

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

The True Faith

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1882.

PRICE

Canadian Missionaries and Mr. Parkman.

A LECTURE BY FATHER RYAN, S.J.

The Reverend Father Ryan, of the Jesuits, 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:—

Ladies 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 Missionaries 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 in Canada. He is an American gentleman, 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 of 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 from one apartment 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 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 Hercules, clad in the lion's skin, with the club 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 emblemmant, the feet of alabaster tables fell away into lions' paws; lions' faces grined 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 splendour it contained. In reply the lion did full justice to the riches of the owner and the skill of the artist, but he added "I lions would have cared better had lions been the artists."

The application of the parable to our present purpose is not very difficult. Mr. Parkman is the man, the lion is the Catholic missionary in Canada. I do not know if Mr. Parkman thought of our story when writing his history, but certainly does say more than once that the missionaries were "lions in courage and deeds of noble daring; but, whether to show his own superior power, or to display every skill, he is not without finding fault with the lion to please his Sampson, holding him by the beard and throttling him like David or like Hercules, club in hand, leading him out for 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 card, if Mr. Parkman is a Jesuit. There are different kinds of Jesuits: there is the Jesuit of fiction and the Jesuit of fact; the Jesuit of romance and the Jesuit of reality; the Jesuit of Parliaments, platforms and periodicals, and the Jesuit who is recognized as a Religious by the Catholic Church, who, for the greater glory of God, devotes his life to his own salvation and perfection, and to the salvation and perfection of his neighbor. Who is ever ready to leave home and country and friends, and to go to any part of the world, whether the order of obedience may send him, where the greater glory of God may demand his services.

Mr. Parkman devotes a volume to "The Jesuits in North America." But Jesuits are not the only American missionaries of whom Mr. Parkman writes. He also devotes some chapters to "Missions and Monks," and gives us the history of three Religions in Canada—Monks, Nuns and Jesuits. Mr. Parkman is a careful, conscientious and truthful historian in his investigation and narration of historical facts. He has consulted the best authorities, has collected his materials with much labor and care, and has given us the result of his patient research in several very instructive and interesting volumes. But we think it was most unfortunate that

Mr. P. was not content with narrating historical facts, and if he thought it necessary to give his opinion, we are sorry he did not use the same care in correcting his opinions as he did in collecting his facts. I do not intend to question his facts; but I do mean to question, examine and refute 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 corresponds 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 facts; then his opinions about Monks, Nuns, and Jesuits in Canada, 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 Friars 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 priests 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 sandals, more than an inch thick. Their first care was to choose a site for their convent. The first Mass ever said in Canada, Dolbeau was the officiating priest; all New France knelt on the bare earth around him and cannon from the ship and the ramparts hailed the majestic rite; then in imitation of the Apostles they took counsel together and assigned to each his province in the vast field of their mission: to Caron the Hurons, and to Dolbeau the Montagnais, while Jamot and Du Plessis 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 returned to Quebec, only to set out again with opening spring on an extensive tour that brought him to the Equimaux. 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 Montreal and went up the Ottawa Valley towards the Huron country, Caron accompanied them. He himself tells us of this journey. (Read 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 made his altar. Before this altar he stood in his priestly vestments on the 13th August, behind him his little band of Christians—the twelve Frenchmen who had attended him and the two who had followed Champlain. The Host was raised aloft, the worshippers knelt, and their voices joined in the hymn of praise *Tu Deus Laudamus*, and then a volley of their guns proclaimed the triumph of the Faith to the *Otties, Manitous*, and all the brood of anomalous devils who had reigned with undisputed sway in these wild realms of darkness. The brave Friar, a true soldier of the Church, had led her forlorn hope into the fastnesses of hell; and now, with contented heart, he might depart in peace, for he had said the first Mass in the country of the Hurons."

These are facts; they are truly and eloquently told, and we thank Mr. Parkman for the telling. But now let us hear his opinion. We would like to know what manner of man was this brave Friar; how this "true soldier of the Church" was formed, and what motive prompted him to lead "the forlorn hope into the fastnesses of hell." Mr. Parkman will tell us that brave Friar was a Franciscan, that he was formed in the school of St. Francis, and who and what was St. Francis? "He was a saint, hero or madman," says Mr. Parkman, according to the point of view from which he is regarded." Our author is clearly inclined to consider him at least a madman, for here is what he says of the saint: "He was very young when dreams and visions began to reveal to him his vocation and kindle his high-wrought nature to sevenfold heat. Self-respect, natural affection, decency, became in his eyes but stumbling blocks and snares. He robbed his father, to build a church, and, like so many Roman Catholic saints, compounded faith with humility. He vowed perpetual poverty and perpetual beggary, and in token of his renunciation of the world, stripped himself before the Bishop of

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

London, Feb. 28.—In the House of Commons, the Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring void the election of Michael Davitt, returned for Meath.

Mr. Cowan (Radical) 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 void 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. Calne 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 of Trade should order the survey of any similar 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 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. Gladstone's resolution relative to the House of Lords Committee of Inquiry. He criticized 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. Meanwhile 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. Huxley favored the inquiry into the working of the Act. Mr. Porter (Liberal) said the action of the House of Lords was merely for the purpose of laying the foundation for a demand for compensation.

Mr. William V. Harcourt stated that the man who shot at the Queen this afternoon was a clerk by occupation, and a native of 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 Coercion Act existed against Arthur O'Connor, Home Rule member for Queen's County. 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 refused to grant such immunity or give any further information. Mr. O'Connor withdrew the motion, saying 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, 55 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 merely among those who committed the outrage, 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. Majoribanks (Liberal) moved an amendment in favor of legislation permitting affirmation.

