. My mother died of heartthere like twin shadows. He can see nodisease; perhaps I shall die of it too... I thing but her mobile lips, and delicately penthink so; I hope so !" ciled prows. He is watching her closely; and now wonders vaguely if she is a baby or

saya Dorian, roughly, though in his soul a coquette. "Show me the man you would discard." he ner, which is full of reckless misery. "Nosays, running his pencil down her probody sees any amusement in dying. Come, let me see you home."

gramme. "There-stop there. The name is Huntley, is it not? Yes. Well, he is old, and fat, and horrid; and I know he can't dance. You she has a meaning in her words. "I have may draw the pencil across his name-if you in five minutes once I pass that."

are sure. quite sure, he won't find me out." "He shall not. But I would far rather you condemned that fair-haired fellow you were talking to just now," says Dorian, who is vaguely, isintly jealous of young Bellew. "But he is so much nicer than Mr. Hunt-

ley," declares Georgie earnestly; "and he was my first partner, and I promised him so faithfully to keep this dance for him."

"He'll never see you in the crush," sys Branscombe., "But 1 told him exactly where to find

me."

"It is the most difficult thing in the world to be anywhere at the precise moment stated.

"But I should like to dance again with him," declares Miss Broughton, innocently, being driven into a corner.

"Ob, of course that ends the matter," says his heart bleeds for the girl beside him. Dorian, in an impossible tone, drawing the pencil with much uncalled for energy across Esgerly, almost painfully; this question is Mr. Huntley's name. put. The utter simplicity of it touches Dor-

Then one other man comes up, and claims the little wilful beauty for the waltz then playing, and, carrying her off in triumph. leaves Branscombe alone.

CHAPTER XVII.

" It is the hydra of calamities, The sevenfold death ; the jealous are the Damn'd."

some time next year." He hates himself bitterly as he says this; but something within him compels him to YOUNG. the cruel deed, if only through pity for the HAVING watched her until the last fold of er gown has disappeared, Branscombe turns girl who walks beside him.

March 8, '82

sees what they see at the see what they see what they see they directly opposite to where they are standing, two figures can be seen in very close proximity to each other. Beyond are the forms of the dancers; the faint weet strains of the band float out to meet he midnight air but the two in the window seem lost to all but the fact of their own existence, and that they are together. At least, so it seems to the onlookers in the

See, how he takes her hand-the kindly

curtain hiding the act from those within; he

scops toward her; the girl leans a little for-

ward; and then Dorian knows them; the

Instinctively he glances from them to Buth.

" What is it ?" asks Dorian. " Are you in

"I am tired. I have a pain here," press-

"You are talking very great nonsense,"

shocked to the last degree by the girl's man-

"Oh, no! Please do not come, Mr. Brans-

combe," entreats she, earnestly that he feels

the key of the small gate, and can run home

as the gate," says Branscombe, who is tender and gentle in his manner to all women.

"Then at least I shall see you safely as far

Silently they walk through the damp night

"How beautiful Miss Poyton looks to-

"Very," says Dorian, unkindly, yet with

very kindly intent. "But then she is al-

ways one of the most beautiful women I

"Is she-very much admired ?"-this re

"One can understand that at once," says

"Who has she been dancing most with ?"

"With my brother, of course. She-she

would not care to dance very much with any one else now, on account of her engagement."

"Yes. She is to be married to my brothe

Dorlan, quietly. "Both her face and figure are perfect." As he says this, quite calmly,

night," she says, in a tone impossible to trans-

grass, neither speaking, until, coming to a

curve in the way, she breaks slience.

late."

know."

ther timidly.

ian to his heart's core

"Her engagement?"

pain ?... How white you are!"

man is Horace, and the girl Clarissa Pey-

Lye intelligent agents through out Oanada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our Interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

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Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

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

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

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

Common Sense in Medicine, 🤌

(Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

"Of all shares, plough shares are the most say." by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26 reliable. They alway, starp something.

ton, confidentially, with a little quick-drawn

where was the crimson rose I had on my bosom when starting, and, you see,"-apologetically-" I had given it to Mr. Lennedy, because he asked me for it; but when I told her so, she told me I was very forward ! Did yon ever hear such a word?" says Miss Broughton, tears of indignation in her eyes. Was it forward to give a dead rose to a man who had been very kind to me all the even-

"Certainly not," says Olarissa emphatically. "I would give a rose to any one who was kind to me-if they asked for it. Did you ever see Mr. Kennedy again?"

"Yes; he called next day, to return me my glove, which, he declared, he had kept by mistake. But somehow I never got that glove when he left.'

"I suppose so. Well, I shall write to Dorian for your ticket." "Perhaps 'Dorian' will think me a great

bother I" "Let him," says Clarissa, impatiently; as yet she has not forgiven him that speech (so

much mistaken) at the concert.

The 5th has arrived. The day has dawned, lived, grown to its full size, and then sunk, as we all must into the arms of Death. The night has come, with sound of music and breath of dying flowers, and the drip, drip of softly flowing fountains.

The rooms are looking lovely; fair faces smile, and soft eyes gleam; and figures, round and svelle as Venus's own, sway with the music and mingle with the throng. The ball is at its height, when Clarissa, see

ing Dorlan, beckons to him with her fan. It is a very slight invitation to her side, but one instantly obeyed.

"Keep one dance for a friend of mine," she says, earnestly.

"Let me keep one for you."

"That, too, if you wish it; but I have a littie friend here to-night, and she knows nobody, and, though I know you won't like it ' (calling to mind sgain his supposed disparaging tone at the concert), " still, for my sake, be kind to her."

"I shall be nectar to her. If you entreat me in that fashion. Who is she?"

"Well, she is only a governess," begins Clarissa, beating about the bush ; she is quite determined, nevertheless, that Georgie shall not be neglected or left out in the cold at this her first ball.

"A governess !" says Dorlan, unthinkingly. "Oh, Clarissa, don't let me in for that. don't mind them a bit ; but I'm afraid of them. She is safe to ask me if I don't think Murray's Grammar the most articly complied book in the world, and I shan't know what to say in reply."

" You need not be afraid of my governess," says Clarissa, carnestly; "she will not trouble you about Murray or his Grammar."

"Of course, if you say I must dance with her, 1 must," says Branscombe, with a heavy sigh.

"I see her now. Come, let me introduce you to her."

"But not for this dance. I am engaged-I

general, smile. "I see"-disappointedly. "Is that your

"Because it is my first," says Miss Brough-

reason? What a curious one?"

"You think it ridiculous, don't you ?" says Georgie, faintly, ashamed of herself, " but it ! is quite true, and I can't help it. I was eighteen last month, and never before was I at any ball. I shall never forget this room-I know that-or the lights, or the flowers, or the man over there beating time for the band, or-or anything."

"I think 'the man over there,' has much the best of it," says Dorian. "I wish I was the your partners of this evening, will be remembered by you?"

- Well, I suppose I shan't quite forget you," says Georgie, seriously, after a moment's careful reflection. "I'll take jolly good care you don't," says

Mr. Branscombe, rather losing his head, because of her intense calmness, and speaking with more emphasis than as a rule belongs to him. "You are staying at the vicarage, aren't you?"

"Yes," says Georgie.

" And I live just three miles from that. Here he pauses, as though afraid to make his insinuation too plain. "At Sartoris, isn't it?" asks Georgie, sweet-

ly. "Yes? Clarissa showed me the entrance-gate to it, last week. It looks pretty."

"Some day will you come up and see it?" asks he, with more earnestness than he acknowledges even to himselt; "and," with a happy thought, "bring the children. It will hes nice walk for them."

> "But you are always in London, are you not?" says Georgie.

"Oh, no, not always; I shan't go there again for ever so long. So promise, will you?"

"I'll ask Mrs. Redmond. But I know we can. She never refuses me anything," says this most unorthodox governess.

"I'm sure I'm not surprised at that," says Branscombe. "Who could ?" "Aunt Elizabeth could," says Miss Brough-

ton. "I haven't the misfortune to know your aunt Elizabeth, for which I am devoutly half-suppressed sob falls upon the air. grateful, because if she ' could,' as you say, she must be too good for hanging. By the bye, this is not my first ball; yet you have never taken the trouble to ask me (though I asked you) why I intend keeping this night as a the presence of any one, yet it seems to him white spot in my memery."

Y• 1	1 " Well, I Bak you now," Bays	Get)rg	ιe,
1	tently.			• `
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"I do, indeed?" "Then it is because to night I met you for

the first time." He bends his head a little, and looks into her eyes - the beautiful eyes that smile back so calmly into his, and are so cold to him, and 'yet so full of fire-eyes that somehow

have power to charm him as no others have yet been able to. He is strangely analous to know how his words will be received, and is proportionately aggrieved in that she takes them as a mat-

ter of course.

abruptly away, and, passing through a glass door that leads into the gardens outside, paces slowly up and down the winding paths beneath the subdued light of countless Ohinese lanterns, that, hanging amidst the foliage, contrast oddly with the cold white brilliancy of the stars overhead, that

"Bush forth in myriads, as to wage War with the lines of darkness,"

Cold as the night air is, not a breath of wind comes to disturb the strange calm that hangs over land and sea. Far down in the bay the ocean lies at rest. From the distance leader of that band. Is there any chance that a faint sound of music from the band comes softly, seductively to the ear ; but beyond and above it comes the song of the nightingale that, resting 'n yonder thicket, pours forth its heart in tender hurried melody, as though fearful the night will be

Too short for him to utter forth his love-And disturbed his full soul of all its music."

The notes rise and fall, and tremble on the ir. No other sound comes from the breast of nature to mar the richness of its tone. No earthly thing seems living but itself. For it the night appears created, and draws its "sable curtain stained with gold " over the aleeping world. This nightingale, of all the feathered tribes, is wakeful, and chants 'its' hymn of praise at midnight, whilst all its brethren rest in pesceful slumber.

The intense and soletin stillness of all botter?" around renders more enchanting the trills and tender trembles that shake its tiny throat. There is

"No whispering but of leaves, on which the Of heaven plays music to the birds that slum-

ber. Yet this one sweet bird refuses rest, and, as though one of those "small foules," that "slepen alle night with open eye," sings on courageously amidst the gloom.

Dorian, strolling absently through the walks, and into the shrubberies beyond, listens, and feels some sense of comfort (that has yet with it a touch of pain) creep through him as the nightingale's sweet song smites upon his ear.

Yet this is not the only sound that disturbs the quiet of the night. Badly, mournfully, a

Branscombe starts, and looks round suddealy, but can see nothing. No footsteps make themselves heard.

The shrubs are sufficiently thick to concea as if the thought of that sob was born of fancy, and that the earthly owner of it, is un-

Then some ray from the brilliant moon opens his eyes, and he sees a woman's figure standing in a somewhat disconsolate attitude, with ner back against a tall elm, and her eyes fixed wistfully on the distant windows, through which the lights are streaming, and the passing to and fro of the dancing crowd may be distinctly seen.

Porian, recognizing her goes quickly up to her and lays his hand upon her shoulder. It is Ruth Annereley!

She stiffes a low cry, and turning to him, grows even a shade paler than she was a moment since.

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They are now within the shade of trees, and he cannot see her face; though in very truth, if he could have seen it at this moment, he would not have looked at it. No word escapes her; she walks on steadily, though actually made strong by the receiving of the blow.

Dorian would gladly believe that her silence means indifference; but to-night has forced a truth upon him that for months he has determinedly put behind him. Her tears, her sgitation, the agony that shone in her eyes as she fixed them upon Horace's form in the window, have betrayed only too surely the secret she would so gladly hide.

She makes no further attempt at conversation, and, when they come to the little from gate that leads on to the road, would have passed through, and gone on her homeward way mechanically, without bidding him oven goodnight, as if (which is indeed the case) she has forgotten the very fact of his near presence.

But he cannot let her go without a word.

"Good-night," he says, very kindly, his tone warmer because of his pity for her. " Take care of yourself. Are you sure you do not fear going alone ?"

""Yes." Her voice is low, and sounds strange, even in her own ears.

"Wrap your shawl more closely round you. The night is cold. Is the pain in your side

"Yes,"-almost regretfully. That is right. Well, good-by. I shall stand here until I see you have safely turned the corner; then I shall know you are out of all danger." He has been holding her hand somewhat anxiously all this time, not quite liking the strained expression in her face. Now he presses it, and then drops it gently? "Good-night," returns she slowly, and then turns away from him. never remembering to thank him for his kindness-hardly, indeed conscious of having spoken the farewell word. Her! brain seems on fire; her body cold as

death. Oh, to be in her own room, free from. all watching eyes, where she can fling herself upon the ground, and moan and cry aloud against her fate, with only the friendly darkness to overhear her! ' She hurries rapidly onward, and sood the corner bides her from sight.

(Continued on Third Page.) 18 Martin

ELEPHANTS IN OSTLON. The Roy. Mr. Colline, a naturalist, twenty-five years resident. age' at forty. There are three sizes of them in the same herds, and, when they are young, the sizes that they will attain is pretty, nearly known by the number of their toes. Those which grow to be of the largest size have eighteen toes-five on each of the two fore feet, and four on each of the hind ones. Those which grow to a medium size have seventeen toes-five on each of the fore feet, and four on the hind isot and three on the other. The least size of elephant has sixteen toes-five, so on each fore foot, and three on each hinds, so foot. No Cingalese elephant has a fewer, number than sixteen toes. The driver rules, his elephant by means of an iron, hook, with the

"But not for this dance. I am engaged—I ter of course. "International internation in the room my word—to the prettiest girl am, I give you my word—to the prettiest girl in the room—the prettiest child, I should she says, in her 'sweet,' petulant' voled." 'You here at this hour?" "What on earth brings his lephant by means in the room, the prettiest child, I should she says, in her 'sweet,' petulant' voled." 'You here at this hour?" 'What on earth brings 'his the to to to the prettiest child, I should she says, in her 'sweet,' petulant' voled." 'You here at this hour?" 'What on earth brings 'his the to to to the prettiest child, I should she says, in her 'sweet,' petulant' voled." 'You here at this hour?" 'What on earth brings 'his the cases the 'most surfly and 's the 'sweet,' petulant' voled.' 'You here at this hour?" 'What on earth brings 'his the 'sweet,' petulant' voled.' 'You here at this hour?'' 'What is the 'sweet,' here and the 'sweet', 'the 'sweet', 'swee

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. March 8, 1882 人名英瓦尔尔 网络无法的纪念

[Continued from Second Page.] spot agreed upon, goes back once more in the going out. They upset one's whole calcula-direction of the house. He has hardly, how-ever, gone two hundred yards, when the voice of forgetting that such things be." of his uncle, Lord Sartoris, calling to him through the gloom stays his steps, and rouses him from the painful reverie into

82, which he is fast falling. "Who were you parting with at the gate ?" asks Lord Bartoris, in so unusual a tone that | the bye, how lovely she looked last night !" be Dorian looks at him in some surprise. He is himsolf, that the question, should have been side har." a little sorry, for reasons that do not touch I thought; they looked right down cheap beiha to :bə

"Buth Annersley," he answers, without hesitation, feeling that any prevarication at this moment will only make matters worse for the unhappy girl. May not Arthur have seen, and known her ?

"Yes. ,You will, of course, say nothing about it. She was foolish enough to wish to see a few people dancing, so came here, and standing among the shrubs, obtained her wish-which no doubt; proved as satisfactory

as most of our desires, when gained." "At this hour of the night to be here, aloné.

"Yes. Very imprudent of ber, of course, and all that."

"There must have been some strong inducement to make a girl of her gentle nature undertake so bold, so daring, a step. It was a strictly improper action," 'says the old man, in his most stilted atyle.

"I dare say. Imprudent, however, was the word I used. I am rather glad I was the one to meet her, as she knew me; and, as a rule, people talk so much about nothing, and make such mountains out of mole-hills."

"It was fortunate, indeed, your meeting her. It might, in fact, almost be termed a curious coincidence, your managing to be on this deserted walk just at the required moment."

There is something so unpleasant, so sneering, about his tone that Dorian colors hotly. "I confess I hardly see it in the light you do, he says, easily enough, but very coldly. "And I think, I should term the coincidence

a lucky,' rather than ourlous. I see no differance between this walk and half a dozen others. People don't seem to affect any of them much.

"No," says Lord Sartoris.

"Any other fellow might have been here as well as me. You, for example." "Just so!" says Lord Sartoris.

"Then why bring in the word curious ?"

" It merely occurred to me at the moment." mys his lordship, dryly. "Been dancing

"Yes-no-pretty well. Are you coming

They are again in front of the house, and near the steps that lead to the conservatory.

"Not just yet, I think." "Then I fear I must leave you. I am en-

gaged for this dance."

So, for the first time, these two part coldly. The old man goes slowly, moodily, up and down the graveled path beneath the brilliant moon, that .---

"From her clouded vell soft gliding Lifes her silvery lamp on high

and thinks of many things in a humor more and than bitter, while the young man, with angry brow and lips compressed, goes swiitly onward to the house.

As he regains the ball-room, the remembrance of the little partner he has come to claim rushes back upon him pleasantly, and serves to dissipate the gloomy and somewhat indiguant thoughts that have been oppressing him. But where is she? He looks anxiously around; and, after five minutes' fruitless search, lo! there are her eyes smiling out at him from the arms of a gay and doubtless gallant plunger.

The next instant she is gone; but he follows her slight form with an eager glance, and at length crosses the room to where she is now standing with her soldier. As he does to he flings from him all tormenting thoughts.

Continued from Second Page] "" One goes out when one ought to be turning ber it perfectly," says Dorian, haughtly, LATEST IRISH NEWS BY MAIL.

"And Clarissa ?" asks: Dorian, dryly ; "I dan't say about the dancing part of it, -you; may, I suppose, abjure that if you like,-but I think you will see a ball or two more before you die. She likes that sort of thing. By "Very. She cut out all the other women,

gowned in black and orowned with yellow it as an honest remedy. hair, whose dark-blue eyes look out at him with a smile and a touch of wistfulness that

adds to their beauty as your and the . " That little girl at the vicarage isn't bad to look at," says Horace, idly, beating a tattoo on the window-pane.

"Miss Broughton? I should call her very good to look at " says Dorian, for the first time making the discovery that there may be moments when it would be a sure and certain joy to kick even one's own brother.

"Here is Arthur," says Horace, presently drawing himself up briskly from his lounging position. "A little of him goes a long way; and I should say, judging from the expression of his lips, that he is in his moodlest mood to-day. You may interview him, Dorian; 1 feel myself unequal to the task. Give nim my love and a kiss, and say I have gone for a ramble in the innocent woods."

He leaves the room, and, crossing the hall, makes his way into the open air through the concervatory; while Lord Sartoris, entering by the hall door, and being directed by a servant, goes on to Dorian's den.

He is looking fagged and careworn, and has about him that look of extreme lassitude that belongs to those to whom sleep overnight has been a stranger. Strong and painful doubts of Dorian's honesty of purpose had kept him wakeful, and driven him now down from his own home to Sartoria.

.A strange longing to see his favorite nephew again, to lock upon the face he had always deemed so true, to hear the voice he neck." loves best on earth, had taken possession of him; yet now he finds himself confronting Dorian with scarcely a word to say to him. "I hardly hoped to find you at home." he

says with an effort. "What a very flattering speech? Was that why you came? Sit here, Arthur; you will

find it much more comfortable." He pushes toward him the cozily-cushioned

chair in which Horace had been sitting a minute ago. " Do I look tired enough to require this?"

says Sartoris, sinking however, very willingly into the obair's embrace. As he does so, something lying on the ground (that has escaped Dorlan's notice) attracts him.

"What is this ?" he asks, stooping to pick it up It is a lace handkerchief, of delicate and ex-

guisite workmanship, with some letters embroidered in one corner. "You have been receiving gentle visitors

very early," says Lord Sartoris, turning the pretty thing round and round curiously. " Not unless you can count Horace as one,"

says Dorian, with a light laugh. "How on earth did that come here?" Stooping, he, too, examines minutely the frygile piece of lace and cambric his uncle is still holding. Sartoris turning it again, the initials in the corner make themselves known, and stand out, legibly and carefully worked, as "R. A." bope I may be shot it she didn't marry a man. Dorian's face changes. He knows the Hit's a fact, and Fill swear to it."-Galveston handkerchief only too well now. He himself News. had given it to Buth at Christmas ; but how had It come here? No one had entered the

room to-day except himself and—Horace! Notwithstanding the scene with Ruth the night before, when she had so unmistakably betrayed her love for Horace, Dorian had and finally the entire gang lay down and went never for one moment suspected that things to sleep. This alarmed Joe a little, and for a had gone further than a mere foolish girlish | while he was in doubt whether to administer ing for a man rather handsomer than

"I am sorry, my lord, you should think it necessary to remind me of it.

He bows and opens the door as he finishes his speech. Lord Sartoris, though sorely troubled, makes no sign; and, without as much as a pressure of the hand, they part. To be continued.

Akron, Ohio, May 7th, 1880 .- Some three years ago I had a horse becoming very lame from a spavin. I treated it with Kendall's Spavin Cure with marked success. Since 5 g 1 1

Yours truly,

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A. M. ABMSTRONG.

WIT AND HUMOR.

logue which frequently takes place in police at Monaghan, and one at Cork. courts :-- Magistrate (to vagrant) : " You say you have nowhere to sleep. Did you find any money on him, officer?" Officer : "Not penny." Magistrate (to vagrant) : " 1 hen I fine you 40s."

Quilp, having spoken rather disparagingly of the opposite sex in the , hearing of a lady friend, was rebuked for his impertinence "What," she asked, "would be the effect upon the men if all the little 'dears' should perish ?" "The result," replied Quilp, "would be a universal stag-nation !'

Charles Bannister, that inverse punster coming into a coffee-room one stormy night, said, "He never saw such a wind in his life." "Saw a wind," replied a friend. "I never heard of such a thing as seeing a wind ; pray, what was it like?" " Like ?" answered Charles-" like to have blown my hat off."

In a trial where it was attempted to get a murderer off on a pies of insanity, an old physician, who was a witness, was asked-Where shall the line be drawn between mental and moral insanity ?" "Well," deliberately answered the old doctor _ " well, I think the line should usually be drawn around the

" These rooms are not en suite," said the guest of a summer hotel. " Can you show me some that are?" 'The "room clerk," recently promoted to that position from the village store, responded : " Fact, marm, them rooms hain't very sweet, bein' as they look out on the stable ; but I can show you some on the other side sweet as a nut," and the rooms on the other side were engaged.

A house painter who is at work on a scalfolding three storeys from the ground falls from it upon the sidewalk, where he lies limp and apparently lifeless. A crowd of benevolent folks surround him and labor with him till his pulse returns and eyellds begin to flutter, when a good Samaritan places a glass of water to his lips. The sufferer (feably)-"How many storeys has a fellow got to fall in this ward before he gets brandy, durn ye?"-Paris Paper.

Jim Webster and Gabe Snodgrass met on Galveston avenue. Jim was dressed in the height of the style, and upon cross-examination explained that he had just been attending his brother's wedding. "Who did he marry?" asked Gabe. "A 'ooman," respond-Jim. "Well, I reckon I knowed dat ar, as a matter of course." " Dar ain't no matter of course about it in our family," replied Jim, "for when my sister Matildy got married I

When Joe Roger was making symp he left a barrel of the skimmings near the mill, A day or two after a drove of 35 fine hogs went for the skimmings, and the whole crowd got drunk. They cut up all manner of didoes, lk or strong

(From the Cork Herald, 18th Feb.)

The report that the Government intend to take fresh action respecting Mr. Parnell is declared to be devoid of foundation.

Messra, Corbett, Thompson and Labouchere were among the few English Liberal members who voted in favor of Mr. Justin M'Carthy's amendment on the Address.

An extraordinary meeting under the auspices of the Ladies' Land League was held in Dorian; yet, even as he speaks; there rises have heard of cures resulting from its use. I. to obtain the names of the ladies present, but before, him the vision of a little lithe figure am frank to say I can cheerfully recommend, failed, and where for the ladies present, but room. the attends -

> The Parliamentary return issued on Saturday shows that on the 1st instant there were 512 suspects confined in Irish prisone, of whom 93 are at Clonmel, 89 at Naas, 82 at Kilmainham, 73 at Galway, 48 at Limerick, The following is a fair specimen of a dis- 43 at Dundalk, 39 at Armah, 23 at Omagb, 21

> > The Liverpool Ladies' Land League have sent Mr. Parnell a valentine in the shape of a one hundred pounds cheque to be devoted to the maintenance of Mr. Parnell and his fellow suspects in prison. According to a report from London considerable anxiety exists among the Irish Parliamentary party respecting the possible intentions of the Go vernment concerning Mr. Parnell.

The Times commenting on Mr. Sexton's speech says that after what Mr. Sexton has declared to be the objects and the methods of a strong, daring and unscrupulous party, irreconcilably hostile to the British connec tion, it is manifest that any incautious words holding out to Irish nationalism the prospect of obtaining a leverage for subverting the Union in the form of a separate legislation in Ireland to be promptly and clearly disavowed. At the same time it admits that it would be useless to deny the ability and power displayed in Mr. Sexton's speech, or the impression which it produced in the House.

The first case under the Land Act on the property of Mr. Bence Jones came before the Land Sub-Commission at Clonskilly on Tuesday. The tenant, whe claimed to have a fair ront fixed, was an Englishman named Nicholson, who, in the year 1860, came to this country with a fair amount of capital to farm under Mr. Bence Jones. The holding consisted of 223 acres, and the rent exceeded the valuation by over 150 per cent. Some characteristic letters were read from Mr. Bence Jones, in one of which he called Mr. Nicholson a coward for being afraid of threatening letters with crossbones and coffins.

MR. BENCE JONES .- Mr. Bence Jones accompanied by his son arrived at Lisselane on Friday night. The following 12 cases of his son, Richard Holland, Samuel Helen, Daniel the giants, a sitting room and a parlor. The Welsh, Thos. Hurley, Mary O Sullivan, couch upon which the big couple sleep was Timothy Donovan, Ellen Brien, John Sulli- made especially for them, and is a curiosity van, John Crowley, Jeremiah Brien and John Holland. Sub-constable William Robinson of Clonakilty, who has been promoted to the rank and pay of Acting-constable, left Clonakilty on Saturday in charge of a party of will remain there during that gentleman's sojourn in the country. -- Correspondent.

This (Saturday) evening four members of the Royal Irish Constabulary arrived here at Coachford with bag and baggage. They are to be located in the Courthouse for some time. It will be remembered that the Coachford Petty Sessions Court has been boycotted for the past five months. In spite of the efforts to have the business transacted through the regular channel, the non-commissioned magistrates settled all the local cases out of court. In order that parties wishing to bring cases into court would not be intimidated from "doing what they had a

Naturalists' Portfolio.

ANIMAL LORE .--- When pigs carry straw to their styes bad weather may be expected; and in an old book, entitled the "Carlosities of Nature" (1637, 262), we find the following : Why is a storm said to follow presently when a company of hogs run orying home ?" to which the answer is given : " Some say that a hog is most dull and of a melancholy na-

ture; and so by reason doth forsee the rain that cometh"-a notion that prevails in some parts of Scotland. Cows also have their weather-lore. and many a husbandman draws his prognostications from their movements. Thus when they turn, up their nostrils and sniff the air, it is a sign of rain. If, too, they lick their fore feet, or lie on their right side,

a change in the weather is at hand. In reference to the superstitions an amusing question is asked in the " British Appollo :"

> A learned case 1 now propound, Pray give me an answer as profound : Tis why a cow, about half an hour Before there comes a hasty shower, Does clap her tail against the hedge.

ABOUT EATING .--- It is a mistake to eat quickly, remarks a medical contemporary. Mastication performed in haste must be imperfect even with the best of teeth, and due admixture of the salivary secretion with the food cannot take place. When a crude mass of inadequately crushed muscular fibre, or undivided solid material of any description, is thrown into the stomach, it acts as a mechanical irritant, and sets up a condition in the mucous membrane lining of that organ which greatly impedes if it does not altogether prevent the process of digestion. When the practice of eating quickly and filling the stomach with unprepared food is habitual, that digestive organ is rendered incapable of performing its proper function. Either a a much larger quantity of food than would be necessary under natural conditions is required or the system suffers from lack of nourishment. Those animals which were intended to feed hurriedly were either gifted with the power of rumination or provided with giz-

zards. Man is not so furnished, and it is fair to assume that he was intended to cat slowly. THE HOME OF GIANTS .- Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, who lives on a farm near Seville, Ohio, is 7 feet 114 inches high and weighs 478 pounds. Mrs. Bates is 7 feet 11 inches high, and weighs 413 pounds. It is a difficult matter to convey an adequate idea of the proportions of such a dwelling as the one occupied by the Ohio giants. A door that is six feet six inches high is a larged sized openin the side of the house-that is a dwelling house, not a cathedral. But the doors in the domicile of the Bates giants are ten feet high, and the knobs are nearly as high as the reporter's head. The house was built by Capt. Bates in 1876, and is elegantly furnised. In tenants are listed for hearing to be tried be- the main building on the ground floor are, fore the Sub-commissioners-Joseph Nichol- | besides the spacious hall, the bed chamber of

to look at. It is extensive enough to give the great people room to stretch in, and i looks as big as an ordinary sized floor. It is really ten feet long, wide in proportion, and about twice as high as a common bed. The police, on protection duty, for Lisselane manificent dressing case is also a huge House, the residence of Mr. Bence Jones, and affair, with a glass upon it nearly as big as the side of a house. In the sitting room is a piano of ordinary size itself, but it is mounted on blocks two feet high, so that the instrument is away up in the air, out of the reach of common folks. There are two rocking chairs in this room that are so big that the reporter had to climb up into one of them the samo as an infant would clamber up into a "high chair." It is very expensive for the giants to live, as they have to pay an exorbitant price for everything they wear. For instance, it costs the Captain \$30 a pair for boots .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

A BAT IN A BEER BOTTLE .- A rat was recontly caught by a youthful hunter of North legal right to do," the present force is to be Becond streat who earns many an honest stationed here through the district has other- | penny by selling his prizes to Mr. Cills, the serpent charmer. The latter fixed a large wise settled down to the greatest quietness. box in such a way that the animal could not escape, and putting Mrs. Rat inside, he car-Intense excitement was caused in Limerick ried her new abode down stairs. The next to-day by the receipt of an official telegram morning five little rodents were huddled at from Mr. Smith, County Inspector, Clare, the side of their mother. A couple of weeks stating that last night, as an officer of 1st passed, and the captive family were all in a battalion 9th Ecgiment, a company of which flourishing condition, but one evening their owner noticed that the mother had gnawed a is at present quartered at Scariff, and Mr. Wilfrid Lloyd, brother of Mr. Clifford, R. M., hele in the side of her prison, and on counting were driving from that place to Bodyke, the progeny he likewise perceived that one about four miles distant, they were fired on of the infants had escaped. "I nailed a piece by an armed party, who lay in ambush on of tin over the hole," said Mr. Cills, "and was the roadside. A policeman who was seated about leaving the cellar when I heard a behind on the car in charge of the two gentle- squeaking noise in a lot of cmpty beer men, was shot in the chest, but not mortally, bottles in a corner of the cellar, and saw in and later accounts show that he is progressone my young rat. The little fellow had ing favorably. Mr. Lloyd and the officer jumped down the neck of the bottle, and fired in the direction from whence the shots couldn't climb out again, the sides being too slippery, I suppose. Carious to see what the mother would do, I placed the bottle containcame, but owing to the darkness which prevailed they are unaware if any of the shots took effect. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., left ing the young 'un in the cage, in such a way, Limerick to-day for the scene of the outrage, however, that it conla not be knocked over. accompanied by a large escort of Constabu-Later in the evening I went to see how things lary. A Press Association telegram states were getting on, and I found that several that six shots were fired at the party on the pieces of food had been dropped down the neck of the bottle by the mother. After an-other week had passed the young rat had so -A HINT. increased in size that all chance of its leaving its crystal dungeon was precluded, and so l Ask your Druggist, Grocor or Shopkeeper, for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. If he passes it placed the bottle on one side so that the down without coremony ask him while exmother could feed her little one more comfortably. She has evidently taken the best tracting the quarter dollar from your wallet, if this is the genuine made by Perry Davis & of care it, for it is so fat that it can no. longer turn round. I was puzzled some time 50 2 ws Son. as to how he got his drink, but one day I The story going the rounds about the priest in Boston who became an actor on the old rat busily engaged in dipping her tail in public stage is true. The Rev. Dr. Leeming the saucer of water, and then snoving it down the neck of the bottle for the young 'an came to this country from Australia some two years ago. He presented his letters and cre-

THE MIDNIGHT MASS.

BY RICHARD EDWARD WHITE.

- Of the mission church Sub Carlos, Builded by Carmelo's Bay, There remains an ivied ruin That is crumbling fast away. In its tower the owi finds shelter, In its sanctus, y grow Rankest weeds above the earth-mounds, And the dead find rest below.

Still, by peasants at Carmelo, Tales are told and songs are sung Of good Jubipero Serra, In the sweet Castilian tongue: In the sweet Castillan longue: How each year the padro rises From his grave the Mass to say— In the midnight, mid the ruing— On the eve of Carlos' day.

And they tell when aged and teeble. Feeling that his end was nigh. To the mission of San Carlos Juniperocame to die; And he lay upon a litter That Franciscan fetters bore, And he bade them rest a moment At the cloister's open door.

Then he gazed upon the landscape That in beauty iny unrolled, And he bleased the land as Francis Bleased Asisi's town of old; And he spoke: "A hundred Masses I will say, if still life's guest, That the ble-stag I have given On the land muy ever rest."

Ere a Mass he celebrated Life a Mass he colevrated Junipero Serra died, And they laid him in the chancel, On the alta's gospel side. But each year the padre rises From his grave the Mass to say-In the midnight, 'mid the runs-On the eve of Oarlos' day.

Then the sad souls, long years buried. Then the sad souils, long years puried. From their lowly graves arise, And, if as doom's trump had sounded, Each assumes his mortal guise, And they come from Junn's Mission, From St. Francis by the bay, From the Mission San (Nego, And the Mission San Jose.

With their gaudy mainted banners. And their flambanx burning bright, in a long procession come liney Through the darkness and the night. Singing hymns and swinging concers-Dead folks' ghosts-they onward pass? To the ivy-covered rules, To be present at the Mass.

And the grandsire and the grandsme, And their childran march along, And they know not one another In that weird, unearthily throng. And the youth and gentle maiden, They who loved in days of yore, Walk together new as strangers-For the dead love nevermore.

In the church now all are gathered, And not long have they to wait; From his grave the padre rises, Midnight Muss to selebrate. First he blesses all assembled... Soldiers, Indians, acolytes; Then he bows before the altar, And begins the mystle rises.

When the padre sings the Sanctus, And the Host is raised on high, Then the bells up in the belfry Swung by spirits, make reply : And the drumeroll, and the soldiers In the air a volley fire, While the Salutaris rises Grandity from the phonon choic Grandly from the phantom choir.

" Mr. Missa est," the padre Loudly sings at dawn of day; Loudly sings at dawn of day; And that pageant strangely passes From the rains sere and gray; And good Junipero Serra, Lying down, resumed his sleep, And the 'ar weeds, rank and noisome, O'er his grave luxuriant croep.

And the lights upon the altar And the torches cease to hurn; And the vestments and the hanners Into dust and ashes turn; And the ghastly congregation Oross themselves, and, one by one, Into this air swiftly vanish, And the Midnight Mass is done.

THE TOMB OF LORD EDWARD FITZ-GERALD.

Turning up Cork Hill, Dublin, we enter the street on our right, which is Castle Street. Between Nos. 8 and 9 is a narrow passage. Entor. It leads to the sexton's house, in the rear of St. Werburgh's Ohurch. Admission to the churchyard is not denied. Slabs and tombs are thick around, and the grass and weeds, rank and matted, thrive luxriantly in the human soil. Many are the lines here that tell of worth departed, of blighted hopes and affections savered ; many a stone to mark the spot where the mourner's tears may fall. And where is ours, Irishmen? Whose grave seek you among the tomb? Is it a father or a brother dear that sleeps, with rost unbroken by the conseless din of busy life in the street outside? Why darken your brow before that curlous old slat, built into the southern wall of the church, with its strangely chiselled efligten of a mail-clad knight and his good lady? Why grow you saddor as the sexton opens the grating that leads to the vault beneath? That slab is part of the tomb of "Silken Thomas," and down in the dark charnel vaults below sleeps the brave Lord Edward. Descending by some ten or a dozen steps, by lantern light, you wend your way to the chamber of the dead, and are led to the "Kildare Vanit," as It is called. You enter it. On the left hand are two coffins, so old that even the lead has corroded away in part, and reveals the ashes of the brave Geraldine knights. But our eye dwells not on these-it seeks another object. Many a valiant knight is here, but he, "the chieftain of them all," where is he laid? A lone coffin lies upon the floor, apart from all the others-plain and unornamented, damp and mildew cover it all over. View it, bend over it, weep over it; it holds all that now remains of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. There mouldering into dust lies the pride of a noble house, the leader of a noble cause, struck down in the flower of nis youth, hunted like a beast of prey approached more cautiously and found the tracked to his lair, surprised, set upon and slain. Drop by drop trickles down the water upon the coffin from the roof above-dark and silent is the chamber where his narrow bed is made. As silently flowed a nation's tears above his bier, and darker was the night that settled on its hopes, the hour that saw him laid within this gloomy cell. No tun-eral array, no ordered line of mourners followed to the grave this scion of the Geraldines. In silence, if not in stealth, he was laid in the vault of his ancestors. In that dark hour to speak of him was dangerous, to ween for him a crime. On the coffin is a brass plate with the following inscription : "LOBD RDWARD FITZGERALD. Flith son of the First Duke of Leinster, Born. October 15, 1763.

sible misery of the future in the certain happinces of the present

"The next is ours, is it not?" he says ; and she smiles at him, and-can it be ?--willingy transfers her hand from the heavy's arm 10 takes her down to the Peytons' carriage and puts her carefully into it, and presses her hand, I think, over so slightly, and then frives home, beneath the silent stars, with an odd sensation at his heart-half pain, half pleasure-he has never felt before.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Known mischiefs have their care, but doubts

have none; Aud better is despair than friendless hope Mixed with a killing fenr.', --MAY. It is two o'clock on the following day.

Horace-who came down from town for the ball, and is staying with Dorian-sauntering leisurely into the smoking-room at Sartoris, finds Branscombe there, overlooking some fighing tackle.

This room is a mingled and hopelessly entangled mass of gune, pipes, whips, spurs, fishing-rode, and sporting-pictures ; there are, too, a few other pictures that might not cxactly come under this head, and a varions and most remarkable collection of loungingchairs.

There is a patriarchal sofa, born to create slumber; and an ancient arm-chair, stuffed with feathers and dreams of many sleepers. Over the door stand out the skeleton remains of a horse's head, bleached, and ghastly, and altogether hideons, that; even now, reminds its master of a former favorite hunter that had some to a giorious but untimely end upon the hunting-field. A stuffed setter, with very glassy eyes, sits staring, in an uncarthly fashion, in one corner. Upon a window-sill a cat all, Horace may not be in the wrong; the sits, blicking lazily at the merry spring sunshine outside.

"Are you really going back to town this evening, Horace ?" asks the owner of all these gems, in a somewhat gloomy fashion, bending over a fishing-line as he speaks.

"Yes. I feel 1 am bound to be back there again as soon as possible." . 1 " Business ?"

"Woll'I can hardly say it is exactly press of business," says the candid Horace ; " but if a man wants to gain any, he must be on the spot, I take it ?"

"Quite so. Where have you deen all the morning? Sleeping?" ""Nothing half so agreeable." By this time

Horace is looking at him curiously, and with a gleam in his eyes, that is half amusement, half contempt; Dorian, whose head is bent walked down to the farms to try to get some fresh air to carry back with me to the stifling olty."

"Ah 1 past the mill ? I mean in that direction ?--- toward the upper farms ?"

"No ; I went past Biddulph's," says Horace, easily, half closing his eyes, and Dorian benot so hilly. Did you put in a good time last man who has been to him as his own son. hight ", use a solution of the solution

" Of all abominations, surely balls are the Let me bring it to your memory." Tores.

ordinary run of men. His brother's honor he | tor. They got over their spree alter a while had not doubted, nor did he deem him cap- and went around for a day or two with red able of any act calculated to bring misery upon one who had trusted him. Argus.

Now, in spite of himself, a terrible doubt is; and then they dance; and presently he arises that will not be suppressed; like a blow conviction falls; and many past actions and past words crowd to his mind that, at the time of their occurrence, seemed as mere nothings, but now are " confirmations strong ' of the truth that has just flashed upon him. Had he lied to Lim when he told him a faw

minutes since he had been to Biddulph's farm and not anywhere in the direction of the Old Mill? Doubt, having once asserted itself, makes him now distrustful of his brother's every look and every tone. And the handkerchief! He must have had it from Buth herself, and dropped it here inadvertently bcfore leaving the room. To him the idea that Horace should have chosen a timid, fragile. gentle girl, like Rath Annorsley, upon whom to play off the fascinations and wiles taught him by a fashionable world, is nothing less than despicable. A deep sense of contempt for the man who, to pass away pleasantly a few dull hours in the country, would make a target of a woman's heart, fills his mind. He lalways accessible to the child, who will then is frowning heavily, and his face has grown refuse sour milk and will eat only when veryewhite. Looking up, he becomes aware hungry. Water is the great indispensable that his uncle is watching him narrowly.

To the old man, the altered countenance of his nephew, his pallor and hesitation, all betoken guilt. Dorian's eyes are still clear and calm, as usual, but his expression has strange-

ly altered. "R. A.,' remarks Lord Sartoris, slowly.

Why, that, might mean Ruth Annersley." "It might," returns Dorian, absently. He dares not speak his inmost thoughts. After girl's own vanity, or folly, may have led her to believe a few words spoken in jest to

all events, no matter what comes of it he can-not betray his brother. "How could it have come here?" asks Lord Sartoris, without raising his eyes from the luckless handkerchief. "Do you know anything of it?"

"Nothing; except that it belongs to Buth. I gave it to her last Christmas."

"You! A curious gift to a girl in her rank in life ?" "She wished for it," returns Branscombe

curtly. "Then she is no donbt heart-broken, imagining she has lost it. Beturn it to her, I advise you, without delay," says his uncle, contemptuously, throwing it from him to a table over his work, sees neither the amusement near. "I need not detain you any longer, nor the scorn. "I did not go to bed at all. now-rising, and moving toward the door.

"Going so so soon ?" says the younger man roused from his gallant reflections, by his uncle's abrupt, departure, to some sense of cordiality. "Why, you have hardly stayed a moment."

"I have stayed long enough-too long," says Lord Sartoris, gloomily, fixing his dark. lieves him, "It is lighter walking that way ; eyes (that ago have falled to dim) upon the

hight in the source of the sou "Lucky you!" yawns Horace, languidly | motto of our race ?- 'Leal friend, leal foe."

I Pray do not trouble yourself. I remem- a nervous dorangement.

ce, or send ior -Correspondent. oves and the headache. - Buena Vista (Ga)

GIVE THE BABY WATER.