Mr. Leabougher promised, on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh, that if Mr. Majoribanks'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 in the best means of relieving the House from an increasingly painful position. Mr. Majoribanks's amendment was rejected by 257 against 242. Sir S. Northcote's motion was carried without division.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving an address to the Queen relative to the attempted assassination, 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 notoriety in intellect of the narrowest kind. The motion for the address was carried unanimously. The House of Lords also adopted the address to the Queen, congratulating her on her escape.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

London, March 6.—It is stated that in order to prevent the perpetuation of divisions in the Irish Parliamentary party and the lax attendance of its members, it is proposed to elect each member elected next election £300 per session and contribute £300 towards the expenses of each contested election. The Franchise expect to return 70 members at

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

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

LAND LEAGUE HUNT IN THE CLONAKILTY DISTRICT.

On Sunday notices were posted on the gates of Darragh Chapel, a few miles from Clonsilla, announcing a Land League Hunt to come off, and requesting all persons to assemble after Mass at Ashgrove. 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, having a few dogs, and sounding horns, courting through an extensive tract of country, through Ashgrove, Darragh, Kilvarragh, Castlevew, Carbu, 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 proceedings.

Attempted Assassination of Queen Victoria.

THE PRISONER BEFORE THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.—DOUBTS OF HIS SANITY NOW ENTERTAINED.—CONGRATULATIONS FROM HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

London, March 3.—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 Castle, she was fired at by a man in the crowd, happily without harmful result. The Queen had been in London holding a drawing-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 hats raised were heartily cheering her as she crossed the crimson carpeted platform from the royal carriage. She had first entered the carriage, and the aged John Brown 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 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 coachman 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 "lynch 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 at 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 the worse."

McLean said he would not have done what he did had he not been hungry. It appears, however, that he took a hearty meal at a Windsor coffee house shortly before the attempt.

The Pope telegraphed regret at the attempt upon the Queen and congratulations upon her escape. MacLean says he is 27 years old. He states he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors pronounce him sane. The revolver is a six-chambered Colt's, American make. Two chambers were loaded and two had been recently discharged. Fourteen ball-cartridges were found on the prisoner. The Cabinet sent a despatch to Windsor, expressing gratification 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 passed at various meetings to-night here and in the provinces, including a meeting of Irishmen.

The Czar, Empress of Austria, and the Emperor William telegraphed messages of sympathy.

London, March 3.—The Times says: "It is no more can be said for McLean, the would-be assassin of the Queen, than could be said for Giltan, the assassin of Garfield, or Leifroy, murderer of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment."

Minister Lowell tendered to the Queen the congratulatory of the American nation on her escape. Telegrams expressing similar sentiments were arriving at Windsor throughout the night.

London, March 3.—McLean has been removed to Reading Jail. It is stated that the certificates of the eminent physicians, Mandley and Goderich, assert mental aberration in the prisoner of long standing.

IRELAND

The Land War.

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.

DUBLIN, 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 information in regard to the crime. Any one not the actual murderer, giving information will receive free pardon.

London, March 1.—Mr. Redmond, M.P. 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 Custom 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, \$161,898.08. The sums reported as sent direct from the date of the Buffalo Convention to October 10, 1881, were \$24,325.74; reported from the Monroe County League, through Dr. Casey, of Rochester County, N. Y., \$4,500, the grand total being \$201,233.52.

London, March 1.—The Commission of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act have invited Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, to 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.

Limerick, March 4.—It is rumored that martial law will be proclaimed in the County Clare.

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 Birdsell, member of the committee appointed by the Chicago convention, suggesting 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 committee of the Chicago convention, to whom the fullest satisfaction as to every detail of expenditure will be given. Egan says details could not be published without giving information to the enemy which they would use to the detriment of the League movement. So the present League has received from all sources in America, including £1,000 from Canada, £106,000. This is independent of nearly £60,000 contributed through the League to the relief of distress in Ireland in 1880. Notwithstanding the heavy outlays of the past eight months the reserve fund is about £57,500. Egan concludes as follows:—"I take the opportunity of conveying through your committee to the various Irish national organizations of America, the grateful thanks of the League Executive at home for the splendid and unparalleled manner in which they sustained the movement throughout a long struggle—a struggle which we hope before long will be crowned not only by a satisfactory settlement of the land question, but by the achievement of national independence for our long oppressed country."

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 Kilmalham gaol.

The *Gazette* offers a reward of £1,000 for information leading to the discovery of the murderer of a constable named Kavanaugh at Letterfrack, County Galway.

Limerick, March 6.—It is stated that on many estates money for payment of rents has been lodged in the bank to the joint credit of the landlord and tenant, the latter binding himself to give his signature for withdrawal of the money, the moment the suspects are released.

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

Mr. John Kilroy, an old resident of Osogood, Que., died at that place on March 4, aged 93.

AND ABILITY. advertised in all the religious, are having a supplanting all other...

THE BI-METALLIC QUESTION. At the banquet given this evening in honor of Mr. Walker, United States Consul-General at Paris...

WORSE THAN WAR. The throat has destroyed more lives than the sword, by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking...

THE ANDRE MONUMENT. The New York Sun says in relation to the defacement of Major Andre's monument:— To mutilate or deface a monument is an offence against the laws of this State...

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year...

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...

The Taux Writress is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to its subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy...

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the Taux Writress for one year. Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers...

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the Taux Writress...

TO HAVE PURE WATER IN THE HOUSE EVERY family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of properly filtered water...

SCIENCE IN PROGRESS. Thousands cured. Catarrh, bronchitis, Asthma and Lung disease by Dr. M. Souville's Spirometer...

Parties subscribing for the Taux Writress between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free...

POST-PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 ORAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

Common Sense in Medicine. (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souville, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer...

REST AND COMFORT TO THE BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA. Has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Stomach, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache...

Of all shares, plough-shares are the most reliable. They always strip something...