A city physician attributes a large part of the excessive mortality of children in hot weather to the failure of nurses and mothers to give them water; indeed, more children are said to die (directly and indirectly) from deprivation of water than from any other cause. Infants, he says, are always too much wrapped up, and in any case would perspire very freely. The water lost by perspiration must be supplied. As Dr. Murdoch states in his paper on cholera infantum : "The child is thirsty, not apgry; but not getting the water, which it does want, it drinks the milk, which it does not want. The consequence is that the stomach is overloaded with food which it cannot digest, and which soon ferments and becomes a source of severe irritation. Then follow vomiting, purging, and cholera infantum. To prevent this, the principal scourge of infancy, the doctor says : "Have water-without icecart.

article for the preventive treatment of children in hot weather. It is important onough to nursing children, but is life itself to those reared on the bottle."

A LA-DE-DAH YOUNG MAN.

A New York lettor says :- "A young exquisite, the son of a celebrated rope maker, is exciting much good-natured laughter by his exceeding daintiness and lavish display. He has lately attained his majority, and is anxions, evidently, to dispense the large income he finds at his command. He has forty coats, mean more than was ever intended. And, at an umbrells for each shade of dress, and canes and scarf-pins innumerable. He said he had to get a brougham, because he had to go to his lawyers so often, and he has besides a two-wheeler and a Russian sleigh with horses to match. He has flowers sent to his rooms twice a day, and when he walks with a young lady he always buys for her a most expensive bouquet, there being no other sort at this time of the year. He spent \$4,500 in fitting up two rooms in his mother's house. He wears three marvellous rings upon his hand, a cat's-eye set in hammered gold, a red cat'z-aye with two diamonds, and a sapphire set with two diamonds; his shirt buitons are two pearls set in diamonds, and also a cat's-sys set in the same precious stones. He has five dozen pairs silk hose with his monogram upon them, and he has a cane in which is concealed a cologne fountain. To a young lady who admired one of his rings the other day he kindly said he would send one round to her house the next day just like it. He was told the other, day by a reigning belle, whose good grace he wished to cultivate, that to succeed he must go down town and go to work."

APHONIA CUBED. __FELLOW'S COMPOUND STRUE OF HYPOPHOSPHITZS .- Aphonia or Loss load of 2,000 pounds, and made the trip in of Volce, is remedied in's short time, no mate four weeks. Please send me your " Treatise ter whether the cause be from inflammation on the Horse." of the lining membrane, from cold, or from 50 2 ws

to suck. Of course the other little rats have dentials to the Archbishop of Boston, who been long ago swallowed by my snakes, but the mother rat and the little one in the beer bottle I am preserving for a while as a curiosity .- Philadelphia Press.

on! Irish subjects, though he is, we believe, an Englishman. His appearance was strikingly handsome, and his manner Holloway's Pills -The sudden changes, frequent foge, and pervading dampness sorely of delivery easy and florid. His lectures impede the vital functions and conduce to were well written, but superficially ill-health. The remedy for these disasters rhetorical. He continued them for two lies in some purifying medicine, like these years; but they did not pay. We have not Pills, which is competent to grapple with the heard a word against his personal character mischief at its source, and stamp it out withas a priest until he was advertised to play Othello on Ash Wednesday, in the Gaiety out fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action Theatre, Boston, under the name of Sydney Clifford. He did play, and very poorly. His of every disordered organ, stimulate the failure as an actor was pitlable, according to liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In the critics of the press. But he means to percuring chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by severe, he says. He has been unfitted for Ohurch work, he explaine, by an accidental friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and beneficient progress, and sound health will scon be re-established.

> The popularity of the violin among the laboring classes of England was recently shown by the attendance of over 400 applicants for instructions at the recent opening of the "penny violin classes" at Birmingham. Only a penny a lesson is charged, the instruction being given in large classes.

> A glutton died at Olinton, Ill., after winning a wager that he could eat a specified quantity of food in an hour.

Died, June 4, 1798.

Burled, June 7, 1798.

To preserve the leaden coffin containing his remains

It is enclosed in this additional protection. By his children, February 8, 1844."

It was his daughter, Lady (Sir Guy) Campbell, who had the remains thus cared for.

TORONTO, March 2.-Archbishop Lynch has received from the executor and nephew of the late Archbishop McHale the chasuble worn by the late Roman Pontiff, Plus IX.

The religious revival in Louisville has taken an exciting hold on the negroes, twonty three of whom were immersed in one evening. An impatient convert, unable to restrain himself until his turn came, threw himself head foremost into the water.

Republican City, Neb., March 31, 1880. I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it had the desired effect. It oured the spavin which other treatments failed to do. I did not use quite one bottle of your liniment. After the spavin was removed I drove: the horse and his mate over 500 miles, from Linn County, Iowa, to Harlin County, Neb., with a

Yours traly, JAMME YELLERIO.

found them in due form, and granted him.

the usual permission to say Mass. Dr.

seeming became a public lecturer, chiefly

injury received in Australia.-Boston Pilet.

March 8, 1882

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, MAECH 8.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

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

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. MARCH.

THUBSDAY, 9.-St. Frances of Rome. widow. FRIDAY, 10 .- Most Holy Lance and Nails. Cons. Card. McCloskey, N.Y., 1844. SATUBDAY, 11 .- The Forty Martyrs (March Cons. Abp. Williams, Boston, 10). 1866. SUSDAY, 12 .- Third Sunday in Lent. Epist. Eph. v. 1-9; Gosp. Luke xi. 14-28. MONDAY, 13.-St. Gregory I., Pope and Con-

fessor (March 12). TUESDAY, 14 .- Feria. Cons. Bp. Lynch, Charleston, 1858.

WEDREEDAY, 15.-Ferla.

NEW AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents in their respective localities for Tus Post and TBUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll (subscribers :- Thomas Golden, East Constable, Franklin, Co, N Y; Michael Donovan, Springfield, Dakota Territory, U S Mr B D Black, Marins City, St Clair Co, Mich; Daniel Beaton, Cherry Grove, P EI Angas J McLellan, McDougall's, P E I D B Gallagher, Andover, N B; Jeremiah Colling, Kingston, Kent Co, N B; James Milis, Grand Pabos, P Q; Wm Brogan, Barrington, PQ; H Mullen, Brampton Falls, PQ; John Gallagher, Marbleton, PQ; B Ward, Drummondville, P Q; Patrick O'Brien. Setton Flatts, PQ; John Menogue, Clydesdale, Ont, Jos Scanlan, Armstrong's Mills, Ont; John Burke, Brandy Creek, Ont; Wm Houlahan, Matilda, Ont; Simon McCarthy, Harriston, Ont; Owen Hargadon, Ayr, Ont: Wm McLaughlan, Deans, Ont; Daniel Clifford, Fairfield, Ont; James McEvoy, Warburton, Ont; Daniel O'Mahoney, Renton Ont; JJ Whelan, Richmond, Ont; Thomas Ford,

convince, the people of Canada that he is " not the person meant in the statement. When the unsophisticated 'delegates,' sent by equally innocent associations to represent them in the 'Convention,' begin to " realize the end and aim of the men who " undertake to run that assembly, year after "year, then we shall have a 'Convention' " that will represent something, and the ambition of the members of which, to be considered as speaking for the Irish socie-

ties of New York, will have some founda-"tion in fact."

The British Government have decided on not calling out the Irish Militla for training this year. Indeed, if affairs continue in the same direction as they are at present, it is possible we shall hear no more of the Irish Militia. The Irish volunteers were bad enough, but the Irish Militia are worse in the isalous eyes of the Castle people, for do they not sing "The Wearing of the Green" and other rebel songs in chorus when a little exhilarated? But what about the Irish police? Is there no spark of nationality in the breasts of the jannissaries? There is surely, but the steel has yet to be found which will bring fire from their hearts of fiint.

The Irish Canadian save editorially :---"This is the attempt that has been made on " the character and reputation of Mr. Mc-Namee; and, unless it be substantiated and " borne out by the facis, the man who makes "it had better not been born." If this is not a threat to assassinate, we are at a loss for the meaning of the sentence. This is not the first threat made in connection with the intormer business, for we may tell our excellent contemporary like threats are heard freely on the streets of this city. But threatened people live long, and whether or no justice must be done. Let the Irish Canadian have patience and it will be satisfied, but all in good time.

GEBAT credit is given Mr. Forster for his tour through the West of Ireland and the courage he displayed in making it. The Chief Secretary was all the time accompanied by a strong military escort, which at an hour's notice could be reinforced by five thousand men, but it he were all alone and if everyone knew him the greatest harm which would befal him would be the tossing of him in a blanket, a misfortune which few would weep over. The heroic Chief Secretary visited Colonel O'Callaghan, a boycotted and fortified landlord and condoled with him, and it is said intends proclaiming martial law in the County of Clare. And all this is the result of two years of radical rule in Ireland.

An enthusiastic correspondent in Quebeo writes a letter showing the advantages are suffering from one of those periodical of our Holy Father the Pope taking spasms or panics, the cause of which is the up his residence in the old fortress city. Advantage, certainly, would occur to Quebec, both spiritually and temporally, but what about the rest of the Catholic world? And what about the Col- "what would prevent a French lege of Cardinals? We fear the head of the army-when the tunnel is completed-mak-Catholic Church will reside somewhere in ing a sudden descent, seizing our end of it, Europe for the next fifty years at least. establishing there a base of operations, and When there are over one hundred million so conquering the island ?" This is a pain-Catholics on this continent; when Winnipeg | fal admission. And so it is possible to conwill have a population of five hundred thous- quer Eagland. Some of the newspapers and, and the Saskatchewan Valley be as popu- take a retrospective glance and find out from lous as the Mississippi Valley, it will be time | history that any foreign army that ever enough to speak of the Pope taking up his | landed in England conquered it without diffiresidence on this continent. WHILE the Conservative and Independent papers are engaged praising the National Policy and predicting its future beneficent results, it would be well for them to bear in mind that there are certain classes of the community who have suffered from its operations. The manufacturer has gained, the has the laborer, but the man living on a fixed him was Orange William with his Dutchmen salary has lost, except in the comparatively few instances where employers have voluntar- Charles Edward with his small, ill fed, badiy ily increased it, when they found themselves making larger profits. We never doubted that the National Policy has been, and is, for the England had he taken the advice of general good, but let its beuefits be made to operate all round. The price of provisions | London direct. So long, say the alarmists, has increased since 1879, so has that of most as the silver streak is around England she is manufactured articles necessary to comfort, invulnerable, but once let a tunnel be conbut, generally speaking, salaries have remained where they were. Pour parlers may pass and re-pass between the despots of Russia, Germany and Austria, some) Neapolitan will think of Gladstone relative to the warlike speech of General Skobeleff, and all sorts of punishments may be spoken of in connection with it, but the The last issue of the Irish American speak | warrior himself seems to be enjoying the on the English side, and so the scare and that is all Skobeleff, who is no diplomat. Germany hate each other, and all the General * ing the "Convention,' to send a representa- and perhaps it is just as well Europe should France and England.

HE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ymen to the Dominion Government during the one is at a loss to imagine, except it be that reality having no connection or relationship " Fenian movement ; and Mr. McNamee is he entertaine the belief common enough, with it. If to-day we hear of a whole island, " how moving heaven and earth to try and amongst English Bepublicane, that if the in Munster being cleared of its inhabitants, Prince of Wales mount the British throne, we may reasonably expect that something the people would grow tired of monarchy. will fellow, as men are not gifted with the Although the name Boderick McLiean is une stole philosophy of the lower order of doubtedly Scotch, the owner of it seems to have been born in the great capital, which we driven from their homes without an are told contains more Scotchmen than Edin- effort. What will make those acquainted burgh and more Irishmen than Dublin. As with the history of agrarian crime in regards his sanity there are conflicting ac- Ireland think that the Land League is not to counts, as there are over everything concern- | blame for the' murders recently committed ing him. Telegrams and cablegrams of and that ribbonism is is the fact that, the congratulation on the Queen's escape are pouring in from all parts of the world

fired a pistol at the Queen of England yesterday as Her Majesty was stepping into her carriage at the Windsor Bailway Station. The would-be assassin missed his mark and the Queen escaped unhurt, for which every- papers of Dublin are decided landlord organs. one should be thankful. It does not appear that the nervous system of Her Majesty re | coercion, suspension of the Habeas Corpus ceived a shock, for she gave a dinner Act, and harsh measures generally; that the party a few hours later. McLean, who is editors of those journals are either Englishpronounced same by the doctors, gives as his men or belong to the English colony in reason for attempting to murder the sovereign | Ireland-worse or more prejudiced still;that he was hungry, a very insufficient reason that those editors are correspondents for the truly. This is the fourth time since her accession that Queen Victoria's life has and that the Associated Press debeen, at least, nominally attempted. The first who made the attempt was

Oxford, the second Francis, the third O'Connor, the son of Fergus, the Chartist leader, all reported insane. The attempt of their contradiction the day following, or the the last named was really a burlesone, as he profound silence concerning them in the only pointed an old rusty pistol, loaded with nothing more barmful than powder. McLean evidently meant mischief, as it is found that two shots had been discharged from a Colt's In the agrarian crime statistics, for instance, American revolver. It is quite possible we may hear of further developments in connection with the attempt on the life of Her Majesty before many days.

MACAULEY said, when writing an essay on Byron, that the British public are solicited with periodical fits of virtue, to one of which the great poet fell a victim. This same public are also afflicted with periodical fits of temporary insanity, superinduced by fcar. In former times it was rumors of a French invasion which wrought the scare, relieved now and then of late years by a Fenian rising or a German descent. Several times during the reign of multiplied and contradicted, but it does seem our "ally," Napoleon the Third, the scare was very great, and especially after the Orsini bomb affair in 1857 was it manifested in all its meanness. Sometimes it is only necessary for a prominent man to write an article in the Fortnightly Review or the Ninsteenth Century to create a scare on a moderate scale. The recent articles of Capiain Kiroboffer, of perty, and they do not count for much. the Austrain army, and Lord Dunsany, of the People in the habit of selling their wives British navy were deemed sufficient to put must surely be excused if they judge it is no the sea-girt wooden-walled island in a fright, | great sin to murder them. At this present moment the English people tunnel proposed being constructed under the Straits of Dover. "What," says the panic mongers, among whom are the

the assaughation of the head of the State, den cover of the Land Lesgue, though in animals, which suffer themselves to be victims in all cases are farmers, bailiffs and small offenders, whereas, if the powerful Land League condescended to commit crime, A way of the name of Roderick McLean it is landlords and chief secretaries who

blinded by the cable reports which are based upon rumor oftener than on fact. It is well known that the Mail and the Express newswhich are sternally howling for blood, London Times and Standard respectively, spatches sent by cable are taken from their columns. This being known it is easy enough to understand the number of murders transmitted by cable from Ireland, newspapers when they reach us by mail. The truth is those outrages are manufactured to stir up the Anglo-Saxon mind.

we find that every threatening letter is classed as an outrage, but we are not informed that landlords, policemen and informers write threatening letters to themselves with great cheerfulness and punctuality, and then hand them over to the magistrates. Cases of this nature have come to light since last Christmas and one wretch at least-a man of the name of Donohue-is suffering the consequence in a common jail. Still it must be admitted that agrarian crimos are on the increase. The attack on the house of a farmer in the Parish of Feacle, County of Clare, has been fully set forth by cable, modified, now as if one man had died from the effects of his injuries. So much the worse for the cause of the people, for although they can point to four murders in England to one in

Ireland in proportion to population, the thing is altogether different; they are mostly women killed in England, owning no pro-

MAJOR ANDRE'S MONUMENT. Every one has heard of Cyrus W. Field, the great American railroad man, cable man. millionaire and snob. Cyrns was a great Times. the Standard and the Telegraph, friend or admirer of things British in gener and of Dean Stanley in particular, and to please the Dean had a monument, with a suitable inscription, erected on his own priwate property to Major Andre, the heroic British spy, and the man who, in conjunction with Benedict Arnold, almost succeeded in retaining the North American continent as an appanage of the British Crown. This erecting of a monument to the arch enemy of the American Republic did not please the culty. The Bomans conquered the Britons, American people, but they could not interso did the Saxons when the Bomans left; fere; a man may do what he pleases with his the Danes subjugated the Saxons; then came own property, so long as he does not hurt the Normans, who vanquished all before that of others; and, most assuredly, the them and took possession of the land. monument did not hurt anything but Ameri-After this came Prince Lewis of France with can feelings. Cyrus did not care about that; an army which was on the point of success he is a millionaire, and millionaires have when those who called him in bought him privileges and tastes not accorded to outoff. Richmond came next with his French merchant has gained, so has the mechanic, so auxillaries and beat Richard III, ; after siders. And so the monument was erected and a handsome one it is, or rather was, gotten up regardless of expense at Tarrytown, and Huguenots also victorious, and even poor with a beautiful inscription by Dean Stanley, recapitulating the virtues of the man Washarmed Highlanders-if they can be called ington caused to be hanged. And there has foreigners-would have infallibly conquered his Irish staff and marched upon structed and all is lost. "But," answer the promoters of the scheme, (who hold charters) "you can always flood the tunnel in case of invasion and thus render it useless." At this reasoning the trambling John Bull shakes his head and says the Fenians can always manage to prevent this by interfering with this work are they not allies?-the wise newspapers land were concerned, it would be all plain sailing, but, unfortunately, it can happen-as it has happened-

CANADA AND IRELAND. Ora Ottawa correspondent says that there sarumor afloat to the effect that either Mr. Byan, of Montreal, or Mr. Costigan-probably the latter-will move a resolution asking the Canadian Parliament to send an address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, praying that the men now confined as political loke-is in danger of being classed among suspects in British prisons be released, and that Home Rule be granted to Ireland. If this news turns out to have foundation it will meet with the approval of all Irishman, and if the resolution be carried it, will have a beneficial effect; indeed it will be of incalculable service to Ireland and the Empire. And after all why should not Canada have a voice in the matter? Cauada's action should not be confined to the giving of a would be "removed." But let us not be large sum of money for the relief of Irish sufferers, she should also be entitled to demand something, and this something in the interests of peace and justice. It is calculated that "one-fourth, at the very least, of Canada's population is composed of Irishmen and their descendants. This one million of people and upwards have a keen interest in the prosperity of Ireland; the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is also Queen of Canada, and Canada's Parliament can tell Her Majesty truly and frankly that they have no political suspects in their jails; that they have Home Rule to the extent they desire, and that they are among the most loyal and contented of her subjects. If the representatives of the Canadian people send such an address to England it will create a protound sensation, as coming from the greatest of the imperial dependencies, governed by its own people, framing its own laws. Such an address will not be considered impertinent; it will be well timed. It will open the eyes of Englishmen to the fact that four millions of educated people, who are intelligent and impartial observers of events, are of the opinion that the time has arrived when justice should be done to Ireland, and an ers of peace and triendship begun between two islands which have been at war since 1172. Canada has the right to forward such an address to the Queen, fer she has suffered from British injustice to Ireland. She has had no part in the quarrel, but yet on account of it, two raids have been made upon her soil, the blood of her citizens have been shed, her money has been wasted-It is her interest, therefore, that Ireland be reconciled to England, so that the Irish race in America be allowed to attend to their own business and allow Canadians to attend to theirs.

Again, we repeat the time is opportune and the English people, when they have had time to breathe after reading the address, will thank Canada in their hearts for taking the initiative. Mr. Gladstone will shove all be thankful. His last statement delivered in the House of Commons is educating the British mind to the idea of Home Rule. He believes in it; he knows it will have to come, and the voice of Canada will be to him like a voice from Heaven. We cannot see why an objection should be raised against the resolution. Sir John A. Macdonald is too broad, too sagacious, and, let us add, too generous minded a statesman to stand in its way. His sympathy for ireland was evinced when he was instrumental in granting \$100,000 to relieve its distress. Sir Hector Langevin - his French Canadian collesgue-is no lover of discord or oppression, and must sympathize with a kindred race; the Hon. Mr. Blake is the scion of an Irish family which, if we mistake not, believed in repeal of the Union; Mr. Thomas White has pronounced for Home Rule more than once in the Gazette, one of the leading organs of the party in power; the Hon. Mr. Anglin is, as every one knows, in favor of Irish au. tonomy; the Globe, organ of the other great party, is consistent in its advocacy of it, and, in a word, the most prominent statesmen and orators on both sides are almost pledged to Home Bule for Ireland.

avenues have been thrown open to the beau seze, and they have rushed into them .- They keep post officer, are employed; as) bookkeeper, telegraph operators, are received into the Government departments. Life is thus made more serious for women, and dancingwhich was never any more than an immense the lost arts. And when one looks upon it seriously it is infinitely ridiculous. Suppose that in a century hence, when dancing has disappeared or is confined altogether to monkeys and tame bears, a philosopher could obtain a fall view, as if through the skylight, of a dancing party in full motion, what would he think of his ancestors? Would he not conclude that the gyrations, the genuflexions, the chasse-ing, the coursing up the middle, the skitting down the centre, the bows, the emirks, the smiles, the waist seizing, and all the other eccentricities of the votaries of Terpsichore were the acts of harmless lunatics enjoying themselves in their own way?

It was the women who kept dancing in. iashion, but now when spheres of usefulness are opened to them it will be neglected and die a natural death. Young men with a taste for dress, but utterly devoid of brains, will lament its disappearance. One of that class often shines as the hero of a ball room, while in other places his actions and conversation is a subject for laughter. If one were allowed to perpetrate a bull on the matter he might say the more brains a dancing young man has in his heels the less he carries around with him in his head. Not that dancing has not had its uses as well as its day. The difficulty now will be to replace it with something that, while it will be more rational, will at the same time be attractive, for people can. not always talk philosophy. Dancing is cortainly on the eve of taking its final departure from civilization, or else the signs of the times are not to be relied noon.

SERVANT GIRLS.

The last issue of the Canadian Illustrated News has an article on the above subject which is more or less sensibly written. Our contemporary deplores the scarcity of servant girls, reflects upon some of those who adopt that role as a means of living and then regrets that many young women should think proper to seek employment in shops and factories rather than hire themselves out for domestic service. The News criticises servant girldom in Paris, and rather approves of the plan adopted in that gay and festive city by a great lady of dismissing her servants once every six months, because after that term of service they grow lazy and impertinent. (We quote from memory.) Now, it appears to us, that "girls" are much like other folks, and that they pursue those avocations in life which promise them the most happiness. It is possible they would be better off serving as waiting maids, cooks, chambermaids, &c., in private families, than working in furrier stores, clothing stores, or at other branches of industry, but if they choose to think differently the laws of the country allow them to act as well as to think so. The same argument may be advanced as against lawyers, editors and civil service employees, who might be told with perfect truth that a mercantile career would be more remunerative and as respectable, and the same answer might be pertinently given. It is none of anybody's business. It is of course possible that in the end the cirl who engages as a servant comes out better than her sister of the factory-nay, it is probable-but, as we have said, human nature is the same all over, and it is not among those who choose to call themselves the higher classes only that there are social distinctions. The aim of young womanhood is to get well married, and the servant girl feels that her occupation is looked upon as socially inferior to that of the worker in a store. This is in a great measure the fault of employers of domestic help, and if ultimately it redounds to their disadvantage they have only themselves to blame. This is a democratic country where if men are not equal they desire to be with all their hearts. Half educated people-often comes to us through the Washington corres. | people wholly uneducated-make fortunes among us, hire a number of servants and then know not how to treat them. There is almost a science required in treating servants when those employing them are not patricians to explanation that a certain class of servants would rather be employed by those whom they consider the "real aristocracy" their own equals. A cat may look at a king but the king will not allow a baron or a knight to stare him out of countenance. in their establishments, and give tone to their less wealthy neighbours, servant girls are called "helps," and are often treated like memory bers of the family. It is not uncommon to see a rich farmer's daughter, if her mother has an inconvenient number of daughters, hire out as "help" to a "neighbour, not so fortunate in girls, when, as a matter of course, she is treat. ed kindly and with respect. This encourages others , who are not so well off to go into service, until it has come to pass that in the United States servant girls are not looked down upon. Here in Canada it is different. We are governed by the Queen, who is the head of a great and ancient aristocracy between whom and the people there is as wide a distance, as there is between the poles. Cana-

LAmes, Ont.

BRADLAUGH has been elected for Northampton the third time. There will be trouble over Northampton and Bradlaugh before the world has heard the last of them.

THE English Commons have declared the election of Michael Davitt void, but a new writ has not been ordered so that Mr. Patrick Egan may come forward and claim the seat, that is to say, step into one of Her Majesty's Irish bastiles.

The best thing Queen Victoria can do to show her gratitude to God for her fortunate sscape from the bullet of McLean is to liberate the Irish suspects, who have never done her any harm, and never intended it. Gladstone may grumble and Forster may growl, but what better use is there for the royal prerogative than the exercise of justice, or let us call it olemency.

MB. PARNELL has been punished with a week's solitary confinement for trying to send a letter from his pilson abroad to the world. Let Canadians try and imagine Sir John A. Macdonald or Edward Blake thrown into prison for seeking the rights of their country, and put into solitary confinement after, and then withhold their sympathies from the chief of the Irish nation, if they can. And yet this atrocity is only in keeping with British rule in Ireland from its beginning to the present day. We hope and King Bomba and have his revenge.

s returning reason, as they are not entirely heart and echoed the national voice, " satisfied with the proceedings of the 'Con-" vention.' There are too many politicians i aimed at. The Ozar is unpopular enough " they say, running its affairs. It is about just now without making himself more so by " time their eyes were opened to this very any punishment meted out-or even coldness " apparent fact. To show how birds of a shown-the man of Plevns. Russia and " feather flock in company, at the last meet-"tive to Montreal on St. Patrick's Day, and also know it. " stating that if the 'Convention' did so, the "Montreal Society would reciprocate next " year. Mr. McNamee is a place-hunting poli-"tical hack of the most anti-national stripe,

tempted assassination of the Queen, we learn

that a German army may be in possession of the other shore. Those opposed to Cana-"ing of the (Convention,' a letter was read did was to admit that such was the case, and diam independence would do well to bear in " from Mr. Bernard McNamee, representing to predict a war would arise from it. Per- mind that the safety of their protector rests " the St. Patrick Society," in Montreal, invit- haps Bismarck and Ignatieff knew this before, on the non-construction of a tunnel between Since the arrest of Parnell and five or six to is man who laid the foundations of his way he could hope to serve Radicalism by is the ribbon conspirator working un- fine night in the near future.

DANCING.

A piece of alarming intelligence which pondent of the Hartford Times is to the effect the monument stood those few years past that the men at Washington will not dance. viewed with the same feelings by Americans and that the terpsichorean art is going comas the oitizens of Dublin look upon the pletely out of fashion. At a recent fashionstatue of King William of plous and im- able dancing party it was found that there whom it is almost a duty to look up to with mortal memory. On Friday night were eight ladies present to the one man awe. It is a fact which is easy enough of last, or Saturday morning, some individual, and that-horrible to relate-most of or individuals, not having as much veneration the ladies were of the ancient type for Major Andre as Dean Stanley, or for Dean which flourished during the war or Stanley as Cyrus W. Field, defaced the before it. The young gentlemen of the at far less wages than if they were more like monument by obliterating the inscription | present day do not, as a rule, learn to dance, with a cold chisel, and next morning the and the young ladles are becoming world was informed of the act of vandalism. | negligent, and even if they know how, pride And it was a descendant of the vandals who | themselves in affecting ignorance of what the | Except in the large cities of the Union, such did it. if there is anything in the name of penny-a-liner's call the light fantastic. This as New York, Baltimore and Boston, where ing of Conventions and their manipulators acme of popularity among his country- goes on. In order, however, not to let the Hendrix, of a vandal, however, who does all comes from the close social connection millionaires imitate the English aristocracy says :-- Some of the delegates show signs of men. His speech touched the Russian French understand they distrust them,--for not love the friends of slavery or existing between Washington and Paris, and monarchy. At all events Hendrix hus consequently between France and the United assort if it was only France and Eng- been arrested for the offence. He States. All Americans of the alightest preis a printer is this Hendrix, thirty-nine years | tensions to gentility, go to Paris and there of age, with pale face and intelligent expres- imbibe their notions of what is the proper sion. Public opinion in New York, and in- thing to do in high society. Dancing is deed all over the States-may we add, too, in falling into disase in France, and it, therefore, Canada---is with the vandal and against follows it cannot be indulged in America. Field. This public opinion is so strong We learn also that the female seminaries and that, if found guilty, the Judge will only give colleges frown upon dancing as an accompa nominal sentence, except be is a man of lishment, and the lady directors teach the great nerve and an admirer of Arnold, Andre, heretical lesson that dancing, after all, King George and Oyrus W. Field. If fined, should not be the chief ambition of woman his fine will be paid by the public; All this comes of utilizarianism, and FROM later and fuller accounts of the at- | hundred other suspects, crime has indeed if imprisoned, he will be released woman's rights. Thirty or forty years ago a been on the increase in Ireland as well as latter a few days, and in all probability a young woman that could not dance was lookthat it was of a more serious nature than was evictions, one being the complement of the handsome sum of money subscribed for him. ed upon with astonishment, not to say conwho has for years been in bad odor with the at first supposed. McLean meant to kill the other. The great cause for surprise is that Meanwhile about the monument. Field will, tempt, and a good dancer was considered ac- dians of pretension in social matters are. a gennine Nationalists in Canada. Some Queen, evidently. From the notes found on more crime is not committed, seeing the perhaps, have the inscription restored, and if complished no matter what her other short- more prone to take their views from England "time since a statement appeared in the his person when searched, it is concluded that people have few to restrain and he does the whole thing, subscription, monu- comings might be. But at that time there than from the States, while the great body of " press that Montreal was the abiding place he is a Badical of the ultra type, but in what many to anger them. And then there ment and all will be blown sky high some were few or no female colleges, doctors, the people are inclined the other way, especi-

March 8, 1882

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ste drawn. There lare enough of young women in Canada to furnish domestic help, but they will not go into what, to them, seems something like servitude until the conditions are changed. They must be made more comfortable; they must be treated with greater respect. The supply from Europe will hardly be ever equal to the demand, and unless some) change is effected we shall girls wanted. But there is an alternative. Let mothers educate their daughters to kitchen duties as well as planc-torturing, let them insinuate 'Soye's Art of Cooking into their hands occasionally and take away the novel relating the loves of the two sublime patricians, Ronaldo and Ernestina, and then when the servant famine comes there will be plenty of help from the domestic circle. In this new country the servant of to-day becomes the mistress of to-morrow and rice-versa. Long may it continue, and long may the cry of servants wanted be heard in the land; it is a sign of prosperity.

THE rumor is revived that it is the intention to pay the members of Parliament of the Irish National party a sessional allowance. and that a sum will also be given to defray their expenses in case of a general election. This is nothing but what is right. The members of the Irish National party are clever, but they are poor. Its backbone is composed of men engaged in literature for a living-such as T. P. O'Connor, Sexton, Justin McCarthy, O'Donnell, Sullivan, Healy. and others, who in the long sessional struggle for their country's rights have to sacrifice their time to their duties. When a general election comes on Liberals and Conservatives are assisted from funds supplied by the Carlton and Reform Clubs, out of which, it is needless to say the lrish members receive not a cent. Whatever pecuniary advantages the regulary party members derive from their | 1s position the Irish Nationalists have none, but on the contrary they are constantly called upon to make sacrifices. Their lines are not cast in pleasant places, they are taboved in the clubs; they are debarred from high social circles, unless they learn to betray their country, and they have nothing to look forward to except the gratitude of posterity. True, this is a noble reward, but they must live in the meantime. and it is only proper the race for whom they are striving, whether at home or abroad, should see that they do not suffer more than is necessary. It is calculated that in the event of a general election, from seventy to eighty National members, will, if they can procure the necessary election expenses, be returned to Parliament, and, if this be so, they will hold the balance of power, and obtain Home Rule. Under these circumstances, and with these bright hopes, it would be a pity that the lack of the sinews of war should interfere with the success of the Irish Parliamentary party.

CITY AND SUBUBBAN.

-During the past week there were 68 in. terments in the Roman Oatholic, and 24 in the Protestant Cometeries.

-Oaptain Kirwan left Montreal on Thurs-

Evan, to which she responded in a pleasing manuer. After a few remarks by the Presi dent, the meeting adjourned. Twenty-six new members joined.

ST. ANN'S BOXS' TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- At the request of the Rev. Brother Arnold, the worthy and energetic Superior of the Christian Brothers connected with St. Ann's parish, about 300 boys, ranging from 12 to 18 years of age, assembled at the St. Ann's Hall continue do hear the cry of servant yesterdsy afternoon, for the purpose of forming a boys' temperance society. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Brother Arnold, Mr. John D. Quinn' acting as Secretary, Mr. P. Flannery, President; and several other officers of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society were present. The pledge was administered and the members enrolled, atter which Mr. P. Flannery briefly addressed the members, calling their particular attention to the great nobility of the cause in which they had enlisted, exhorting them to remain faithful to their power to assist them in their efforts. The Rev. Brother Arnold also gave them good advice, placing plainly before them the good results which a life of sobrlety and morality would necessarily give them. The election of temporary officers, for the purpose of completing their organization, was then proceeded with, the following being the result :-Director and President, Rev. Brother Arnold; 1st Vice-President, James Brennan; 2nd Vice-President, James Stinson; Secretary, Patrick Brennan; Assistant-Secretary, Patrick McDermot ; Treasurer, Edward Finn ; Grand Marshal, Patrick Coghlan; Assistant Marshal, Patrick Shea; Executive Committee-James Burns, Arthur McKeown, John Bogers, Bobert Wiggins, John Collins, James Warren, Michael Meehan, John Coady, Denis Shea, Lawrence McCabe, Thomas Bogers and Michael Doheny. The election for permanent officers will take place on the 3rd Sunday in March. Judging from the Interest evinced at the first meeting, a brilliant and successful future is confidently anticipated

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

for the new society.

THE OFFICIAL BETURNS.

The polls closed at five o'clock Wednesday ast with the following result :	
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	THE MA	TOBALTY			
			-Maio	rltiee.—	
WARDS.	Beau-	Leprc-	Beau-		
	dry.	hon.	dry.	hon.	
East	116	33	83		
Centre	108	123		15	
West	41	193		152	
St. Ann's	636	227	409		
St. Antoine	413	964		551	
St. Lawrence.	164	277		113	
St. Louis	353	168	165		
St. James.	817	172	645		
St. Mary's			455		
Total votes		audry			
2. ((prohon .			
		FIGHOR (
Total mejority for Beaudry 908					
ALDERMEN.					
	CENTRI	WARD.			
Bainville				332	
Watson					
Msjority :	lor Rain	aville		134	
WEST WABD.					
Stavenson					
Stephens					
Majority for Stevenson, 113					
ST. ANN'S WARD,					
Denoven				643	

ST. ANTOINE WARD.

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES AND MR. PARKMAN.

A Lecture by Father Ryan, S.J.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Parkman has a curious chapter, which he entitles "Devotees and Nuns." Our heretic historian has shown himself a "centralized contradiction" in his opinions of religious men, and I think we shall see that he proves himself to be "a phenomenon of moral mechanism" in his appreciation of religious women. But we shall again let our author describe his characters, and contradict himself.

Ba 1637 the Jesuits established a college at Quebec for the education of Indian boys. But the Indian girls needed education and that cause, and assuring them that the civilization too, for the Indian woman was St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society would do all in scarcely le s savage and cruel than the Indian warrior. It is interesting to observe, however, that a few feminine traits of character were found highly developed amongst Indian maldens - their love of ornaments was almost artistic, and their spirit of curiosity was quiet heroic. They had actually anticipated our modern apostles of the "asthetio" in their appreciation of the sunflower! They did not wear the flower as an ornament, but from it they extracted a species of oil which they used for (the purposes of the toilet) their hair. A missionary gives a rather striking instance of Indian female curlosity :--- He had erected an altar in his rude hut, and though his altar decorations were not very attractive, his congregation were inclined to come so inconveniently near that he found it necessary to forbid them to enter the rustic chapel. One dashing maiden, however, came near the door and said she would at least look in if she died for it! After all there was some reason to hope for the civilization of these poor, simple children of the forest. And so Fr. Le Jeune, a Jesuit, wrote to France appealing to the charity of her devoted daughters in behalf of the little indian girls. The appeal was soon answered. The mission was distant and arduous. It is not easy at any time to exile oneseli from home and friends for ever. But when the place of exile promises nothing to our nature but privations, trials, hardships, suffering and death, the courage that says "1 will go" must come from Christian fortitude. That spirit cannot be of earth which prompts the "valiant woman" to face all her nature shrinks from, to leave all her heart holds dear. There are those names in Mr. Parkman's chapter that ought to be ever held in veneration by Canadians of every creed. They are M. de la Peltrie, Marie de l'Incarnation and Marguerite Bourgeois. We shall see first what these brave and devoted religious women did, and then consider our historian's opinion of them and their work. (Page 183 :-- "They arrived at Tadonsac on the 15th July, and accended to Quebec in a small crait deeply laden with saited codfish, on which, uncooked, they subsisted till the first of August, when they reached their destination. On the strand of Sillery, between the river and the woody heights behind were clustered the small log cabins of the Algonquins. The nuns were at first lodged in a small wooden tenement under the rock of Quebec at the brink of the river. Here they were soon beset with such a host of children that the floors of their wretched tenement was covered with beds and they had no respite from their toil. Then came small-pox prodigious in the infected air of their miser-covered the floor. Amid all that is most st. ANTOINE WARD. Holland...... 1030 Montrait...... 215 Gilman...... 193 Page 184 :---⁴ But how did these women bear Holland's majority over Montrait 815, Parkman, and he answers by citing a pleasant themselves amid toils so ardnons ?" asks Mr. record of one of this heroic little band of time of recreation she makes us cry with laughing; it would be hard to be melancholy Such is Mr. Parkman's general description of the life these devoted, humble, hardworking Beligious led in Quebec. He is equally generous and truthful in describing Fournier..... 337 tion he says: "She was unrelenting in every practice of humiliation; dressed in mean at-Total number of votes polled for the may- sick beggars, and showed in a rare degree the faculties most useful in the prac-tical affeirs of life. Engaged in the duties of Christian charity and the responsibilities of an ardnous post, she displayed an ability, a fortitude and an earnestness which command respect and admiration. She harmonized and regulated her infant community with excellent skill and in the midst of relentless austerities she was loved as a mother by her pupils and dependents." Of Madam de la Peltria he says :-"The traditions of the Ursulines are full of the virtues of M. de la Peltrie-her humanity, her charity, her penances and her acts of mortification. "No doubt," says Mr. Parkman, "with some little allowance these traditions are true." Such were these two religious, according to historical fact. But what are they according | instructive story of their minds and their to historical fancy? Marie de l'Incarnation, Mr. Parkman says, was a woman " lost in the vagaries of an insane mysticism," and sustained by "mental intoxication and false excitement." While M. de la Peltrie, when a young lady in the world, was abundantly and super-abundantly enthusiastic, wilful and in the convent the fair devotee, says the heretic, thirsted for admiration with a restless longing for celat. Now, I know there are incongruities in every character, few are completely perfect. It Mr. Parkman meant to say these religious women had their faults we should not quarrel with him. But when, and explained by Mr. Farkman. Our hisafter having described and proved their virtues, he turns round and tells us these very virtues are faults, we have surely some reason not only to be surprised but to complain. It will not do for Mr. Parkman to tell us he is a heretic and gives us a heretic's views. This answer would be intelligible if he had called his book a history of his historical opinions, but it is simply absurd if he wishes us to accept his book as their ardnous mission because their \$14,000 will be spent in Three Bivers, and a history of Catbolic missionaries. Mr. superiors thought so. Were these men de- only \$50,000 in Montreal; the remaining Parkman's self-contradiction is instructive, especially when united to his self-assurance. They show us that even a well-meaning, honest-minded heretic is simply incapable of rightly appreciating anything Catholic. Mr. Parkman describes well what he understands. but he understands only the natural. He amiles at religious avocations, calls the highest written it litorarily in his blood. Their some structural alterations will be made in form of prayer mere mental excitament, sees (testimony is true, and the heretic liktorian | the interior of the mansion. The fine ballheld their meetings, but they were persever-ing and perseverance is sure to win. The lady closed an eloguent address with the re-citation of McGrees beautiful poem "The thirty years ago, died on March 3rd., He was tation of McGee's beautiful poem "The thirty years ago, died on march 3rd., he was greatest command-sublimity of the heroes that actuated and the of the French family Louis Philippe, Queen arduous and successful effort. - Corning, N. Z., A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. British North America.

serious when he told the young man to go and sell all he had, &c., or when He said the that loves father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Mie." Probably Mr. Parkman would say nous avons change tout cela. We do things differently | God. The Josuit is essentially a soldier, a now, yes, but surely you may think differently without laughing at those who continue to think and do what the Son of God taught | Obedience is the soldier's virtue; the virtue them. There is one nun that seems to come up | that perfects the man and forms the hero and to Mr. Parkman's ideal-Marguerite Bourgeois. Her portrait has come down to us, "he Bays, and her face is a mirror of frankness, ner he bears to victory is illumined by the loyalty and womanly tenderness. Her qualities were those of good sense, conscientiousness and a warm heart. She had known no miracles, ecstacies or trances. Abbe Taillon their follies and their failures. Had the with the best intention can credit her with but a meagre allotment of celestial favors. To this day in the crowded schoolrooms of Montreal and Quebec, her successors instruct the children of the poor, and the pleasant memory of Marguerite Bourgeois. On the martial figure of Malesoneuve and the tair form of this gentle nun we find the true heroes of Montreal."

The beretic can appreciate the Sister of most part in material surroundings, relieving the soul that sustains life.

Mr. Parkman devotes an entire volume to | teach the savage to die like a man-they did Jesuits in general. "Few passages of hisintensity of their zeal; but it was a zeal that | God. was bridled, curbed and ruled by a guiding hand. Their marvellous training in equal measure kindled enthusiasm and controlled it, roused into action a mighty power, and made it subscrylent as those great material forces which modern science has learned to awaken and 'to govern." (Page 7.) The Jesuits gained the confidence and good will of the Huron population. Their patience, their kindness, their intropidity, their manifest disinterestedness, the blamelessness of of telling him his opinion is wrong. their lives and the tact which in the utmost In conclusion I would give Mr. Parkman fervor of their seal never failed them, had won the hearts of the wayward savages, and Again, "when we see them in the gloomy that followed, toiling on foot from one infected town to another (the smallpox was raging everywhere) wading through the sodden snow till they descried at length through the storm the clustered dwellings of some backwood hamlet. When we see them entering one after another these wretched abodes of misery and darkness we must needs admire their self-sacrificing zeal, though he smiles at the furility of the object. (p. 98.) "Nowhere is the power of courage, faith and unflinching

purpose more strikingly displayed than in the record of these missions. (p. 142.) "The Jeanits had borne all that the human frame seems capable of bearing i.e., mutilation, tortures, famine and the menace of death in its most frightful forms at every hour of the day and night. Did their zeal flag or their courage tail? A furore intense and unquenchable urged them on to more distant gaze towards a horizon dark with perils yet Such is Mr. Parkman's descriptions of the race as the Koglish Earls of Arundel never had the mailed barons of line confronted a scious of fear, yet redee med from rashness by sayages tore out his brave heart and drank his blood that they would inherit some of his bravery. Time does not permit us to cite Mr. mention of two other names, Charles Garnier | Queen-bab | Kings and Queens are but and Isaac Jogues. Of Garnier, Mr. Parkman says: (p. 40, 5 and 7.) (Bead from book, &c. the account of his death, &c.