FAITH AND ENTHUSIASM

CHAPTER XVII. (Continued) Mine goes without saying, says Olsey, in a resigned tone. The whole country knows it by heart by this time...

"If it is the gown you wore the other night at the Bells, you look very sweet in it," says Clarissa, looking very sweet herself as she utters this comforting speech.

"You are an angel, you know," says Olsey, with a merry little laugh. "You see everybody through rose-colored spectacles:—"

"Never mind; people always meet," says Clarissa, consolingly. "Yes,—at Philippi," returns the irrepressible, and with a faint grimace, she vanishes.

"Neither have I. The gown I speak of was bought for a musical party. It was given to me by my dear mother."

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

"Who was he?" asks Clarissa, interested at once. "A tall thin dark man, in the Guards—the Goldstreams or the Grenadiers, 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."

"Oh, no," says Olsey, with a shrug. "I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

But at least let me introduce you to my friend, Miss Broughton. She is a very nice girl, and I think you will like her. She is a very nice girl, and I think you will like her.

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

Branscombe is at first surprised, then puzzled, then fascinated. Almost any other woman of his acquaintance would have accepted his remark as a challenge...

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

that still lie heavily upon her cheeks, and then moves a little away from him, so as to elude his touch. "I came to see them dancing," she says, at length, with difficulty. "I thought it would be a pretty sight; and it is. I have been so pleased."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

"I do not think I ever enjoyed myself 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."

[Continued from Second Page.]

Dorian, when she had safely passed the spot agreed upon, goes back once more in the direction of the house. He has hardly, however, gone two hundred yards, when the voice of his uncle, Lord Sartoris, calling to him through the gloom, stays his steps, and rouses him from the painful reverie into which he is fast falling.

"One goes out when one ought to be turning in, and one turns in when one ought to be going out. They upset one's whole calculations. When I marry I shall make a point of forgetting that such things be."

"Ber it perfectly," says Dorian, haughtily, drawing up his figure to its fullest height. "I am sorry, my lord, you should think it necessary to remind me of it."

LATEST IRISH NEWS BY MAIL. (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.

Naturalists' Portfolio. ANIMAL LORE.—When pigs carry straw to their sty had weather may be expected; and in an old book entitled the "Curiosities of Nature" (1637, 262), we find the following:

THE MIDNIGHT MASS. BY RICHARD EDWARD FITZGERALD. Of the mission church San Carlos, Bullied by Carmelo's Bay, The midnight mass is said to be the best of all. It is lower the owl finds shelter, In its sanctuaries grows the earth-mound, Basked with the sun's rays, And the dead find rest below.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The following is a fair specimen of a dialogue which frequently takes place in police courts:—Magistrate (to vagrant): "You say you have nowhere to sleep. Did you find any money on him, officer?" Officer: "Not a penny." Magistrate (to vagrant): "Then I fine you 40s."

Charles Bannister, that inveterate punster, coming into a coffee-room one stormy night, said, "He never saw such a wind in his life."

A house painter who is at work on a scaffolding 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 eyelids begin to flutter, when a good Samaritan places a glass of water to his lips.

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.

A LA-DE-DAH YOUNG MAN. A New York letter says:—"A young exquisite, the son of a celebrated rope maker, is exciting much good-natured laughter by his exceeding daintiness and lavish display."

APOLLONIA CURED.—FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Aphonia or Loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of the lining membrane, from cold, or from nervous derangement.

Yours truly, JAMES YELLMAN.

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.

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, Pius IX.

are drawn. There are 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 equal to the demand, and unless some change is effected we shall continue to hear the cry of servant girls wanted. But there is an alternative. Let mothers educate their daughters to kitchen duties as well as piano-tuning, let them instill into their boys the art of cooking into their hands occasionally and take away the novel relating the loves of the two sublime patriots, 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 vice-versa. Long may it continue, and long may the cry of servants wanted be heard in the land; it is a sign of prosperity.

This rumor is revived that it is the intention to pay the members of Parliament of the Irish National party a seasonal 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. F. O'Connor, Sexton, Justin McCarthy, O'Donnell, Sullivan, Healy, and others, who in the long seasonal 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 Irish members receive not a cent. Whatever pecuniary advantages the regular party members derive from their 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 taboed 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 SUBURBAN.

During the past week there were 68 interments in the Roman Catholic, and 24 in the Protestant Cemeteries. Captain Kirwan left Montreal on Thursday last for Winnipeg, where he intends starting 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 Rev. Father Reilly took his departure from this city last week for a permanent residence in Savannah. The Rev. gentleman has found his health to have improved considerably during his sojourn at the Hotel Dieu. 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 the Treasurer since the last statement:—H. Heston, Nebraska, \$50; Richard McShane, \$2; J. Durack, \$3; John McElroy, \$2; B. Emerson, \$2; James McGuire, \$2; Michael Fern, \$2; J. J. Hayes, \$2; J. D. Parcell, \$2; J. J. Curran, \$2; Mrs. McDonrck, \$2; Mrs. Peter McMahon, \$2; Dr. W. Kingston, \$5; John B. Murphy, \$5; Mrs. McDonrck, \$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 Cathedral of Chartres, France, died Monday morning at the Hotel Dieu; he was a member of the Society of Our 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:—Deaconship—Rev. A. LeLong, Paris, France; D. Graton, Montreal; M. Leblanc, Congregation of the Holy Cross. Sub-deaconship—Rev. A. M. Martin, Montreal; Narcisse Gauthier, Montreal; J. B. Roy, S. J. Tonsure and minor orders—J. Sinnet and J. Kely, S. J.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LADIES LAND LEAGUE.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Ladies' Land League in the Weber Hall last week, Miss McDonnell, 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, or if they pay the fine they strengthen the enemy. She spoke of the difficulties under which they held their meetings, but they were persevering and perseverance is sure to win. The lady closed an eloquent address with the recitation of McGee's beautiful poem "The Waters and the Rocks." A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs.