In every letter of theirs the motive and the end are evident and the means they used actuates the motive and attains the end. The motive was obedience, the means mortification and prayer, the end the greater glory of soldier of the two-edged sword, a soldier of the army of whose standard is the cross. the saint. Prayer and self-abnegation are the Christian soldier's armour, and the banglory of God. Mr. Parkham undertook to tell us the history of the Jesuits in Canada, the story of their devoted lives, their faults, heretic nistorian confined himself to facts we could admit with him that those whose history he tells were Christian heroes. But if we are asked to accept the heretic's "views," then we say his Christian heroes show noting more than pagan virtues. Rob the Cathelic missionary of the supernatural motive, the supernatural means and the supernatural end of his action, and you give The beretic can appreciate the Sister of us only the man. The man may be brave Charity because her life and labors are for the with the bravery of the savage warrior. The pagan Iroquois could die like a man-it is the corporal wants of the enfiering and the only the Christian who could die like a design. poor. But he sees only the outside of her martyr. If the heretic's views are true, he is The life, he cannot understand the interior spirit, right when he tells us the Jesuits failedthey failed if the end of their mission was to

ان این از در مراجع ماین از در از در در در در در در مین از مراجع مراجع در در این از این از این از این همه هم این از

the history of the Jesuits in North America. not fail if they showed by shedding their It is in this volume especially that the heretic blood for God and for the salvation of souls bistorian exhibits himself as a compound that the Catholic missionary's greatest glory contradiction. I will not give my views is to die a martyr's death. If the Jesnit misabout Mr. P.; I will give Mr. Parkman | sionaries in Canada failed, then 1 say that himself. Here is what he says about the awful drams that ended on Calvary was the greatest failure the world has ever witnessed. tory are more striking than those which The herotic who begins by laughing, with accord the efforts of the early French Jesuits Parkman, at the supernatural life of the to convert the Indians." (preface.) Catholic missionary, may ended with Straus The lives of these early Canadian Jesuits and Renam by laughing at the divine life of and Renan by laughing at the divine life of attest the earnestness of their faith and the Him whom the Catholic missionary adores as

But I had better come to an end or I shall make my subject too sacred for a lecture hall. I might have said some hard things about our "heretic" historiau ; I did not mean to hurt his feelings; his opinions are public property when given to the world and it is with his opinions only I find fault. If he undertakes to teach me what a Jesuit is I think I have a right to tell him I know more than he does about Jesuits, and I take the liberty

and those who think as he does about Jesuits, this piece of advice: Go as soon as you can chiefs of distant villages came to arge them | to a Jesuit college ; talk to some live Jesuit to make their abode with them. (p. 70.) get that remarkable book called the Exercises of St. Ignatius; don't be content with February of 1637, and in the gloomier months | looking at or reading it; make the exercises; do what that book tells you; go through an eight days' retreat, and I promise you at the and you will feel much improved in spirit and you will change your opinions about St. Ignatius and his Society.

And to you my Catholic friends I would give the same advice, not that you need to correct your views, but because I know it is good for us all at this season of penance to think of making our lives more perfect.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

QUEREO, March 3, 1882.

The attempted assassination of Her Britannic Mejesty has caused a sensation here, much of it indeed put on. Many individuals are exand more deadly ventures. They burned to pressing their thankfulness at the narrow do, to suffer and to die, and now from out a secape of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but I living martyrdom they turned their heroic am positive the loss of a ten dollar bill would effect them more keenly. Before we had any more appalling, and saw in hope the day knowledge of the assassin's name it was most when they should bear the cross into the most generally put down to some Irishman blood stained dens of the iroquois. (p. 146.) and no doubt many gobe-mouches had already "Yet while laboring at the work of conversion prepared a rope for Parnell and the leaders with an energy never surpassed, gentle- of the Land League. Loyalty | did any nation ness, kindness and patience were the rule of ever evince greater loyalty to worthless their intercourse" with the Indians. (p. 134.) royalty than the foolish people of Ireland For Charles the First they fought and bled Jesuits in general. He is even more eloquent and sacrificed their lives and property, when when he comes to recount the heroic actions the same king was sold by his own countryof individual missionaries. John de Brebouf men, the Scots, for a few pieces of silver to was the Ajax of the Huron mission, its truest his British subjects, who very methodically hero and its greatest martyr. Of the same cut off his head, The succeeding generation of Irishmen again took up the sword for James the Second, when the English kicked faith so appalling with so prodigious a con- him out, and the Scots welcomed the murder-stancy. (p. 389.) He had a coursge uncon- er of Giencos to the throne of the Stuarts. Thank God we have grown out of all that a cool and vigorous judgment. (p. 390.) foolishness. The British Government has When he was near death from tortures, the cured us of everything in the shape of loyalvery mention of which make us shudder, the ty to Kings or Queens and stamped Republicanism on our hearts with a vengeance. With the woman Victoria we sympathise, as every man with a man's beart ought to and Parkman's eulogies of each of the Jesuit we trust the would-be assassin will meet with heroes. We shall content ourselves with the the punishment he deserves. With the

ROUND THE WORLD

The wild borses pasturing in the pampas of the Argentine Republic are estimated to number two and a half millions.

There was nothing peculiar about a recent Toronto wedding up to the point when the married couple quitted the church. Then the bride dropped her husband's arm, got into her father's carrigae, and returned home alone. She refused either to see him again or to make any explanation of her conduct.

Lady Lonsdale, the widow of the late young sarl, will remove to Wilton, the beautiful seat of her brother, the Earl of Pembroke, where she will probably reside with her infant daughter. There is no truth in the report, so wildly circulated in society, says the London World, that an heir to the earldom is expect-

Mmo. do Buto nee Bonaparte-Wyse, better known as Mme. Battazzi, still holds her own. She astonished the Madrilenos the other night by appearing at a ball in an ivory-satin dress embroidered with a "hunt" of the date of Philip II-horses, dogs, and hunters-the whole reproduced in natural colors with the most costly silk needlework and artistic

The Chicago & Western Indiana Sailway is preparing to erect an immense transfer house which will revolutionize the transfer of grain from western to eastern roads. The transfer will be cheaper, quicker, and the weighing more accurate. It is expected that the house will have a capacity of transferring 500 car-loads a day and prevent freight blockades.

The gayety at Pau this winter has been almost unexampled-hunting, lawn tennis, cricket, polo, balls, concerts, bazsars, afternoons and golf. About the town are seen drags,tandems-nay, even very much tandems, in the shape of three horses in a line. The weather has hitherto been most perfect-no firer, open windows ; and yet, until quite lately, skating with the spectators sitting on the banks with parasols up,

"Do you mean to call me a liar?" asked one railroad man of another railroad man during a disjute on business they had on Austin avenue yesterday. "No, Coloniel, I don't mean to call you a liar. On the contrary, I say you are the only man in town who tells the truth all the time, but I'm offering a reward of \$25 and a obromo to any other man who will say he believes me when say you never lie," was the response. Well, I'm glad you took it back," replied the other party, as they shook .- Texas Sift-

The Investors' Guardian says that 1,385 new companies were registered under the Limited Liability acts in London during 1881, with a total capital of £167,892,941, the particulars of which appeared each week in the columns of that journal. In 1880 the total number of companies registered was 1,225, with a capi-tal of \$150,139,920, which included several of the old-established joint-stock banks, registered under limited liability, whose capital amounted to £21,487,000. A classification, under sixteen different headings, shows that the run has been chiefly upon mining, manufacturing, and trading enterprise.

Germany, it is known, is the El Dorado of orders and decorations; still it may cause some surprise to hear, on the authority of the new Army List, that the Orown Prince is the happy possessor of no less than 65 stars and crosses. He is followed by his uncle, Prince Charles, who has 55 decorations, and his couein, Prince Frederick Charles, with 53. Next on the list come General Count Packler, the Emperor's chamberlais, with 49, Prince Bismarck with 44, and Count Moltke, with 43. Prince Albrecht of Prussis is the possessor of 35, and Field Marshal Count Mantauffel and Gen. Blumenthal can beast of 33 and 32 decorations respectively.

A Sunday law passed in 1702 remains on the statute books of Connecticut. It has long been ignored as to its more so

day last for Winnipeg, where ing a weekly paper. Considering the experience and literary ability of Mr. Kirwan, not to say anything of his popularity, there is not much fear of journalistic failure in the wide field of the North-West. We wish him all success in his enterprise.

-The Bey. Father Beilly took his departure from this city last wask for a permanent residence in Savannah. The rev. gentleman has found his health to have improved considerably during his sojourn at the Hotel Dicu. A number of the parishioners of St. Patrick's presented him, on his departure, with a purse containing the handsome sum of one hundred and three dollars, as a token of their high esteem.

NORA'S LETTERS.

The following sums have been received by Heaton, Nebraska, 50c; Richard McShane, \$2; P J Durack, 2; John McElroy, 2 B Emerson, 2; James McGuire, 2; Michael Feron, 2; J J Hayes, 2; J D Purcell, 2; J J Carrao, 2; Mrs McCronk. 2; Mrs Peter Mc-Mahon, 2; Dr W Hingston, 5; John B Murphy, 5; Mrs McOrank, 2; \$34 50.

THE LATE REV. L. T. PLAMONDON.

Rev. Canon Louis Theodore Plamondon, Dean of the chapter of the Cathedral of Montreal, and Honorary Canon of the Catheoral of Chartes, France, died Monday morning at the Hotel Dien; he was a member of the Society of One Mass. The funeral obsequies of the regretted deceased was held in the Cathedral on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday last Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, presided over ordinations held at the Cathedral. The following aspirants to Holy Orders were received by His Lordship :---

Desconship-Bey & Lelong, Faris, France ; D Graton, Montreal; A Lebiano, Congregation of the Holy Cross.

Sub-deaconship-Rev A M Martin, Montreal; Narcisse Gauthier, Montreal; J B Roy. SJ.

Tonsure and minor orders-J Sinnet and J Kiely, SJ.

MONTREAL BBANCH OF THE LADIES LAND LEAGUE.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Ladies' Land Lesgue in the Weber Hall last week, Miss McDonneli, President, in the chair. After general business was gone through, Mrs. Evans was called upon to address the meeting. After appropriate remarks on the working of the Land League since its formation, the speaker said she was glad to see that the women in Ireland were doing their share of the work intrepidly, and that when arrested they go to jail rather than pay the fine, for if they pay the fine they strengthen the enemy. She spoke of the difficulties under which they Waters and the Bocks."

over Gilman 837. ST. LOUIS WARD. ST. JANKS WARD. Beausoleil..... 644 when she is near." Allard..... 422 Majority for Beausoleil..... 222

ST. MABT'S WARD.

oralty 6,514.

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

At m meeting of the St. Patrick's Society heid last evening the following resolutions were adopted ----

were adopted — Moved by Mr. P. CABROLL, seconded by EDWARD SCANLAN, and unanimously resolved: lst. That the Irish people in Canada sympa-thize with their fellow-countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that they consider that it would be in the inter-est of the Empire that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, and that the political pris-oners should be immediately released. 2. That Mr. Costigan, M.P., be requested to more a resolution in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the pople of Canada. 3rd. That the members of Parliament for the constituencies, should be requested to sup-port any address to that effect that may be moved by Mr. Costigan.

AMEBICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MESTING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Local Committee of the A meeting of the Local Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which meets in this city in August next, was held in the Natural History Society rooms last evening. The chair was occupied by Dr. Sterry Hunt, and there was a fair at-tendance of the members of the committee. Dr. HUNT submitted a form of invitation to distinguished foreigners in Europe, which was adopted with instructions that it should be printed and circulated under the directions of the Executive Committee, and that members of this committee be requested to send any names of gentlemen whom they wished in-vited. vited.

vited. The various committees reported progress and were asked to continue their labors. It was resolved that the members of the Local Committee new in Ottawa be a deputa-tion to wait on "His Excellency the Governor-General to invite him to be present at the meet-ivers in August.

General to invite him to be present at the incer-ings in August. It was also resolved that the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Hicks, write to Prof. Putnam, Permanent Secretary of the Association, inviting kim to come to Montreal to meet the Local Committee and consult with them as to the particular ar-rangements for the meeting in August. For the information of the Special Commit-tees, Dr. Drwson gave an idea, based on the Boston meeting, of what would probably be the course of the proceedings for the different Committees, and the requirements as regards balls, entertainments, etc.

balls, entertainments, etc. The meeting then adjourned.

Jogues, our heretic says, was one of the purest examples of Boman Ostholio virtue which this Western Continent has seen. (p. 304.)

Here surely were herees and saints, and now let us see what Mr. Parkman thinks of them. He has told us of the men ; what has he to tell of the missionary? What motive power prompted their d eeds of devotedness, and what wass the end of all their heroid action? Our historian tells us the beautiful story of their exterior life and actions, but who will tell us the more interesting and hearts. Where was formed that brave spirit of unconquerable fortitude that animated the soul of Brebouf? What changed the heart of the gentle Ganier and gave him the lionlike courage of the Aiax (the hero) of the

Huron mission? How did he who was venerated as a living martyr leave home and friends again to seek and find a second death amongst the Iroquois? Mr. Parkman tries to answer these questions by telling us these man were Jesuits: the answer is true and sufficient if Mr. Parkman knew what a Jeguit is; it is false and self-contradicting as given torian undertakes to tell us what the Society of Jesus is-we have heard his definition, a centralized contravention, a phenomenon of moral mechanism-it is more, and worse it is a moral monster in what it does, it does violence to the noblest qualities of manprived of intellect and volition? Were the noblest qualities of their manhood crushed? Sarely their heroic deeds should be a sufficlent answer. But besides their actions we have their works. Yes, the lion had something to say for biuself. The missionary has written the history of their hearts and

relics of barbarism, monuments of men's stupidity-the less of them the better. It is to be hoped some action will be taken on the suggestion of a Land League convention in Montreal. Why should the Irish element of this growing country play only second fiddle to the League in the United States? It would be well to show our strength, and teach Mr. Clifford Lloyd and the other moral, if not physical, hunch-backs, Gladstone and his man Friday, that those who uphold the principies of free land and free Government for Ireland are not servant girls. We want a little more life in our element. We have worked for the Datriotic politician long enough, and if we only show a large muster, we will soon have the patriotic politician ready to do a little work for us, and the always conscientions party sheets will find our cause is not half so had as they thought it was.

DIOGENES.

THE SENECAL SYNDICATE GET THE EASTEEN DIVISION OF THE Q. M.O. & O., BAILBOAD.

After the sale of the Western Division of the North Shore Railroad to the Pacific Syndicate, which measures only 144 miles, for the sum of 4,000,000, the Quebec Government now sells the Eastern Division, which measures 214 miles, to the Senecal Syndicate for the same sum of \$1,000,000, with an additional cost of \$698.000 to be expended by the Syndicate for works in hood," deprives its members of intellect and will. The men Mr. Parkman has described were moral Jesuits, they were selected for in Quebec, will be \$475,000; while only \$50,000 in Montreal; the remaining \$33,000 will be devoted to the ballasting of the road as far as Quebec, perhaps altogether in the vicinity of the Bock City.

> Claremont, the future residence of Prince Leopold, is being thoroughly overhauled, the drainage is to be put in perfect order, and

visions, but occasionally its prohibition of travel is brought into notice by a prosecution. as in the case of excursions last summer. The Germans of New Haven and Hartford are moving for such modification as will allow them a moderate amount of recreation on Sunday. The legislators are squirming between two fires, for there is a strong and active sentiment of Puritanism in the State. The bill under consideration would remove all restriction from Bunday travel, and permit concerts after aunset.

Statistics of recalpts of the theatres and circuses of Paris for the past year have just been published. Their total in dollars is about \$4,522,800, as against \$4,001,800 in 1879, and \$4,331,000 in 1877. For 1878, the the year of the exhibition, they were \$6,131-800. Of well-known theatres, the following are the returns ; Opera, \$617,588 ; Theatre Francais, \$617,488; Chatelet, \$318,304; Opera Comique, \$279,392; Hippodrome, \$240,360; Porte St. Martin, \$227,648; Varietes, \$224-121; Vandeville, \$160,072; Gaite, Palais Boyal, Folies Dramatiques, and Nouveantes, \$140,060 each; Gymnase, \$118,000; Odeon, \$94,682 ; Chateau d'Eau, \$61,682 ; Bouffes, \$76,292; Nations, \$64,988. Then follow the Cluny, Panorama, Bellville, Batignolies Grenelle, Gobelins, and Montmartre Theatres with upward of \$20,000 each, and lastly theatres with receipts less than \$20,000.

MABINE DISASTES.

NEW YORK, March 2 .- The British barque William J. Staire," from Liverpool 11th, for New York, was totally wrecked at the foot of Bath Avenue, Long Branch, N.J., yesterday morning. Her cargo consisted of 1,200 tons of salt. She had a crew of 15 men including the captain, Kenneth McKenzie. She was valued at from \$30,000 to \$35,000, was built two years ago, and owned by Alex. Boy and others, of Maitland, N.S., and was partly insured. The crew, with the exception of Joseph Dickson, the cabin boy, was saved by Life-Saving Station No. 5, at Green Pond. The crew were landed one at a time in the breeches buoy. The men were almost naved, but were at once taken to the station and cared for. The vessel has been so badly broken up by the waves that it is only fit for firewood. The shipwrecked mariners are being ied and clothed at the life-saving statiou.

THE blood cannot properly perform its funetions when loaded with impurities, because it is thick and sluggish; and every person needs. at times something to cleanse and quicken the vital current. Dr. J. C. Aver's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla meets this want perfectly. and his discovery; of this compound ranks as. important in preserving the blood in a healthy condition as does that of Wm. Harvey in demonstrating its circulatory action. Nothing else so vitalizes, purifies and enriches the blood. as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a perfect blood and nerve food. It never disturbs the stomach, but greatly assists and promotes the digestion. and assimilation of all nutriments, and increares their power to sustain and nourish the

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March 8, 1882.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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المتحرب

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM. The Charge of the Heavy Brigade-Bala-klavs, Oct. 25, 1854.

By Cable to the Independent-The charge of the gallant Three Hundred-the Heavy Brigade I Down the hill, down the hill thousands of

Russians, Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley-and

SLAVEO For Scarlett and Scarlett's Three Hundred

when the points of the Russian lances broke in on the sky; And he called "Left wheel into line!" and they wheeled and obeyed. Thon he looked at the host that had halted, he

knew not why, And he turned half round, and he bade his

And he turned half found, and he sade his furmpeter sound "To the charge!" And he rode on ahead as he waved his blade To the gallant Three Hundred, whose glory will never die, "Follow, and up the hill !" To the hill, up the hill followed the Heavy Brigade.

The trumpet, the gallop. the charge, and the might of the right i Down the hill slowly thousands of Russians Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the height

height With a wing pushed out to the left and a wing

to the right. But Scarlett was far ahead, and he dashed up

alono Through the great grey slope of men; And he whirled his sabre, he held his own Like an Englishman there and then, And the three that were nearest him followed

with force, Wedged themselvee in between horse and

Fought for their lives in the narrow gap they h**ad m**ade,

Four amid thousands ; and up the hill, up the hill

Galloped the gallant Three Hundrod, the Heavy Brigade.

Fell like a cannon-shot. Burst, like a thunderbolt, Crashed, like a burricane. Broke through the mass from below, Drove through the midst of the foe, Plunged up and down, to and fro, Rode flashing flow upon blow, Brave Inniskillings and Greys.

Whirling their sabres in circles of light, And some of us, all in a maze,
Who were held for a while from the fight, And were only standing at gaze, When the dark-mufiled Burslan crowd
Polded its wings from the left and the right And rolled them around like a cloud-The dark for the charge and the battle were we

When our own good red coats sank from Like drops of blood in a dark gray sea ; And we turned to each other, muttering, all dis-mared .

" Lost are the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade !"

Boig they role, like victors and lords, Through the forests of lances and swords; In the heart of the Russian hordes They rode, or they stood at bay; Struck with the sword and slew; Down with the bridle-hand drew The foe from the saddle, and threw Under foot there in the frey; Raged like a storm, or stood like a rock In the wave of a stormy day; Thil suddenly, shock upon shock, Staggered the mass irom without; For our men galloped up with a cheer and a shout,

And the Russians surged, and wavered and reelec Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the

field. Over the brow and away. Glory to each and all, and the charge that they

made! Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

• The three hundred of the Heavy Brigade who made this famous charge were the Scots Greys and the second squadron of the Inniskil-lings, the remainder of the Heavy Brigade sub-sequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elliot, Scarlett's aide-decamp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter, and Shegog, the orderly, who had been close be-bind him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPLOYMENT IN WINTER. To the Bditor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Srs,-The strength of a nation is in the to the proprietor of the hotel, who demanded fact which our law multitude of its

triotic an example. We are about to have new City Council-one which I trust will reflect credit on Montreal for ability and energy in the carrying out of its various duties, and certainly to the entire population there can be no duty of greater importance than the constructing and keeping in repair of streets and highways. An example set by the Corporation of the Canadian metropo-His would be exclusively followed throughout the Dominion, and in this way work would be provided during the slack winter months for the surplus bone and muscle which we are so anxious and yet do little to retain.

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Yours truly, A TAXPAYER.

MY AFFIDAVIT.

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS: SIR.-Your article upon the subject of my affidavit, which I only saw a few days ago, renders it advisable that I should say a word or two. Since that affidavit was made I have expected to be called upon to substantiate the allegations therein contained. Indeed, I made my statements with the

understanding that they should be the foundation upon which the subject should be judicially investigated, and the parties concerned placed in their proper position before their countrymen and the public.

To those statements 1 adhere, and, if called upon, am prepared to back them up, no matter who may be affected or how my words may be disputed by parties whose memories are so defective. Why has not the opportunity afforded been availed of?

It is not for me to care who may or may not be concerned in the result of the controversy. Sufficient is it to know that the basis of my article in the Hour, and of the letter accompanying the affidavit-which appears to have been suppressed-are, as I think, sufficient to justify me.

Your obedient servant, FRED. J. HAMILTON. New York, Feb. 27, 1882.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

No cosmetic in the world can impart beauty to a face that is disfigured by unsightly bletches arising from impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is the great purifying medicine for all humers of the blood. It makes good blood and imparts the bloom of health to the most sallow complexion.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

KINGSTON, Feb. 28.-This afternoon a young and beautiful girl named Edith Gray, who for the past week has been stopping at the British American Hotel, committed suifacts as nearly as can at present be ascertained :-- Last Tuesday the girl, who is and registered her name as Edith Gray Stokes. Her object in coming to the city was, she said, to see a niece who was in the | latitudes." convent, and of whom she was guardian. Having plenty of money and being of a prepossessing and lady-like appearance, the proprietor of the hotel intended to aid her in finding her niece. The next day, however, she was taken ill with bemmorrhage of the lungs, and was confined to her bed, medical attendance being brought in. While iil she was visited by a medical student named Grange, and a close intimacy sprang up between them, which finally resulted in their engagement. Being again at. tacked with hemmorhage, and fearing death, she made a will, leaving all her property, of which she had considerable, to her intended husband, destroyed the will the next day. and broke off the engagement. The medical student still plied his suit, and she appealed who she was and al bout her. She to know this afternoon. The girl, on hearing of his prietor, went up to her room, accompanied by that gentleman. The door was locked, and on looking through the keyhole, they could see the body of Miss Gray lying on the foregoing. the floor. Fearing something was wrong, they burst open the door, and found the unfortunate girl still alive, but evidentally mortally wounded. A revolver, with one barrel discharged, lay beside her. The report of the shot was not heard by any one in the building. The girl's true name is Edith Gray, and she comes from the township of

Farm Notes.

One of the first things a farmer's wife should learn; if she has not already learned it as a farmer's daughter, is to drive and harness a horse.

Strawberries are much more prolific when four or five different varieties are planted, together, although each variety may be a perfect one, than if but one, were planted alone. The opinion has generally prevailed that a

little bran mixed with meal would produce more pork than clear meal, but in some experiments lately tried it was found that clear meal made more pork than a mixture of bran and meal.

The Flemish farmer scrupulously collects, every atom of sewage from the towns; he guards his manure lik a treasure, puts a roof over it to prevent rain and sunshine from spoiling it; he also gathers mud from the rivers and canals, and the excretions of animais slong the highways, for conversion into phosphates.

When corn on the ear is fed to horses they masticate it much more slowly than if the corn was shelled. As a consequence that on the ear is better digested. A horse requires more time to est corn on the ear, than if fed either meal or shelled corn. If horses cannot have time to masticate a full feed of shelled corn, then it is best to feed something else.

Professor Brewer of the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, says: "On account of the value of straw and of the stalks of our corn for feeding, it is found that an acre of corn, wheat or other grain, pays as large a profit here as in the West, and that the labor of each man is as well or better paid."

A new use for sorghum seed has been discovered. Glucose can be prepared from it as well as from corn, and it is estimated that 1,250 pounds can be made from the seed grown on one acre. It is thought that the discovery will, by the added profits arising from the sale of the glucose, make the culture of sorghum for sugar a profitable business.

The value af all manufactured fertilizers isolubility, and these depends 7 manuress, be appropriated by the growing cr expect say such fertilmain in the ground for ancoume that the fertilizers are not properl, _____anufactured. Bone dust, however, will remain in the soil several

The Cultivator and Country Genileman Bays: It is important to sow barley as early in spring as the ground can be reduced to a good mellow condition. On such soils as will admit fall ploughing without their becoming complicated again by the agency of rains found best more commonly to depend on thorough underdraining on soils that have ing. The time at which the seed may be sown will, of course, vary with the soil and

of Jersey cows says he is accustomed to teed carrots, of which he usually raises 600 bushels per acre. Carrots increase the flow of milk and improve the appearance and quality of good for butter. The breeder mentioned above has found it difficult to raise his calves on clear Jersey milk, and advises the feeding of that which has been skimmed.

Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt.

of March, a lew days before the anniversary of the late Emperor's assassination. It is hoped by deferring the execution till after the 13th that the Nibilists will be induced to refrain from any fresh mischief. The report that Alexandeoff Emilianoff's counsel is to be transported has been contradicted.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

ST. PETRBOBURG, March 1 .--- The Court commenced sitting on Monday at half-past one. The tribunal submitted to, the defence the thirty-three questions to which it; was to reply. Counsel for the defence remained in consultation until four. They signified their acquiescence, with the exception of two alterations, which the tribunal allowed. The. tribunal resumed its sittings at a quarterpast eleven. The President, who maintains strictly the exclusion of the public, perceived two strangers in court. "Who are those people?" he asked of the usher. The latter replied that they had been introduced by M. Nabokoff, Minister of Justice. " Expel them," replied the President ; "we know no Minister here; I am alone master in this hall." A few hours before the President had had one of the Emperor's aids-de-camps, Colonel Nestowich, expelled for attempting to sketch the defendants, and another person for trying to take down the sixty-three questions put by the prosecution. Only twelve people were present during the last six day's proceedings, counsel and accused, of course, not included. Among them were Prince Sckowskoff. Prince Demidoff, or San Donato and the Minister of Justice. The prisoners were then brought into Court escorted by gendarmes. They appeared quite unconcerned. The sentences were then passed on the prisoners. Nothing worthy of remark occurred while the sentences were being read. The prisoners listened calmly and made no sign. When, however, they were asked whether they had anything to add to their defence, Teterka turned to Merkonloff, the informer, who had denounced Emilianoff and struck bim in the face. Terentieff's answer to the President was a cough and a burst of ironic laughter. The sentence will be read over to the prisoners once more on Saturday. There is no appeal from the decisions of the Indres as the Senate is the Supreme Court. They will, however, be submitted to General Ignatleff for his approval. The prisoners

may then petition the Emperor for pardon. HOW TO MAKE TOAST.

Mrs. E. P. Ewing in a recent lecture on cookery said : " Toasting effectually destroys yesst germs in bread, and converts the insoluble starch into a soluble substance resembling gum, which chemists call dextrine, so that toasted bread is incapable of fermenting and producing flatulence, or becoming sour on the stomach. Bread tossted very dry agrees better with a weak stomach than any other bread-indeed, a sensitive stomach will frequently digest toast when it will digest no other article of food. Hence toast, which is in such general use as a diet for invalide, can be safely and judiciously recommended for them at all times; and the loose talk indulged in by some self-styled teachers of physiology about the extreme unhealthfulness of toast, especially when buttered, only gave emphasis to the fact that toasting bad bread and melting bad butter does not improve the quality of either, or render them less indigestible or unwholesome than when in their original unregenerate condition. Melting or boiling inferior butter will not

make it proper food for a human stomach, and the most skillful manipulation will not convert sour, half-baked bread into nutritious, palatable tosst. Toast holds so important a place in our dietary that every one should know how to

make it properly. Yet one of the best American authorities on culinary matters says only about one in ten thousand knows how

BELIGIOUS RECEPTION. 1411

SIXTEEN YOUNG LADIES ENTER THE ORDER OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME-MGR. FABRE BECEIVES THEIR ACT OF CONSECRATION-BEAUTIFUL AND IMPOSING ORBEMONIES.

101 Thursday last the Mother House of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, situated close by the Villa Maria Convent, was the scene of beautiful and impressive ceremonies in connection with the religious reception of a large number of young ladies. The chapel, wherein the consecration took place, presented a festive appearance, the decorations being arranged and harmonized with that taste and elegance which are characteristic of the good Sisters in this special direction ; the altars, especially, were very attractive and were much admired. A large number of friends of the young participants had assembled in the neat and spacious parlors, and a few minutes before the commencement of the ceremony they were shown into the chapel where seats had been reserved for them. At the hour of eight o'clock, the convent bell was sounded and summoned the Sisters of the community to be present at the celebration of the Reception Mass. They entered in order and silence and proceeded to take up their positions on either side of the chapel. They were followed by the postulants, who had seats and pric-dicu prepared for them in front of the Sanctuary railing. They numbered sixteen and were all robed in dresses of virginal white, which formed a striking contrast with the black of the regular Sisters. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre now appeared in the Sanctuary with his assistants, and, kneeling on the altar step, he intonated the Veni Creator, calling upon the Holy Ghost to shed his light upon the solemn, religious act which was about to be performed. The choir of Sisters took up the hymn, and sang it in a manner which carried a beautiful impression with it. At the conclusion of the hymn the postulants rose and filed into the Sanctuary, where, on bended knee, they each received a lighted taper from the hands of the Bishop¹ and after which they returned to their former places. The Reverend Director of the Community now proceeded to celebrate Mass, during which several appropriate hymns were beautifully and touchingly rendered by the Sisters. At the end of Mass His Lordship ascended to the altar, and, after hearing the Act of Consecration solemnly read, he addressed himself to the youthful novices, who seemed wrapted in heavenly thought, and happy at bidding adieu to the festivities of the world. His Lordship spoke for over forty minutes, and dwelt upon the seriousness and importance of the step they were about to take. Separation from nome, friends and the world was an act which it would be difficult to prolong without a special vocation, and the grace of the Most High to ensure perseverance. With these all would be happiness for them within their convent homes, and regret would never follow them; but without them the yath of a religious life would indeed be a hard one to travel. His Lordship alluded to the consolation and happiness which are to be found in a continual devotion to the interests, glory and honor of the Heavenly Father. God would bless them and their perseverance would be rewarded

beyond conception in His eternal abode. After his allocation, the Bishop received in turn the act of consecration of each of the sixteen young ladies. The ceremonies were deeply impressive, many of the friends and relatives being unable to restrain their tears.

After each postulant performed the set of consecration; they retired to the vestry, where they cast aside the wreaths of flowers which encircled their heads, and with which the world crowns its own; their gay dresses of snowy white were replaced by ones of austere black, and robed in their religious garb they returned to the chapel to receiv the solemn benediction of the Bishop before mingling with their elders in religion and receiving from them the token of closer and more binding sisterbood. The Ave Maria Stella was sung by the choir, and brought the impressing and beautiful ceremonies to a close. The novices afterwards received the visits of their friends in the parlor as well as their warm congratulations. The following is a list of the young ladies received (with their names in religion):. Miss Katie Tribey, daughter of Mr. Thos. Trihey, of this city; in religion, Sister St. Bridget. Miss McCormick (N. Y.), Sister Nativity. Miss Bittner, Sister St. Artemie. Miss Octean, Sister St. Philibert. Miss Trahan, Sister St. Necetas. Mies Lavoie, Sister St. Catherine des Anges. Miss Tremblay, Sister St. Ovide. Miss Sauve, Sister St. Sixth. Miss Laberge, Sister St. Philomene. Miss Legendre, Sister St. Theodore. Miss Trudel, Sister St. Chretienne. Miss Perron, Sister St. Couronne. Miss Perrault, Sister St. Ananie. Miss Laporte, Sister St. Gelase. Miss Carmel, Sister St. Aroie. Miss Lomothe, Sister St. Desire.

CHILDHOOD.

Hall, primal hour of life, thou that dost bear Full many a flower of hope and joy ! In thy bright land reigns ever genial spring, Gentle and mild as is a mother's smile,

And in thy pastures sports the snow-white lamb, The fleecy cloud that flits o'er heaven's blue; There nature, queenly rules in bud and flower. Calm. reigns o'er all; shines there the sun or

peace In cloudless splendor, as when erst it shone

When into being sprang this world of ours, And with its golden beams tinges the glowing heights... Of thy fair land, O, childhood! but alas! Down in the valley of the future lie Sad pain and care like storm-clouds threat/ning effil

To burst upon the horizon serene That bounds thy fair domain !-- Oh ! tempt not,

That bounds thy last contained man, The little children from their earthly Eden, To stray along the thorny paths of life; Give them not the thoughts of men too soon. Oh! all too soon they must for ever leave The sylvan glades of childhood's happy land. JOSEPH A. SADLIER.

Montreal, February 10th, 1882.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Detroit has a House of Correction which last year paid a profit of \$36,000.

The one hundreth anniversary of Thos, H. Benton's birth is to be celebrated by the Missouri Historical Society on the 14th of March.

The ex-Queen of Spain buys a ticket in every lottery of which she hears, repeating the proverb. "Never shut the door against fortune."

The Ontario Court of Common Pleas has decided that the shaving of customers by barbers on Sunday is a violation of the laws, It being not a work of charity or necessity.

A negro woman of Kansas City advertises that if the parents of an infant lately left with her do not immediately claim it and pay charges she will dispose of it at auction.

The death of a girl in a ball-room at Georgetown, Colorado, was (caused by tight lacing. She did not squeeze herselt from choice, but because she were her slenderer sister's dress.

An astrologer in Nevada prophesies, and backs up his prediction with a wager of an oyster supper, that some monarch now reigning in Europe will die during the month of March.

The San Francisco Call reports that Gen. John Bidwell has shipped to the Eastern States and Europe over 10.000,000 pounds of fruit during the last six months from his orchards around Chico, Cal.

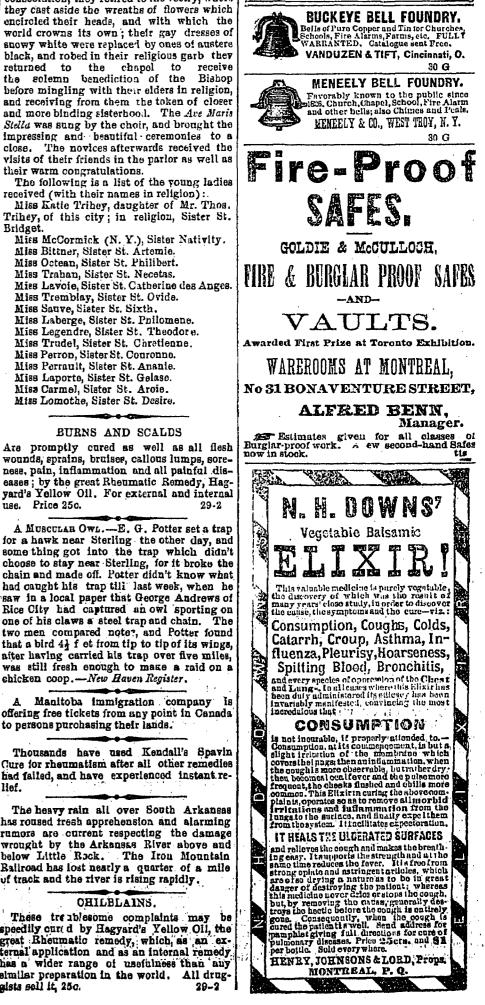
Gen. Garibaldi's health is so much better that he wishes to go to Palermo to attend the commemoration there of the Sicilian vespers. which will begin on the 31st of March and continue four days.

A play bill dropped from the gallery of the Volks Theatre, Copenhagan, took fire from a gas jet in its fall, and, alighting on a lady's head, burned off her bonnet and nearly all her hair before the flames could be extinguished.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals published all over the world in 1880 was, according to the Newspaper Directory, 34.274, and the circulation amounted to 10,592,000,000, or six copies to each individual living.

In a trial before a Justice at Dodge City, Kansas, a witness who was being bullyragged by a cross-examining lawyer called on the Court for protection. The Justice handed him a pistol. "I have no further questions," said the lawyer.

New Advertisements



izing matte other year is to 29-2 Vests.

cide by shooting herself through the brain | and melting snows, some advantage is dewith a revolver. The following are the rived from the operation, but it will be about 21 years of sgs, arrived at the hotel, not natural drainage, and early spring plough-

> In Europe the carrot is grown to a great extent for feeding to cattle in the winter months. Boots of some kind are fed the winter through to the cows. An Iowa raiser butter. Beets are preferable to carrots for increasing the flow of milk; the milk, however, which is produced from beets, is not as

> > NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

ous efforts they from time to time put forth to increase the population of our country. They bring in at a considerable cost and trouble immigrants from Europe, and more especially the hardy natives of the British Isles. Whether to our advantage or otherwise we are the close neighbors of a large and powerful nation which every year draws from our villages and farms a deal of the bone and muscle which in Canada we so much require, and I think we should do something to keep this power at home, because in some form or another labor is the foundation of wealth, and without a reasonable share of wealth a country can neither be strong nor happy. Political economists say that a Southern slave was to the nation worth a thousand dollars and a white man twelve hundred, yet for the want of employment multitudes of white men every winter cross the line to find in the New England States what we refuse to give them, namely, work whereby to live.

The loss to the Dominion through this migration must be very considerable, and to duals who wish well to this Canada of ours.

The Dominion Government bring out immigrants, but our municipal bodies do little or nothing to keep in Canada our working class population, either native or new comers. In my opinion the policy of most of our corporations is a penny-wise and a poundgo to the States. We want their labor in the summer, but in the winter they may starve.

ready of road-making material to enable them to put the streets and highways into real will apply with equal force house of Mr. Thorne, who took an interest to other municipal bodier, because in in her. Her late movements he was not the jurisdiction of most of them roads are aware of. All her fortune was that received badly wanted, and funds laid out upon them for keeping the secret. The brother states would be well spent. Good roads opened up that he first heard of the shooting affair yesin the country facilitates trade and saves terday afternoon through the papers. He horseflesh, while the providing of material understood that when she went to the conduring the winter to repair, and construct | vent in Lindsay she assumed the name of them in the summer, would employ men who .Edith Gray, not desiring to go by that of are willing to remain in Canada, but who, in Sweet, by which she was known in connecsheer necessity, go to the States. We want tion with the Amens case. Why she had people to fill up our country, and to bring adopted the names of Btokes afterwards he them out from Europe is a step in the right | could not tell. direction, but the work of settlement and by municipalities and other public bodies.

Our neighbors never miss an opportunity to advertise, the supposed advantages of the she was the victim of illicit love. The jury States over Canada, although their Govern lafter a short deliberation returned the followterest. And distant

sheir country, and I think our public bodies was infloted by design or through insanity or might consistently follow so wise and pa- accident."

Hiller, Frince Edward county. She is still Hving, but death is cortain. KINGSTON, Ont., March 2 .- The girl Mary

Edith Sweet, her true name, died at 8 o'clock this morning. By the midnight train there came from the west deceased's brother, Wm. Sweet, and her brother-in-law, A. Dogrofi, both registering as from the township of in some way remedy it should be the duty of Hillier. There also came Mr. L. U. C. Titus, all public bodies as well as private indivi- of Trenton, and a friend, Mr. A. C. Forbes. The relatives were taken to the room where the girl lay, and a painful and trying time passed. This morning, after the death, a reporter met the brother and brother-in-law. Both are evidently farmers. The brother feels the blow sadly, and remarked, "She has brought it upon herself." He said that fooilsh one in not taking active steps to pro- her name was Mary Sweet; that she was mote labor during the winter, and thus keep about twenty years of age; that her parents In the Dominion thousands of men who now reside in the township of Hillier; that two years ago, when a man named Amens was shot in the township of Hilller, Mary was said to be somewhat involved in the case, or To remedy this evil 1 would respectfully to know considerable about it. She was suggest to the Montreal City Fathers the summoned to court, but not sworn and exam. expediency of spending during the slack ined. To keep her away, he said, she had season a few thousand dollars in the getting been paid hush money in large sume, and was sent to Loretto Convent, Lindsay, to be educated at the expense of Mr. good order in the early spring. To do this Titus. The secret, he thought, preyed would be wise policy, because in the first upon her mind, and had been the place labor could be had cheap, and in the great trouble of her life. She second it would help our working people to would tell nothing, but once in a while tide over the winter without having to go made remarks that showed how she was into the States to find employment, rgitated. She had not been at home for a What I have here said of Mont- long time, but last winter was sick at the

The inquest was held in the afternoon colonization should be energetically assisted when several witnesses were examined, the evidence going to show that the life of the deceased had been rather mysterious and that

ment does nothing for the immigrant, while | ing : verdict :-- "That the deceased Mary ours every year spends large, sums in his in- Sweet, alial Edith Gray Stokes, came to her death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by her The American municipalities, however, do own hand, and that the jury flude nothing in ever, will not take place for usarly s good deal to keep up the good name of the evidence to determine whether said wound night, contrary to the usual custom. The deal to keep up the good name of the evidence to determine whether said wound night, contrary to the usual custom. The definitive sentences will not

Distributing makers recognize in the laudable and stren. referred him to Mr. L. Titus, of Trenton, Dept., New York Post Office, in writing conwho, she averred, was her guardian. That cerning St. Jacobs Oil, says : The reports gentleman was telegraphed to and arrived from the several superintendents and clerks who have used the Oil agree in praising it arrival, retired to her room, and Mr. Titus, highly. It has been found efficacious in outs, after having had an interview with the pro- burns, screness and stiffacese of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic complaints. Hon. T. L. James, now Postmaster-General of the U.S. concurred in

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

LONDON, March 2 .--- A deputation, representing thousands of unemployed persons in London, waited on the Lord Mayor to ask acvice and aid, especially in regard to emigration. The Mayor advised them to confer with Sir Alexander T. Galt, High Commissioner for Canada.

A RUSSIAN INDEMNITY. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.- Russia has demanded priority for her claim on the Roumelian treasury of 2,300,000 france, for the maintenance of the Russian army of occupation. The Porte contends that the signatory powers must decide the amount due to Russia, and that the revenue of Russians collected while occupying the province must be deducted from the claim.

THE JEWISH PERSECUTIONS.

London, March 2 .--- The Busso-Jewish committee's statement confirms the report of outrages on Jews in Russis, including many cases of murder and rape which the British Consular reports discredited. The committce's statement is founded on letters from prominent persons of the Jewish community and personal evidence of refugees. A letter from an eminent Rabbi indicates that the Russian authorities are trying to conceal the truth.

GENEBAL SKOBELEFF — THE CON-DEMNED NIHILISTS.