Evans, to which she responded in a pleasing manner. After a few remarks by the President, the meeting adjourned. Twenty-six new members joined.

ST. ANN'S BOYS' 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 yesterday 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, after 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 that cause, and assuring them that the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society would do all in 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 sobriety 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 McKewen, John Rogers, Robert Wiggins, John Collins, James Warren, Michael Meehan, John Coady, Denis Shea, Lawrence McCabe, Thomas Rogers and Michael Doherty. 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 for the new society.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS. The polls closed at five o'clock Wednesday last, with the following result:—

Table with columns: WARD, Beat, Lepre, Majorities, etc. Lists results for various wards including East, Centre, West, St. Ann's, St. Antoine, St. Lawrence, St. Louis, St. James, St. Mary's, etc.

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society held last evening the following resolutions were adopted:—Moved by Mr. P. CARROLL, seconded by EDWARD SCANNAN, and unanimously resolved:—1st. That the Irish people in Canada sympathize with their fellow-countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that they consider that it would be in the interest of the Empire that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, and that the political prisoners should be immediately released. 2nd. That Mr. Costigan, M.P., be requested to move a resolution in the House of Commons to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the people of Canada. 3rd. That the members of Parliament for the constituencies where the Irish societies meet such resolutions, as well as those of the adjoining constituencies, should be requested to support any address to that effect that may be moved by Mr. Costigan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE. 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. Sherry Hunt, and there was a fair attendance of members of the committee. Dr. BUNT 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 sent to send any names of gentlemen whom they wished invited. The various committees reported progress and it was resolved that the members of the Local Committee now in Ottawa be a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Governor-General to invite him to be present at the meetings in August. It was also resolved that the Secretary, Mr. F. W. Hicks, write to Prof. Putnam Permain, Secretary of the Association, inviting him to come to Montreal to meet the Local Committee and consult with them as to the particular arrangements for the meeting. The different committees, and the requirements as regards halls, entertainments, etc. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. W. S. Stirling, cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax since its formation, about thirty years ago, died on March 3rd. He was previously in the service of the Bank of British North America.

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 heroic 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.

In 1637 the Jesuits established a college at Quebec for the education of Indian boys. But the Indian girls needed education and civilization too, for the Indian women was scarcely less 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 maidens their love of ornaments was almost artistic, and their spirit of curiosity was quite heroic. They had actually anticipated our modern apostles of the "aesthetic" 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 purpose of the toilet) their hair. A missionary gives a rather striking instance of Indian female curiosity:—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 as 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 oneself 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 "I will go" must come from Christian fortitude. That spirit cannot be of earth which prompts the "valiant woman" to face 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 Tadoussac on the 15th July, and ascended to Quebec in a small boat, deeply laden with gaited cod fish, on which cooked, 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 were covered with beds and they had no respite from their toll. Then came small-pox carrying death and fear among the neighboring Indians. The labors of the nuns were prodigious in the infected air of their miserable hovels, where sick and dying savages covered the floor. Amid all that is most distressing and most revolting, with little food and less sleep, these women passed the rough beginning of their new life. Page 184:—"But how did these women bear themselves amid tolls so arduous?" asks Mr. Parkman, and he answers by citing a pleasant record of one of this heroic little band of brave women—that fair and delicate girl, Marie de St. Bernard, called in the convent Sister Joseph; and the nuns, describing her, says: "Her disposition is charming; in our time of recreation she makes us cry with laughing; it would be hard to be melancholy when she is near."

Such is Mr. Parkman's general description of the life these devoted, humble, hard-working Religious led in Quebec. He is equally generous and truthful in describing the actions of each. Of Marie de l'Incarnation he says: "She was unrelenting in every practice of humiliation; dressed in mean attire, she did the servants' work, nursed sick beggars, and showed in a rare degree the facilities most useful in the practical affairs of life. Engaged in the duties of Christian charity and the responsibilities of an arduous 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 duties she was loved as a mother by her pupils and dependents."

Of Madam de la Peltrie he says:—"The traditions of the Ursulines are full of the virtues of M. de la Peltrie—her humility, her charity, her penance and her acts of mortification. 'No doubt,' says Mr. Parkman, "with some little allowance these traditions are true."

Such were these two religions, according to historical fact. But what are they according 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 wild and super-abundantly enthusiastic, and in the convent the fair devotee, says the heretic, thirsted for admiration with a restless longing for ecstacy. Now, I know there are incongruities in every character, few are completely perfect. If Mr. Parkman meant to say these religious women had their faults we should not quarrel with him. But when, after 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 a history of Catholic missionaries. Mr. 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 smiles at religious avocations, calls the highest form of prayer mere mental excitement, and spiritual pride in the desire of living for God alone, a longing for ecstacy in the love of divine perfection. Has Mr. Parkman ever meditated on the first and greatest commandment? Does he think the Son of God was

serious when he told the young man to go and sell all he had, &c., or when He said "he that loves father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me." Probably Mr. Parkman would say nous avons change tout cela. We do things differently now, yes, but surely you may think differently without laughing at those who continue to think and do what the Son of God came to think. There is one man that seems to come up to Mr. Parkman's ideal—Marguerite Bourgeois. Her portrait has come down to us, she says, and her face is a mirror of frankness, loyalty and womanly tenderness. Her qualities were those of good sense, conscientiousness and a warm heart. She had known no miracles, ecstasies or trances. Abbe Tallon 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 Malesseuve and the fair form of this gentle nun we find the true heroes of Montreal.

The heretic can appreciate the Sister of Charity because her life and labors are for the most part in material surroundings, relieving the corporal wants of the suffering and the poor. But he sees only the outside of her life, he cannot understand the interior spirit, the soul that sustains life.

Mr. Parkman devotes an entire volume to the history of the Jesuits in North America. It is in this volume especially that the heretic historian exhibits himself as a compound contradiction. I will not give my views about Mr. P.; I will give Mr. Parkman himself. Here is what he says about the Jesuits in general. "Few passages of history are more striking than those which accord the efforts of the early French Jesuits to convert the Indians." (Preface.) The lives of these early Canadian Jesuits attest the earnestness of their faith and the intensity of their zeal; but it was a zeal that 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 subservient to 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 Heron population. Their patience, their kindness, their intrepidity, their manifest disinterestedness, the blamelessness of their lives and the fact which in the utmost fervor of their zeal never failed them, had won the hearts of the wayward savages, and chiefs of distant villages came to urge them to make their abode with them. (p. 70.) Again, "when we see them in the gloomy February of 1637, and in the gloomier months that followed, toiling on foot from one infested town to another (the smallpox was raging every where) wading through the sudden snow till they desisted at length through the storm the clustered dwellings of some backward 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 futility 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 Jesuits 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 fail? A furor intense and unquenchable urged them on to more distant and more deadly ventures. They burned to do, to suffer and to die, and now from out a living martyrdom they turned their heroic gaze towards a horizon dark with perils yet more appalling, and saw in hope the day when they should bear the cross into the blood stained den of the Iroquois. (p. 146.) "Yet while laboring at the work of conversion with an energy never surpassed, gentleness, kindness and patience were the rules of their intercourse" with the Indians. (p. 154.) Such is Mr. Parkman's description of the Jesuits in general. He is more eloquent when he comes to recount the heroic actions of individual missionaries. John de Brebeuf was the Ajax of the Huron mission, its true hero and its greatest martyr. Of the same race as the English Elys of Arundel never had the mailed barons of France confronted a faith so appalling with so prodigious a constancy. (p. 339.) He had a courage unconscious of fear, yet redeemed from rashness by a cool and vigorous judgment. (p. 390.) When he was near death from tortures, the very mention of which makes us shudder, the savages 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. Parkman's eulogies of each of the Jesuit heroes. We shall content ourselves with the mention of two other names, Charles Garnier and Isaac Jogues. Of Garnier, Mr. Parkman says: (p. 40, 5 and 7.) (Read from book, &c. the account of his death, &c.)

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUEBEC, March 3, 1882.

The attempted assassination of Her Britannic Majesty has caused a sensation here, much of it indeed put on. Many individuals are expressing their thankfulness at the narrow escape of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but I am positive the loss of a ten dollar bill would effect them more keenly. Before we had any knowledge of the assassin's name it was most generally put down to some Irishman and no doubt many good-mouthes had already prepared a rope for Parnell and the leaders of the Land League. Loyalty did any nation ever evince greater loyalty to worthless royalty than the foolish people of Ireland? For Charles the First they fought and bled, and sacrificed their lives and property, when the same King was sold by his own countrymen, the Scots, for a few pieces of silver to his British subjects, who very methodically cut off his head. The succeeding generation of Irishmen again took up the sword for James the Second, when the English kicked him out, and the Scots welcomed the murderer of Gloucester to the throne of the Stuarts. Thank God we have grown out of all that foolishness. The British Government has cured us of everything in the shape of loyalty to Kings or Queens and stamped Republicanism on our hearts with a vengeance. With the woman Victoria we sympathize, as every man with a man's heart ought to, and we trust the would-be assassin will meet with the punishment he deserves. With the Queen—bah! Kings and Queens are but 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, hunchbacks, Gladstones and his man Friday, that those who uphold the principles 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 patriotic 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 conscientious party sheets will find our cause is not half so bad as they thought it was.

THE SENECA SYNDICATE GET THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE Q. M. O. & R. RAILROAD.

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 Seneca Syndicate for the same sum of \$4,000,000, with an additional cost of \$98,000 to be expended by the Syndicate for works in Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. The cost of the works to be erected in Quebec will be \$475,000; while \$14,000 will be spent in Three Rivers, and only \$50,000 in Montreal; the remaining \$330,000 will be devoted to the ballasting of the road as far as Quebec, perhaps altogether in the vicinity of the Rock City.

Claremont, the future residence of Prince Leopold, is being thoroughly overhauled, the drainage is to be put in perfect order, and some structural alterations will be made in the interior of the mansion. The fine ballroom, the lawn is being converted into a driving room. This is the chamber in which M. de la Roche was celebrated during the tenure of the French family—Louis Philippe, Queen Marie Amalie, and the Orleans Princes.

In every letter of theirs the motive and the end are evident and the means they used accords the motive and attains the end. The motive was obedience, the means purification and prayer, the end the greater glory of God. The Jesuit is essentially a soldier, a soldier of the two-edged sword, a soldier of the army of whose standard is the cross. Obedience is the soldier's virtue; the virtue that perfects the man and forms the hero and the saint. Frayer and self-abnegation are the Christian soldier's armour, and the banner he bears to victory is illumined by the glory of God. Mr. Parkman undertook to tell us the history of the Jesuits in Canada, the story of their devoted lives, their faults, their follies and their failures. Had the heretic historian confined himself to facts he 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 nothing more than pagan virtues. Rob the Catholic missionary of the supernatural motive, the supernatural means and the supernatural end of his action, and you give us only the man. The man may be brave with the bravery of the savage warrior. The pagan Iroquois could die like a man—it is only the Christian who could die like a martyr. If the heretic's views are true, he is right when he tells us the Jesuits failed—they failed if the end of their mission was to teach the savage to die like a man—they did not fail if they showed by shedding their blood for God and for the salvation of souls that the Catholic missionary's greatest glory is to die a martyr's death. If the Jesuit missionaries in Canada failed, then I say that awful drama that ended on Calvary was the greatest failure the world has ever witnessed. The heretic who begins by laughing, with Parkman, at the supernatural life of the Catholic missionary, may end with Straus and Renan by laughing at the divine life of Him whom the Catholic missionary adores as God.