Sr. PETEREBURG, March 2 .- The Emperor has abandoned the idea of receiving General Skobeleff, lest, by so doing, he should give him undue importance. The Minister of War will order him not to leave Russia, notifying him at the same time, that for the present, at least, he will have no command entrusted to him. General Ignatieff repudiates General Skobeleff entirely after his St. Petersburg speech. Gen. Skobeleff was summoned to the Ministry of the Interior and reprimanded. "How can I help myself" said he in reply. "I am neither a politician nor a diplomat, am young and must have some outlet for my energy." On this Gen. Ignatieff exclaimed : "Surely you don't expect me to invent an expedition for you every year." It was decided to-day at Gatsching that the too impetous young General shall be kept as much as possible in the back ground. Gen. Skobeleff

arrived at Warsaw last evening. General Ignatieff was called to Gatschina to-day to discuss the question whether effect should or should not be given to the senhangman; the remainder seem doomed,

over to the condemned prisoners till the 9th I results." Sold by all druggists.

to make toast, and the lecturer endorsed the statement so far as to assert that bad toast was the rule, good toast the exception. In making teast, three directions should be observed : Cut the bread, which should be somewhat stale, in even slices, about balf an inch in thickness. If the bread is freeb, slightly dry them. Hold each slice a sufficient distance from the fire, which should be of clear, bright coale, to seep it from burning, and let it brown evenly. For this purpose a wirebroller or toasting-fork can be used. When the surface of one side becomes a rich golden color, turn and heat the other side in a similar manner, until the slice is perfectly toasted. Serve the moment it is done in a warm plate, dry or buttered, and it will tompt the appetite of either invalid or enicure. And the aver age individual may indulge occasionally with impunity in a broiled quail or Boston stew, served on tosst after this method, without the

A CURE FOR HEADACHE

least fear of future regret or discomfort.

What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving prin-ciples of this remedy are unequalled by any similar preparation in the world. 29.2

On the 31st of December there had been in all 62,331 notices served under the Irish Land act. Nearly half this number, 29,392, had come from Ulster; the highest number in any county, 5,692, had come from Tyrone, which recently inflicted so severe a defeat on the Land Lesgue nominee. In Connaught there had been 16,246 notices, in Munster, 11,057, and in Leinster 4,556. During January, notices were coming in at the rate of 400 a day.

THE BREAD FRUIT PLANT .-- Although the banana grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious. tor an acre of ground planted with it will return, according to Humboldt, as much food two men compared note?, and Potter found material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or that a bird 41 f et from tip to tip of its wings over one hundred acres of polatoes. The after having carried his trap over five miles, banana is the bread of millions who could not well subsist without it. In Brazil it is chicken coop.-New Haven Register. the principal food of the laboring classes,

RESTORED TO COMPLETE HEALTH.

FROM CHAS. E. PEABOY, of Brooks, Mo.

troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution. Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of Dyphtheris, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so that I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I gave it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of tences of death passed on the ten Nihilists ; the SYRUF until three bottles had been used, three, as already telegraphed, will escape the and was restored to complete health, and

though General Ignation is croution that State, and hold it in mgn oscillation with the save them. The executions, how-ever, will not take place for nearly a fort-ever, will not take place for nearly a fort-baye several times recommended it in eases

BURNS AND SCALDS

Are promptly cured as well as all flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, sorenese, pain, inflammation and all painful diseases; by the great Rheumatic Remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, For external and internal use. Price 25c. 29-2

A MUSCULAR OWL .--- E. G. Potter set a trap for a hawk near Sterling the other day, and some thing got into the trap which didn't choose to stay near Sterling, for it broke the chain and made off. Potter didn't know what had caught his trap till last week, when he saw in a local paper that George Andrews of Rice City had captured an owl sporting on one of his claws a steel trap and chain. The was still fresh enough to make a raid on a

A Manitoba immigration company is offering free tickets from any point in Canada to persons purchasing their lands.

Thousands have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for rheumatism after all other remedies

lief.

The heavy rain all over South Arkansas has roused tresh apprehension and alarming rumors are current respecting the damage wrought by the Arkansas River above and below Little Rock. The Iron Mountain Railroad has lost nearly a quarter of a mile of track and the river is rising rapidly.

OHILBLAINS.

These treablesome complaints may be speedily cur(d by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Bheumatic remedy, which as an external application and as an internal remedy has a wider range of usefulness than any similar preparation in the world. All druggists soll it, 25c. 29-2

while it is no less prized in Caba.

"From early youth I was in feeble health.

have remained so to this day. I attribute my

March 8, 1882.

,8 MAINE NEWS.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure, cure for ague, billousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities .---Portland Argus.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

NEW YORK, March 1 .- An important conterence has been in session in this city for two days, between the Western Union Telegraph Company and various press associations, respecting the relations subsisting between the press and the Company. On a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations pending, the Executive Committee of the Telegraph Company invited the representatives of the press to meet them at dinner at Delmonico's this evening. Dr. Green presided, and there were present Gould, Dillon, Sage, Field and Durkee, on behalf of the Western Union, and representatives of New York, Western, New England and New York State Associated Presses. Speeches were made by Dr Green, D M Stone, Whitelaw Reid, Bichard Smith, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, Carroll E Smith, R M Pulsifer, Daily News says the object of to-day's W W Clapp, R Worthington, William P Nixon, Cyrus W Field and others. The past Gladstone has the entire Liberal party berelations between the press and the telegraph were reconnted by gentlemen of long experience in both services, and universal satisfaction was expressed at the harmonious (1) relations which have resulted from the present conference.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday. every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

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

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

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

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten. In families where soup is used for dinner,

pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remans after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pasty cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten.

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

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

Consumption Cured.

SINCE 1870 Dr. Snerar has each year sent from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and tound so effective for the speedy permanennt cure of Consump-Bronchitis, Ostarrh, Asthma and and

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28 .- Persons have arrived in this: city who are supposed to have found some traces of the missing brother of the Duke of Newcastle, and who are prose-cuting the search in this vicinity, where it has been reported that the long-lost scion of the Olinton family had sought refuge, it being supposed that he was a workman in the Bay View rolling mills. Upon the success of their expedition, it is stated rests the final settlement of the question as to whether Lord Arthur Clinton really committed suicide or fled to America.

LORD ARTHUR CLINTON.

ROUGH ON THE PEERS.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The Daily News Says :-If the Opposition and Irish members prolong the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's motion concerning the ac tion of the House until Easter recess, and the discussion of the rules of procedure has to be postponed until after Easter, it will be impossible to pass a single measure announced in the Queen's speech. It will be no wonder under these circumstances, if the people will begin to ask what is the practical benefit of the existence of the House of Peers." The hind him.

THE LOBDS AND THE COMMONS.

LONDON, March 1 .- It is said that the invitation which Mr. Forster received from the House of Lords Committee to give evidence at the inquiry into the working of the Land Act was considered by the Cabinet in council and it was determined he should decline it. The Committee's invitation included a statement regarding the scope of their inquiry, which was obviously designated as a basis of agreement on the issue raised between the House of Lords and the Commons. The Cabinet decided neither the form nor the substance of communication justified their acceptance of it as a settlement of the question raised. It is stated that the Committee will not inquire so much into details as into the general principles which the working of the Act illustrates. They will not examine the particular reasons upon which the decisions of the Land Commissioners are based.



Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

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No Preparation on earth sequals ST. Jacons Oft. on a safe, sure, simple and cheep External Lemedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 30 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive.proof of its chains aims. Directions in Eloven Languages.

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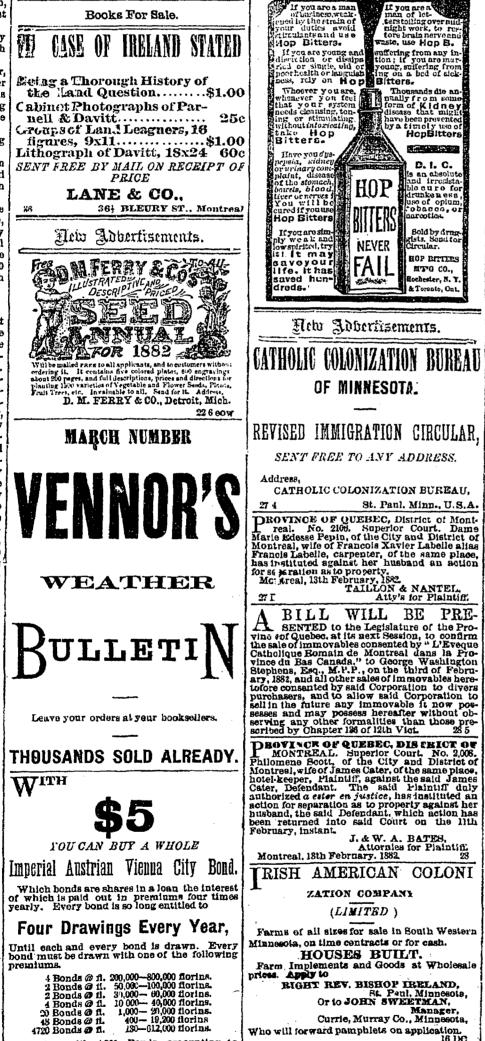
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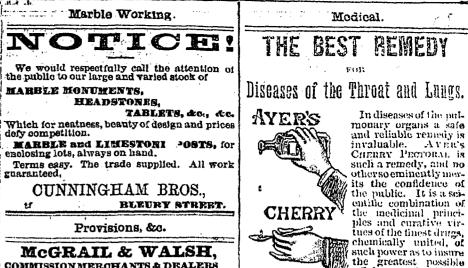
not blister. Also excellent for human fiesh. Read proof below. Yrom COL. L. T. FOSTER. YoUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 10th, 1880. DE. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genis:--I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Ex-press," I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it. they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it accord-ing to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps have dis-appeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured, The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully. **HENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.** The Casket and Coffin business formerly con-ducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Bobes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

are now using it. Very Respectfully. i. T. FOSTER. **HENDALL'S SPAVIN OUBR.** WILTON, Minn., Jan. 11, 1851. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents :- Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the con-tents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Prestou & Ludduth, Druggists, of Waseen, which com-pletely cured my horse. A bout five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenled very bad. I used your remedy as given in your book with-out rowelling, and I must say, to your credit, that the coll is entirely cured, which is a sur-prise not only to mywelf, but also to my neigh-bors. You sent me the book for the 'rifilng sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty live dollars for it. Yours, truly, L consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dressos, Coats, Pants, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

Yours, truly, GEO MATHEWS. KENDALL'S SI'AVIN CURE. ON HUMAN FLESH.

ON HUMAN FLESH. PATTER'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21st, 1878.-DEAR SIR: --The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Coro was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it ex-code everything we ever used. Yours truly. Rev. M. P. BELL, Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y KENDALL'S SPAVIN CULKE Pastor of M. E. Church Patten's Mills, N. Y KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its notion, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and power-ful to reach every deep seated pain or to re-move any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings and any lumeness and all enlarge-ments of the joints or limbs, or for rheuma-tism in man and for any purpose for which a limment is used for man or beast li is now known to be the best limment for man over used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggist have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address. on receipt of price, by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, VL SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Plano."--ITAIO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera. "The wealth and fashion of the metropo-ijs call it their plano, and put to have a



PECTORAL. ity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief, and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Ca-tarrh, the effects of AVER's Children Pra-TORAL are magical, and multitudes are an-nually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept, at hond in every household for the way

timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the pro-tection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacions, southing, and helpful. Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patieur. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dauactive and effective treatment; and it is dau-gerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Enninent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a contury has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pul-monary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, do., free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Out. TRESTMORIAL--I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above institute and was cured. I am perfectly sails-field. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Sin-dent, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

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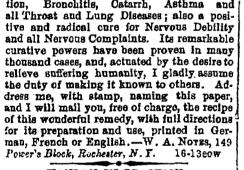
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COMMISSION MEROHANTS & DEALERS FRUIT & PROVISIONS,



HANLAN IN PRADTICE. LONDON, March 2. - The Sportsman says :-"Hanlan's feet are blistered, thus preventing him from taking exercise on land and he consequently now weighs seven pounds over, although last week he was down to racing weight. His work lacks its usual liveliness. and he is altogether out of shape."

THE U.S. NAVY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-In the House the Committee of Naval Affairs to-day authorized the Chairman to report to the House, with a favourable recommendation, a Bill for the construction of six cruising vessels, one ram, four cruising torpedo boats and four harbour torpedo boats, at the cost of \$10,000,-000. The vessels are to be constructed of open hearth steel of domestic manufacture. Two of the first named vessels shall (ach be armed with four breech-loading, rifled cannon of full power, of not less than eight inch calibre and not more than twenty-one breech-loading rifled cannon of full power of not less than six-inch calibre, Four of the vessels shall be armed with four breech-loading, rifled cannon of not less than eight-inch calibre, and not more than fifteen breech-loading, rifled cannon of not less than six-inch calibre. The Secretary is empowered to organize a Board of naval officers and experts for advice and assistance, to be called the Naval Board of Advice and Survey to serve during the construction of said vessels. The Secretary is authorized to cause either or any of the six cruisers to be provided with interior deflective steel armour, if the same. upon full investigation, is deemed practicable and desirable. The appropriation is to be immediately available.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the nagestion and nutrition, and by a careful appli-cation of the fine properties of well selected cocca, Mr. Errs has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such ar-ticles of dket that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England," Also makers of EPPS's CHOOOLATE HEBENOS AN AMANAGER (188. THE AMANA

Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 655,200 florins- (1 florin equal to 45 cents in

For the shown and the shown and Bonds which Every one of the are Premiums must be does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins or \$70. The next drawing takes place on

APBIL 1st, 1882.

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"All Artists give them the Preference."

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

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States. "As song-bird after song-bird, from the in-imitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kel-logg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly addeu from the dock of the parting steamer is in-variably waited to Weber." "There is an extraor-dinary richness and purity of tone-a capa-dity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power

Is call it (Aeir plano, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing room would argue lack of musical taste or deficiency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."-New York Triteme. "Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best out ext hi bit io n: the Weber Grand Plano was the finest we ever touched or heast. His planos are undoubtedly the best in America-probably in the world-world."-HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

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Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confi-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughoat the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as solt into mest, it Cares SORE THROAT, Brunchillis, Courts, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Giandala Swellings, Absoesses, File , Fisinias Sout, Rhen-

matism, and every kin WILLEI ISHABL has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 553 Oxford street London, in boxes and nots, at 1s. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d. /is. 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendofs throughout the civilized world.

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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try DR. KISSNER'S Cole-brated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Threat and Lungs-indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are per-fectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely oure you. Price, for large box, \$5:00, sent to any part of the United States or Consda, by mail on re-celpt of price. Address, ASH & BOBBINS.

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BOOKS FOR MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH

March 8, '82

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

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An important modification in the usage of the Vatican has been decided on by Leo XIII His Holiness intends to celebrate all Pontifical ceremonies in the Loggia of St. Peter's where the canonization was recently solemnized, leaving the famous Sixtine Obapel to become a monument of religious art.

Archbishop Taschereau held the following ordinations on Saturday morning, March 4th at the Basilica, Quebec :- Subdeacon, Bev. Daniel Moriarty, of the Apostolical vicarage of Nebraska; Deacons, Rev. A. Scott, A. Tetu, O. Leclerc, M., Fillion, J. Valin, E. Maguire, A. Lefrance, A. Marohand, H. Gouin, G. Boulay Gouin, of the Arohdiocese of Quebec. On the following day Bevs. A. Tetu and C. Leclerc were ordained priests.

CANADIAN BISHOPS IN BOME.

A PAPAL DELEGATE FOR CANADA.

Le Courier de Maskinonge says that a letter has just been received from Mgr. Laflech, Bishop of Three Rivers, who is at present in Bome, in which His Lordship intimates that it is the intention of His Holiness Leo XIII. to send a Papal Delegate to Canada. The Holy Father, however, has not yet decided who will fill this high office. Mgr. Lafleche has presented a large volume of documents to the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda. This memorial, it appears, bears upon the question of the Laval University and of the Normal Schools, and upon facts in connection with undue influence. It is said that Mgr. Duhamel, who is held in high esteem by the Cardinals, is acting in concert with Mgr. Lafleche. His Holiness has granted their Lordships several private audiences, and has treated them with the greatest favor. Mgr. Lafleche expresses his determinanot to leave the Eternal City before he has obtained the decision of the Holy See upon the points he has raised. It is also stated that the Rev. Abbe Dumesnil will not return to Canada; he is about to enter the Jesuits in Italy. As to the rumors anent the dismissal and condemnation of Mgr. Laffeche, set affoat by a certain evening luminary of Montreal, Le Courier says that it is authorized to deny them as premature and devoid even of likelihood.

ST. PATRICK'S OHUROH OF QUEBEC.

The annual statement of the Trustees of this Ohurch was laid with the usual regularity before the congregation yesterday; and it is with exceeding pleasure that we continue to note the eminently satisfactory character of its financial showing, as well as of the cash balance on hand, after paying all current and providing for all extraordinary and unfore seen expenses. As regards their Church, of which they now may well be proud, our Irish Catholic friends have unquestionably entered upon the era of steady progress, and the flourishing condition of their affairs, considered in connection with the costly and expensive improvements which they have of late years made to their establishment, argues not only well for their proverbial liberality, but for the general comfort of their circumstances and the judicious managoment both of their spiritual directors and their Trustees. From the annual report of the latter, we extract the following, which will be read with interest by the community at large :---

"Your Trustees would call your attention to the debt of the Church, which, in 1875, was thirty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and ninety-one

cents.....\$33,191.91 "And is to-day, forty-six thousand thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars and nineteen cents. 46,434.19

"Shewing an increase of thirteen

which comes with every rose may reap a star for your heavenly crown. May your moments of happiness and your moments of trial alike, bring both you and your highly esteemed husband nearer to the knowledge of your benevolent Creator, that you may know and serve Him the better. May each declining year of your wedded life be a true stepping stone to that eternity of happiness, where your united souls may be crowned by a just God for your cheerfuiness and fidelity in His service here below.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, MISS BRETTARGE, MB. F.J. MCGUIRE, MISS K. WHITE, MR. JNO. NULTY, MR. C. F. PELIETIER, MISS E. SUMMERS, MES. J. R. CUMMINGS, MB. J. MCDONALD, MRS. J. D. MACAULAY, MR. T. MCCABE, MES. P. TURLEY, MB. P. KENEFICK, MR. T. A. O'ROUBER, MRS. J. BOBBRTSON. To the above address, Mr. T. D. Kinsella

made a very suitable reply, of which the following is the substance :--

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -Allow me, on behalf of Mrs. Kinsella, to express to you her most sincere thanks for the very beautiful and costly gift with which you have been pleased to present her. For the very kind wishes for her welfare, as well as for my own, expressed in the accompanying address, we are deeply grateful; and we hope that they may, indeed, prove an omen of the happiness that shall attend us on our life's path. The duties of organist have been, on Mrs. Kinsella's part, I icel certain, a labor of love, undertaken without the hops of any reward, save the knowledge of doing her duty towards God. Your generous manner, then, of showing your ap-preciation of her humble services has been a most joyous surprise to Mrs. Kinsella. Your very handsome present will certainly recall to her many pleasant memories, and it shall over be treasured as a cherished memento of the kindness and good will of the congregation of St. Pater's i. Chains.

Excellent reasons exist why DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pains, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or apnlied outwardly.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Bobert Shaw, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Quebec, died in that city on February 28th.

The death is announced of M. Victor Theodore Janod, the celebrated Swiss doctor and medical writer.

Hessy Helfman died in the fortress of St. Petersburg several days ago of an illness contracted during her acconchement.

Joe Banks, the well-known Toronto comedian, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on Monday, February 20th. His romains are en route tor the former city.

The funeral of Mrs. Kerr, sister of the Hon. Ed. Blake, took place on Saturday, March 4th, at Toronto, and was attended only by members of the family.

Caroline Leroy Webster, the widow o Daniel Webster, died in New Rochelle, on Sunday morning, February 26th, having attained her 89th year. She was the celebrated statesman's second wife.

Charles Hale, a well known journalist and politician, is dead. He was a son of Nathan Hale, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State. He captured Surratt at Alexandria, Egypt, while United States Consul there.

Mr. Thos. S. Ross, merchant tailor, Hamilton, Ont, while on his way down town on Saturday, March 4th, was stricken by parasuffered no pain and was quite conscious, but

of ordinary laborers in similar positions of split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, temptation. But as this third stage is admittedly impracticable in Ganada at present, morals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 it need not now be further considered.

For the introduction of the solitary confine ment and associated labor stages, with their appropriate punishments and rewards, which Mr. Moylan strongly recommends, either a new prison or a remodelling of the old one at Kingston, is necessary. There are, we know, many who are inclined to look cynically upon the protessions of reformation of the typical gaol-bird, and to regard rewards for good conduct as little better than inducements to the studied hypocrisy in which he is often an adept. Such will, however, find it hard to get over the simple facts in the working of the Irish system. And when we remember, how narrow is the line which often divides the criminal and multitudes of those who are liable at any moment to cross the line, but of whom society never thinks of despairing, there seems no good reason why, with fair chances and under favorable conditions, a large percentage of the former may not be brought back to lives of honest industry. At 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; any rate the thing is worth a trial, even at seconds, 23c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c; large expenses. Unfortunately the chances and conditions have too often been against the wretched convict, both while in prison and after release. Nor need the adoption of the method proposed lead to any danger of evil results from the undue shortening of terms of punishment. The sentences of the Court could easily be adapted to the new system, and the length of the term in each case be such as to allow of a certainadegree of shortening for good conduct without the ends of justice being in any measure defeated.

An Indiana Evangelist asks : "Can a Democrat get to heaven ?" We hasten to say that he can-if he has the handling of the roturns.—Boston Transcript.