But I had better come to an end or I shall make my subject too sacred for a lecture. I might have said some hard things about our "heretic" historian; 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 of telling him his opinion is wrong. In conclusion I would give Mr. Parkman, and those who think as he does about Jesuits, this piece of advice: Go as soon as you can to a Jesuit college; talk to some live Jesuit; get that remarkable book called the Exercises of St. Ignatius; don't be content with 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 end 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.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The wild horses 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 carriage, 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 earl, 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 widely circulated in society, says the London World, that an heir to the earldom is expected.

Mme. de Bulo see Bonaparte-Wyse, better known as Mme. Batazzi, 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 design. The Chicago & Western Indiana Railway 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 gypsy at Pan this winter has been almost unexampled—hunting, lawn tennis, cricket, polo, balls, concerts, bazars, 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 fire, 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 dispute on business they had on Austin avenue yesterday. "No, Colonel, 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 chromo to any other man who will say he believes me when I say you never lie," was the response. "Well, I'm glad you took it back," replied the other party, as they shook.—Texas Siftings.

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 capital 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 enterprises.

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 Crown 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 cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, with 53. Next on the list come General Count Puckler, the Emperor's chamberlain, with 49, Prince Bismarck with 44, and Count Moltke, with 43. Prince Albrecht of Prussia is the possessor of 35, and Field Marshal Count Manteuffel and Gen. Blumenthal can boast 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 severe provisions, 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 Sunday travel, and permit concerts after sunset.

Statistics of receipts 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 1879, the year of the exhibition, they were \$6,131,800. Of well-known theatres, the following are the returns: Opera, \$617,588; Theatre Francaise, \$617,488; Chatelet, \$318,304; Opera Comique, \$279,392; Hippodrome, \$340,360; Porte St. Martin, \$327,548; Varietes, \$324,121; Vaudeville, \$160,072; Gaites, Palais Royal, Folies Dramatiques, and Nouveantes, \$140,000 each; Gymnase, \$118,000; Odeon, \$134,682; Chateau d'Eau, \$61,682; Bouffes, \$70,292; Nations, \$64,988. Then follow the Cluny, Gaiety, Belleville, Batignolles Grenelle, Gobelins, and Montmartre Theatres with upward of \$50,000 each, and lastly theatres with receipts less than \$20,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

New York, March 2.—The British barque "William J. Stairs," 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. Roy and others, of Hallowell, N. S., and was partly insured. The crew, with the exception of Joseph Dickson, the cabin boy, was saved by Life-Saving Station No. 8, at Green Pond. The crew were landed one at a time in the breeches buoy. The men were almost naked, 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 fed and clothed at the life-saving station.

Two blood cannot properly perform its functions 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. Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla meets this want perfectly, and its 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 nutriment, and increases their power to sustain and nourish the body. In renovating the blood it clears and quickens the intellect, and thus gives to both mind and body the power of long sustained, arduous and successful effort.—Coring, N. Y. Journal.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade—Bala-klava, Oct. 25, 1854.

By Cable to the Independent. The charge of the gallant Three Hundred—the Heavy Brigade—Down the hill towards the hill thousands of Russians...

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge, and the might of the right! Down the hill slowly thousands of Russians...

Well like a cannon-shot, Burst, like a thunderbolt, Crashed like a hurricane...

Whirling their sabres in circles of light, And some of us, all in a maze, Who were held for a while from the fight...

But they rode, like victors and lords, Through the forest and sword; In the heart of the Russian border...

And the Russians surged, and wavered and reeled Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the fold...

CORRESPONDENCE.

EMPLOYMENT IN WINTER.

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness. Sir,—The strength of a nation is in the multitude of its people, a fact which our law makers recognize in the fact that our strenuous efforts...

To remedy this evil I would respectfully suggest to the Montreal City Fathers the expediency of spending during the slack season a few thousand dollars in the getting ready of road-making material...

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...

The Flemish farmer scrupulously collects every atom of sewage from the towns; he guards his manure like a treasure...

A new use for sorghum seed has been discovered. Glucose can be prepared from it as well as from corn...

The value of all manufactured fertilizers depends upon their solubility, and these should be appreciated by the grower...

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 suicide by shooting herself through the brain with a revolver...

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Asst. General Supt. Third Division Mailing and Districting Dept., New York Post Office, in writing concerning St. Jacobs Oil, says: The reports from the several superintendents and clerks who have used the Oil agree in praising it highly...

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

LONDON, March 2.—A deputation, representing thousands of unemployed persons in London, waited on the Lord Mayor to ask advice 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 francs, for the maintenance of the Russian army of occupation. The Porte contends that the signature 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 Russo-Jewish committee's statement confirms the report of our pages on Jews in Russia, including many cases of murder and rape which the British Consul reports discredited. The committee's statement is founded on letters from prominent persons of the Jewish community and personal evidence of refugees.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF—THE CONDEMNED Nihilists.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—The Emperor has abandoned the idea of receiving General Skobelev, 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 Skobelev repudiates General Skobelev entirely after his St. Petersburg speech. Gen. Skobelev 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, I 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-Jay at Gatchina that the too impetuous young General shall be kept as much as possible in the back ground. Gen. Skobelev arrived at Warsaw last evening. General Ignatieff was called to Gatchina to-day to discuss the question whether effect should or should not be given to the sentences of death passed on the ten Nihilists; three, as already telegraphed, will escape the hangman; the remainder seem doomed, though General Ignatieff is credited with a wish to save them. The executions, however, will not take place for nearly a fortnight, contrary to the usual custom. The definitive sentences will not be read over to the condemned prisoners till the 9th

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION.

SIXTEEN YOUNG LADIES ENTER THE ORDER OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME—MRS. FABRE REVIEWS THEIR ACT OF CONSECRATION—BEAUTIFUL AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

THE Nihilist TRIALS.

St. Petersburg, 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 accusation of two Nihilists resumed his sittings at a quarter past 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 aide-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 days of proceedings, counsel and accused, of course, not included. Among them were Prince Skowkof, 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 Merkonoff, the informer, who had denounced Emilianoff and struck him in the face. Terentief'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 Judges as the Senate is the Supreme Court. They will, however, be submitted to General Ignatieff 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 yeast germ 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 stoned with any other bread indeed, a sensitive stomach will frequently digest it when it will digest no other article of food. Hence toast, which is in such general use as a diet for invalids, 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 bread and melting but 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 toast. 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 to make toast, and the lecturer endorsed the statement so far as to assert that had toast been the rule, good toast the exception. In making toast, three directions should be observed: Cut the bread, which should be somewhat stale, in even slices, about half an inch in thickness. If the bread is fresh, slightly dry them. Hold each slice a sufficient distance from the fire, which should be of clear, bright coal, to keep it from burning, and let it brown evenly. For this purpose a wire-broiler 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 tempt the appetite of the invalid or epicure. And the very best individual may indulge occasionally with impunity in a broiled quail or Boston stew, served on toast after this method, without the least fear of future regret or discomfort."

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.

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

BURNS AND SCALDS.

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

RESTORED TO COMPLETE HEALTH.

FROM ONA'S. E. FABRE, of Brooks, Mo. "From early youth I was in feeble health, 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 Diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless; so that I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PARUVIAN SYRUP, I gave it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PARUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too strongly in its praise. I have several times recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results." Sold by all druggists.

CHILDHOOD.

Half a primal hour of life, thou dost bear Full many a flower of hope and joy! In thy bright land reigns ever golden 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; These nature, queenly rules in bud and flower, O'er reigns o'er all; shines there the sun of 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. O'er thy fair land, O childhood! but alas! Down in the valley of the future lie: Sad pain and care like storm-clouds threatening still To burst upon the horizon serene. That bounds thy fair domain—Oh! tempt not man, The little children from their earthly Eden, To stray along the thorny path of life; Give them not the thoughts of men to brood on, Oh! all too soon they must for ever leave The sylvan glades of childhood's happy land. J. W. W. MONTREAL, February 10th, 1882.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

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

The one hundredth 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 herself from choice, but because she wore her slender 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, Copenhagen, 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 10,572,000,000, or six copies to each individual living.

In a trial before a Justice at Dodge City, Kansas, a witness who was being bullied 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.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY GUARANTEED. VANUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O. 30 G

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1850. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY GUARANTEED. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y. 30 G

Fire-Proof SAFES. GOLDIE & McCULLOUGH, FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES AND VAULTS. Awarded First Prize at Toronto Exhibition. WAREHOUSES AT MONTREAL, No 31 BONAVENTURE STREET, ALFRED BENN, Manager.

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

N. H. DOWNS' Vegetable Balsamic ELIXIR. This valuable medicine is purely vegetable, and is the result of many years' close study, to discover the cause, the symptoms and the cure—viz.: Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of irritation of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably proved, curing the most incurable cases.

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Influenza, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, and every species of irritation of the Chest and Lungs. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably proved, curing the most incurable cases.

These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic 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 sell it, 25c.

OHLEBLAINS. These troublesome complaints may be speedily cured by Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rheumatic 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 sell it, 25c.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

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 consecration was recently solemnized, leaving the famous Sixtine Chapel to become a monument of religious art.

Archbishop Taschereau held the following ordinations Saturday morning, March 4th, at the Esplanade, Quebec.—Subdeacon, Rev. Daniel Morley, of the Apostolic vicariate of Nebraska; Deacons, Rev. A. Scott, A. Tatu, C. Leclerc, M. Fillon, J. Yalton, E. Maguire, A. Lefranc, A. Maroband, E. Gouin, G. Bonlay Gouin, of the Archdiocese of Quebec. On the following day Beva, A. Tatu and C. Leclerc were ordained priests.

CANADIAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

A PAPAL DELEGATE FOR CANADA. Le Courier de Montreuil says that a letter has just been received from Mgr. Ladefche, Bishop of Trois-Rivieres, who is at present in Rome, 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. Ladefche 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. Dumesnil, who is held in high esteem by the Cardinals, is acting in concert with Mgr. Ladefche. His Holiness has granted their Lordships several private audiences, and has treated them with the greatest favor. Mgr. Ladefche expresses his determination not to leave the Eternal City before he has obtained the decision of His Holiness 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 results in Italy. As to the rumors about the dismissal and condemnation of Mgr. Ladefche, set afloat by a certain evening journal of Montreal, Le Courier says that it is authorized to deny them as premature and devoid even of likelihood.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH OF QUEBEC.

The annual statement of the Trustees of this church 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 unforeseen 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 management 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. \$33,191.01

And is to-day, forty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and nineteen cents. 46,434.19

Showing an increase of thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents. 13,242.28

But, against this, must be offset the amount paid for church improvements, organ, new cemetery, &c., about fifty-two thousand dollars. 52,000.00

Showing a balance in your favor, by increased value of assets, of thirty-eight thousand seven hundred 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 upon you.

The whole respectfully submitted. R. ALBYN, T. J. MOLONY, JAS. SHERA, JAS. VELDON, Trustees.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

We take the following from the Trent Valley Advocate:—On Saturday 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 hostess, that the evening of the presentation shall ever be remembered with pleasure.

To Mrs. D. Kinsella, Organist of the Church of St. Peter's in Chains, Trenton.

It is with feelings of pleasure we approach you this evening, to express to you our heartfelt 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 reciprocated, 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 lady; as a token of affection from a congregation, justly proud of your ability as an organist; as an undying proof of the high place you hold in the esteem of the Catholics of your native town.