One of the legends upon the wall of the room in which the Wisconsin Dairymen Association held its recent annual meeting was : Talk to your cow as you would to a lady." We suppose when milking time comes the dairyman politely says to the bovine : "Will you honor me · · · · · teat-a-teat?' "-Phila-

delphia News

The convict can us of Kentucky have been described as place of barbarous torture. A committee of the Legislature is making an investigation. The testimony thus far taken seems to bear out the worst of the charges. In one camp only thirteen out of fifty convicts survived a year of excessive labor at lumbering, insufficient food, scant clothing, and entire absence of medical attention. Suicides have been common among the prisoners, and deliberate murders by the keepers, under the plea of enforcing discipline, have come to light. In a coal-mining camp, when the mon protested against going into a dangerous tunnel, the keeper drove them in at the mouth of a cocked revolver. Three hours siterward a fall of earth killed eleven of them. The lash and the thumbscrew have been in use.

DIED.

McKILLOP.—At Glennevis, County of Glen-arry, on Sunday the 26th ult., Mary Elizabeth dcKillop, aged 22 years. May her soul rest in peac+. Amen. 30 2

NOT A HALF-WHY CUBE, but a positive, permanent relief, soon experienced, follows the use of Thomas' Eclectric Oll for coughs, colds, sore throat and chest, rheumatism, neuralgia, piles, sores and diseases of horses and cattle. Indorsed by professional men of eminence; inexpensive and popular, it in \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, every case proves itself worthy of the general \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, confidence reposed in it. The ingredients confidence reposed in it. The ingredients per lb, 12c; do Spring, per 100 lbs which compose it are the purest and most of 33.75; do Tire, 33.25 to 33.50lysis and fell prostrate and powerless. He fective medicinal oils; no alcohol impairs its strength by causing evaporation, and it can be used as an outward application Betty for the strength by causing evaporation, and it can be used as an outward application Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; Medical attendance and it can be used as an outward application wes at once summoned, but the unfortunate or an internal medicine. No lotion or orguent can compare with it either in efficacy or purity. As it is sometimes imitated by unprincipled dealers, purchasers should see that each wrapper bears the facsimile signature of S. N. Thomas, and the firm name Northrop & Lyman blown in the bottles. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by NORTHOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

ence, as equalling and even exceeding those 3.75; men's kip brogans; \$1 35 to 1 40; men's to 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to Si 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15 ; do split baimorals, 750 to \$1.00 ; do pruvella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GEOCERIES, -There has been quite a brisk enquiry for sugars during the week, but there has been but a few paltry transactions in teas. The fruit and spice markets are quite. Values are without change although a rise is imminent. We quote: Teas-Japan, com.non, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 29c to 37c; fine o choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, fourths, 26c to 29c ; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c ; good to choice, 40c to 65c ; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; mealum to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 45c to 65c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar .-- Granulated, 9c to 93c; Yellow refined, 71c to 81c: Barbadoes, 71c to 75c; Cuba, 74c to 81c. Syrups and Molasses-Bright, to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 62c 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 52c to 570; Trinidad, 46c to 500; sugar this trade has been exceptionally busy and there has been a healthy demand for all kinds of fish. Herrings are very scarce and the market has been completely drained of house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 21c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 17tc to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 121c. Spices-Cassia, per 1b, 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 40c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 20c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 1b jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 91c to 101; currants, 61c to

74c; layer raisins, \$2 95 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3 35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c to 104c; figs, 10c to 15c

HABDWARE AND IRON .--- The iron market is quiet. There has been no demand whatever for pig iron, and only a light enquiry for bar iron. A fair inquiry is experienced for general hardware, and nails are 10c higher. quote as follows :---Siemens, \$24.00 to \$25 00; Gartsherrie, \$26 to \$27; Summerlee, \$26 to 27; Langloan, \$26 to \$27; Eglinton, \$23.50 to \$24.50; Cambroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs \$2 00 to \$2 35; Canada piates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$350; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$5 50 Coke, IC, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; No. Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$3 00 : Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs. lbs, do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin,

oil, 54c to 570; steam refined seal, 57c to 621c ; linseed oll, 72c to 74c raw, and 75c to 77c boiled.

WOOL .- The market is quiet, but steady, the only move being in the foreign article. We quote :- Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c ; Australian, 230 to 300; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to 30c.

HIDES .- The market was fairly busy dur-**INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS** ing the week. We quote :- \$6, \$7 and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf.skins, 12c lb; sheep-skins, \$1.20 to 1.35 PETROLEUM.-Mirket steady and prices un-

changed. We quote car lots at 18c to 184c here ; broken lots at 194c to 20c ; and single Season of Lent and Holy Week. barrels 20c to 22c. SALT .--- We quote 65c to 67c for elevens,

and 67c to 69c for tens ; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Enreka, \$2.00. A 2:30 p.m. despatch from Liverpool to-day read :-Breadstuffs, small business at lower prices; spring wheat at 9s to 10s 3d; red, 9s

6d to 10s 83; white, 9s 6d to 9s 8d; club, 9s 9d to 10s. Weather dry and clear. The local market for flour was steady, and there was a moderate demand. Sales of 100 barrels Superior Extra, \$6.15; 100 do, Strong Bakers', \$6.60; 125' do Medium

Bakers', \$6.35. Grain was quiet. We quote -- Canada Red Winter wheat at \$1.42 to 1.43 Canada White Winter, \$1.37 to 1.39; Canada Spring, \$1.39 to 1.41; peas, 76c to 77c; oats, 36c to 37c per 32 lbs; barley, 60c to 70c, at to quality, and rye, 87c to 90c: oatmeal continues quiet at \$5 to 5.25, as to quality.

Flour-Superior Extra, \$6.10 to 6 15; Extra Superfine, \$5 95 to 6 00 ; Fancy, \$6 ; Spring Extra, \$5.75 to 5.85; Superfine, \$5 40 to 5.50; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.40 to 6.60; American Strong Bakers', \$7 25 to 7 50; Fine, \$4 50 to 4 60; Middlings, \$3.70 to 3 90; Pol-lards, \$3 50 to 3 60; Ontario Bags, \$2.65 to 2.80; City Bags (delivered), \$3.75 to 4 00.

In Chicago at 12.27 p.m. wheat was quoted at \$1.247 April; \$1.218 May; lard at \$10.171 April; and pork at \$16.171 April. Subse-quently wheat was at \$1.212 May; and corn nt 63c May. Course of market generally downwards. Receipts of wheat 12,000 bush; exports, 6,000 bush. Beceipts of corn, 58,000 bush; exports, 49,000.

Receipts here to day :-- Wheat 400 bush ; rys, 500 bush; peas, 485 bush; osts, 1,442 bush ; barley, 500 bush ; flour, 2820 barrels ; meal, 120; asbes, 25; butter, 212 pkgs; pork 90 bris; dressed hogs, 5; leather, 176 rolls tobacco, 68 cases ; spirite, 169 casks. Ashes .-- Pots are quiet at \$4.75 to 4.85

per 100 lbs. Fresh butter is selling to the home trade at 25c to 30c and eggs at 20c. Cheese 121c to 13c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .--- MAB. 7. In consequence of the bad roads the supply of country produce was not large and business was limited. There were a few changes in prices, which will be found noted below.

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

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

VEGETABLES .- Potstoes, per bag, \$1 05 to \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 60c; onlons, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3; per bushel, 75c; Mon-treal cabbages, per brl, \$2.25 to \$250; lettuce, per dozen, \$1 50; celery, per doz, \$1 to \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c marrows, 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c Brussels sprouts, \$1 20 per dozen ; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

FRUIT.--Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$5. Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American pears, \$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$7 50; cranberries, \$2.50 to \$8 per bbl; Valen.

A Flower for each day of the month of March..... 10c Novena in honor of St. Joseph..... 22c The Devout Client of St. Joseph..... 35c The Month of St. Joseph.... 60c Legends of St. Joseph...... 85c Little Crown of St. Joseph... 85c Meditations of St. Joseph, by Brother Phillippe......\$1.70

BOOKS FOR LENT.

The Lenten Monitor..... -60a The Lenten Manual..... 50c Lenten Thoughts...... 75c The Child Jesus, by Mgr. De Segur **10**c Preparation for Death, by St. Alphonsus Liguori..... 75c Foot of the Cross, by Frederick W. Faber, D.D...... \$1.50 Precious Blood, by Frederick All for Jesus, by Frederick The Christian Mother...... 75c Imitation of the B.V.M..... 35c The Mirror of True Men and Womanhood, gilt......\$3.00 THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST With Practical Beflections and a Prayer at

HOLY WEEK BOOK,

morocco, \$1.00 ; Turkey morocco, \$1.50.

The Office of the Holy Week in Latin and English, with instructions when to stand and when to kneel. Clath, 55c; cloth, red edge, 70c; French morocco, \$1.00.

Any of the above books will be sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, Church Ornaments and Religions Goods



two dollars and twenty-eight

cents 13,242.28 "But, against this, must be offset the amount paid for church improvements, organ, new ceme-tery, &c., about fifty-two thousand 52,000 00 "Shewing a balance in your favor, by increased value of assets, of thirty-eight thousand seven hunred and fifty-seven dollars

and seven-two cents..... 38,757 72

"It must be a matter of satisfaction to you, as it is to your Trustees, that the Reverend Redemptorist Fathers have now been enabled to commence to reduce the debt of the church, upon which they have paid off, during the present fiscal year, the sum of seven thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and fourteen cents (\$7,191.14.)

"Your Trustees are happy to congratulate you on the present financial position of the Church, thanks to the admirable management of the Reverend Fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, to whom you must feel deeply indebted for the great benefits, spiritual and temporal, they have conferred uron you.

"The whole respectfully submitted.					
B. Allbyn, T. J. Molos Jas. Shea, Jas. Veldos	frustees."				

-Quebec Telegraph.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

We take the following from the Trent Valley Advocate :- On Baturday evening last quite a few friends proceeded to the residence of Mr. T. D. Kinsella, and presented Mrs. Kinsella with the following address and a beautiful silver tea service of six pieces. The party were afterwards entertained in such a kind manner by the grateful host and hestess, that the evening of the presentation shall over be remembered with pleasure.

To Mre. D. Kinsella, Organist of the Ohurch of St. Peter's in Chains, Trenton.

It is with feelings of pleasure, we approach you this evening, to express to you our heart. felt gratitude for your voluntary and invaluable services as our organist during the past six years. Although perfectly aware that your zealous love for your holy religion induced you to not in such an unselfish manner, we are none the less indebted to you for your kindness in presiding so faithfully at the organ without any annual remuneration. Your enviable reputation as a highly accomplished musician only enhances the honor conferred upon us. We should, consequently, be very remiss in our duty if we remained silent on this joyous occasion. Happiness reigns supreme while the affections are recip. rocated, just as the spark continues dazzling while the poles of an electric battery interchange their currents. For that reason we beg of you to accept this silver tea-service, as a very slight mark of our high appreciation of your sterling qualities as an exemplary young | ate prison, where the convicts enjoy a state of lady; as a token of affection from a congregation, justly proud of your ability as an organ-ist; as an undying proof of the high place you hold in the esteem of the Calnolics of your native town.

to single life, we hope that your life's path dustry are pronounced by Captain Barlow, may be strewn with reser, and that the thorn I the Director, after twenty-six years of experi | boots, \$3 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, \$3 to | provement. We quote Newfoundland cod 3 do, \$449.

was unable to move. man died during the day.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. J. G. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentaries for Canada, in his report for the year ending 30th June, 1881, strongly recommends the adoption, in a modified form, of the Irish or Crofton system of management and discipline. A fundamental principle of Sir Walter Crofton's system is that all punishment should Finance and Commerce. be made, as far as possible, reformatory. The great end of improving the character of the convict'should be held steadily in view. The motive force to which he constantly appeals is hope. In order to make the hard labor to which the convict is doomed reformatory as well as pupitive, the prisoner should be. taught to perform it under the stimulus of a real and tangible advantage to himself. Work, as a rule, is detested by the average gaol-bird. If he can in any way be taught to perform it with less aversion, to regard it as means by which he may secure a gradual relaxation of a severity and a shortened term | Montreal was down to 2091 bid; Merchants of service, there is some reason to hope that he may acquire those habits of industry which | Telegraph to 125. Ontario was steady at 621; are amongst the surest safeguards against temptation.

The mode ir which this principle is carried into practice in Ireland is as follows :- The prison career is divided into three stages. which may be styled the pupitive, the reformatory and the testing stages. The first is the good conduct. Close confinement, coarse picking, continued day after day and month after month, will convince every culprit who retains any of the characteristics of common humanity that the punishment society inflicts upon violators of its laws is no joke. There can be no doub whatever of the sanitary influence of this treatment in breaking down stolidity and making the convict amenable to better influences. Little impression can be made upon the ordinary convict so long as he is in free association with like-minded companions, but the cases are probably rare in which he can undergo months of sclitary confinement without a sonsible softening of the incrustations with which crime and criminal associations have overlaid his better na. ture. The gradual relaxation of the rigors of his confinement as a reward for good conduct even in this stage soon begin to let in the

light of hope upon him. In the second stage, or that of associated labor, the chief feature is that of strict classification. This classification is four-fold, and the promotion from third class to second, from second to first, and from first to exemplary, is determined by a system of marks in which general good conduct, industry and performance of school duties take equal rank.

When the second stage has been satisfactor. ily passed, the prisoners, according to the Irish system, are transferred to an intermedisemi-liberty before passing out in the world again as freemen. Some of the results attained in the Irish Intermediate Prison at Spike Island, as detailed by Dr. Wines, who our nalive town. In conclusion, as you have just bidden adieu remarkable. The pyerage of conduct and in-

FINANCIAL.

TEUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUEBDAY, March. 7, 1882.

Mercantile paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent and loans on stocks are obtainable at 5 to 6 per cent. Bankers' Sterling is quoted at 1094 to 1093, and counter Sterling at 1093 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potasb, 134c to 15c; 1094. Currency drafts on New York were borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crysdrawn at about | prem.

The stock market this a.m., was weaker and Gas broke away & per cent. to 1691 bid. to 132; Commerce to 144, and Montreal City Passenger at 135, and Toronto at 174 bid. Richelieu was 4 higher at 564 bid.

Morning Stock Sales .- 20 Montreal, 2094 40 do 2091; 25 do 2093; 10 do 2091; 25 do 209]; 54 Merchants, 132]; 4 do 132; 50 do 132; 23 Jacques Cartier 115; 150 Comatory and the testing stages. The first is the merce, 144; ; 125 Ontario, 63; 25 do 623; period of solitary confinement. The convict 225 do 623; 8 Eastern Townships 119; 4 do is isolated for a period not exceeding nine 121; 100 Montreal Telegraph, 1253; 125 do months, which may be reduced to eight by 125; 35 do 1251; 25 St. Paul 1111; 25 Richelieu, 567; 100 Gas, 1727; 150 do 172; are and rough, uninteresting work like oakum 25 do 1713; 135 do 1714; 25 do 171; 585 do 1701; 242 do 170; 10 M. B. A. 65.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY BEVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

General traders has not been exactly what might be called busy during the week, but neither has it been dull. It is probable that there would have been a more satisfactory state of affairs to report were it not for the break in the weath and the consequent impassable roads. A very considerable exhaustion in the volume of business is expected on all hands shortly. Elemittances during the week were satisfactory for the season.

Day Goops .- The dry goods trade has been one of the dullest, there being scarcely any buyers in the city during the week. Several of our leading houses have, however, received communications from some large Western merchants intimating their intention of visiting the city on business next week. Prices are unchanged and a great difficulty continues to be experienced by merchants in filling their customers' orders for Canadian cottons, as manufacturers, although running to their utmost capacity, are nothing like able to fill the requirements of the trade. Nearly all of the travellers have returned from their spring trips,

Boots and SHORS .- The peculiarly brisk demaand which has prevailed all spring shows no signs of shating, and manufacturers are simply overwhelmed with orders. Prices are without change and remittances continue satisfactory. We quote:

spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per | \$5 to \$5.50 per box. 100 Ibs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, 4 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails :-Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.20 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.45 per keg; 3 d, Hot Out, do, \$4 20 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.70 per keg ; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 20; 3 d, Cold Cut,

Canada Pattern, \$3.70.

DEUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The price o quinine is lower, owing to the abolition of the duty. Opium is firm. The heavy chemi-cal trade is very quiet. We quote bl-carb soda \$3,12½ to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crys-tals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.30 to 2.40; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.35 to \$1.50; alum, \$1.80 to \$1.90; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 54c to

7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.75 to \$2.90; morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to 10; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75.

FISH.-The trade continues busy, and the supply if gradually becoming cleared out with the progress of Lent. Large quantities of Labrador herrings have been purchased here for shipment to the Western States. The market is getting rapidly cleared of lake figh. We quote:-Labrador herrings at \$6 50; North Shore Salmon, \$21 50, \$20 00 and \$19 50, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon \$16.75; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.71 per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brls, \$3.25 dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6.00 to \$8.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon tront, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

LEATHER.-There is but a little demand from manufacturers, and prices and everything else in connection with the market are unchanged. We quote :---Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 24c to 25c; No 2, B A, 23c to 25c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 222c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c splits, large, 230 to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; caliskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14e to 16c ; pebble, 121c to 151c ; rough,

26c to 28c. FURS .- The have been but few offerings of raw fure on the market, and the demand has scarcely attained proportions. We quote :---Muskrat, 10c to 12c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to 1 25; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 1 55; otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk,

60c to 75c. Ous.-Market quiet. Steam refined oil is

cia oranges, S7.50 per case;

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but ter, per 1b, 25c to 40c; tub butter, per 1b, 18c to 23c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 30c to 35c; packed, 18c to 22c.

POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per lb., 11c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c.

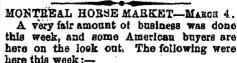
MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 12c to 13c mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c lamb, hindquarters, loc; veal, per lb., 8c to 15c; pork, per 1b, 12c; hams, per 1b, 14c to 15c; lard per 1b, 13c to 15c; sausages, per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 50 to \$9. Fiss.-Lake trout, per lb., 12jc to 14c

smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c to 12c; halibut, per 1b, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per 1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 121c to 15c; tommy cods, 25c to 30c per peck.

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

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .--- MARCH 6.

The Viger market this morning was the dullest of the season, and the supply consisted of only 100 head of cattle, none of which were much above the average, a score or so of calves and a solitary spring lamb. This discrepancy in the supply was probably the result of the bad roads, it being next to impossible for cattle to travel through the country, owing to snow and slush. All of the cattle, with the exception of a few job lots offered by the dealers. were placed on the maket by farmers from the adjacent country districts. The demand was fairly good for Lent, and all of the best stock offered was soon cleared out at high prices. Beeves, when sold by the pound, reached from to to 610 as to quality. A couple of fat bulls, sold by the head, realized \$110 each. A drove of half a dozen fat cows and helfers were purchased for \$80 per head, and a few middling steers realized as much as \$80 to \$95 per head. Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each and \$6 was given for the spring lamb.



John Dumas, Ware, Mass; J H White, Sydney; T P Jewell, Sydney, N Y; Charles Bachelder, Northampton, N H; A M McBean, Lawrence, Mass; Esobback & Weand, Potts town, Penn; John G Fisher, Reading, Mass; E Potter, Cheran Springs, N Y; B C Roberts Abercorn, Mich; Thos Alden, Boston; John G Shield, St Albans ; B S Faller, Cambridge, Mass ; J P Douglas, New Bedford ; S Stanley, Fall River, Mass.

The shipments to the States since our last were as follows :- February 27th, 10 horses, \$1,634 96; 8 do; \$1,164; 2 do, \$211; 1 do \$110; 8 do, \$968; 8 do, \$787.50; 2 do, \$230; 5 do, \$492.50; 9 do, \$926; 7 do, \$647; 21 do, \$2,101.50. February 28th, 2 do, \$500; 6 do, \$660; 20 do, \$2,880; 10 do, \$1,012.50 11 do, \$1,235; 11 do, \$1,370; 16 do, \$2,030. remittances continue satisfactory. We quote: steady, cod oil is in a state of complete stag. March let, 8 do, \$815; 20 do, \$1,614; 1 do, Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip nancy and linseed oil shows but little im. \$85. March 2nd, 1 do, \$125. March 3rd,



According to the Witness of yest-rday, one of the oldest Co Operative Stores in England, after struggling on for years, only sells £33 worth of dry goods in three montas. Another one esrecially selected as a specimen of success, sells only £06 in three montas. The fact is thest Co-operative concerns in Britain have swallowed up some hundreds of thousands of pounds of people's hard earnings, which appears to have been soundered through the bad management of officials and directors. Attempts at this sort of retail scheming on this side the water have proved utter failures. The man higherant of builteess principles who says Co-O eration or Limited Likbilities Companies can compete successively and continuously with private en erprise. A comparison of the prices published by Co-Operative Stores along with our regular prices will convince the most scep-ical that we undersell. Some shareholders have brought their books to compare, and have been surprised at the difference in our favor. Business Limited Liabilities concerns in Eng-land are lowked upon with great suspicion. The dividends they pay (when they do pay any) is miserably small, and they are getting smaller every year. WANNING 1-Let it be remembered that

every year. WARNING I-Let it be remembered that when people write up or talk up associations or enterprises they are generally after your money.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS!

If the long letter advertisement in yesterdays Witness from the Co-Operative Store is not p di for, then the Witness proprietor is wonderiully kind to that Association. The Herald is just as kind as if it does that

P.S.—It is no use, gentlemen. All the news-papers in Canada cannot make a thing succeed that lacks the essential elements of success.

ACE CURTAINS!

Those in need of Lace Curlains for the spring will do well to call at S. CARSLEY'S.

A fine assortment of Lace Curtains, in all lengths, and at all prices, at S. CARSLEY'S.

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