In conclusion, as you have just bidden adieu to single life, we hope that your life's path may be strewn with roses, and that the thorn

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 cheerfulness and fidelity in His service here below.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, Mr. F. J. McGUIRE, Miss BARRABEE, Mr. J. W. NOLTY, Miss K. WHITE, Mr. C. F. PELLETIER, Miss E. SUMMERS, Mr. J. McDONALD, Miss J. R. O'DWYER, Mr. T. McCABE, Miss J. D. MACGAY, Mr. P. KENNEDY, Miss F. TULLY, Mr. T. A. O'ROURKE, Miss J. ROBERTSON.

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 feel certain, a labor of love, undertaken without the hope of any reward, save the knowledge of doing her duty towards God. Your generous manner, then, of showing your appreciation 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 ever be treasured as a cherished memento of the kindness and good will of the congregation of St. Peter's in Chains.

Excellent reasons exist why Dr. THOMAS' EUCORIC 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 applied outwardly.

OBITUARY.

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

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

Hesey Helfman died in the fortress of St. Petersburg several days ago of an illness contracted during her sojourn in Quebec.

Joe Banks, the well-known Toronto comedian, died at Jacksonville, Florida, on Monday, February 20th. His remains are en route for 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 of 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 paralysis and fell prostrate and powerless. He suffered no pain and was quite conscious, but was unable to move. Medical attendance was at once summoned, but the unfortunate man died during the day.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mr. J. G. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries for Canada, in his report for the year ending 30th June, 1881, strongly recommends the adoption, in a modified form, of the Irish Crofton system of management and discipline. A fundamental principle of Sir Walter Crofton's system is that all punishment should 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 punitive, 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 goal-bird. If he can in any way be taught to perform it with less aversion, to regard it as a means by which he may secure a gradual relaxation of a severity and a shortened term of service, there is some reason to hope that he may acquire those habits of industry which are amongst the surest safeguards against temptation.

The mode in 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 punitive, the reformatory and the testing stages. The first is the period of solitary confinement. The convict is isolated for a period not exceeding nine months, which may be reduced to eight by good conduct. Close confinement, coarse and rough, uninteresting work like oakum 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 of solitary confinement is not a mere infliction of pain, but a means of reformation.

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 satisfactorily passed, the prisoner, according to the Irish system, is transferred to an intermediate class, where the convicts enjoy a state of semi-liberty before passing on 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 made a careful and personal inspection, are remarkable. The average of conduct and industry are pronounced by Captain Barlow, the Director, after twenty-six years of experi-

ence, as equaling and even exceeding those of ordinary laborers in similar positions of temptation. But as this third stage is admittedly impracticable in Canada as presented, it need not now be further considered.

For the introduction of the solitary confinement and associated labor stages, with their appropriate punishments and rewards, which Mr. Moylan strongly recommends, either a new prison or a remodeling of the old one at Kingston, is necessary. There are, we know, many who are inclined to look cynically upon the professions of reformation of the typical goal-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 any rate the thing is worth a trial, even at 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 certain degree 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 spurns.—Boston Transcript.

One of the legends upon the wall of the room in which the Wisconsin Dairyman 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 with a 'teat-teat'?"—Philadelphia News.

The convict camps of Kentucky have been described as places 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, inefficient food, scant clothing, and entire absence of medical attention. Suicides have been common among the prisoners, and deliberate murders by the keeper, under the plea of enforcing discipline, have come to light. In a coal-mining camp, when the men protested against going into a dangerous tunnel, the keeper drove them in at the mouth of a cocked revolver. Three hours afterward a fall of earth killed eleven of them. The last and the thirteenth have been in use.

DIED.

MCKILLIP.—At Glenneville, County of Glengary, on Sunday the 28th ult., Mary Elizabeth McKillop, aged 29 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. 30 2

Not a HALFWAY CASE, but a positive, permanent relief, soon experienced, follows the use of Thomas' Eucoric Oil 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 every case proves itself worthy of the general confidence reposed in it. The ingredients which compose it are the purest and most effective medicinal oils; no alcohol impairs its strength by causing evaporation, and it can be used as an outward application or an internal medicine. No lotion or ointment 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 NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUST WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, 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 109 1/2 to 109 3/4, and counter Sterling at 109 1/2 to 109 3/4. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at about 1/2 per cent.

The stock market this a.m. was weaker and Gas broke away 1/2 per cent to 169 1/2. Montreal was down to 209 1/2; Merchants to 132 1/2; Commerce to 144, and Montreal Telegraph to 125. Ontario was steady at 62 1/2; City Passenger at 135, and Toronto at 174 1/2. Richelieu was 1/2 higher at 56 1/2.

Morning Stock Sales.—20 Montreal, 209 1/2; 40 do 209 1/2; 25 do 209 1/2; 10 do 209 1/2; 25 do 209 1/2; 64 Merchants, 132 1/2; 4 do 132 1/2; 23 Jacques Cartier 115; 150 Commerce, 144 1/2; 125 Ontario, 63; 25 do 62 1/2; 225 do 62 1/2; 8 Eastern Townships 119; 4 do 121; 100 Montreal Telegraph, 125 1/2; 125 do 125; 35 do 125 1/2; 25 St. Paul 11 1/2; 25 Richelieu, 56 1/2; 100 Gas, 174 1/2; 150 do 174 1/2; 25 do 174 1/2; 135 do 174 1/2; 25 do 171 1/2; 585 do 170 1/2; 242 do 170 1/2; 10 M. B. A. 65.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—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 wheat and the consequent impasse in the volume of business is expected on all hands shortly. Remittances during the week were satisfactory for the season.

Dry Goods.—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 Shoes.—The peculiarly brisk demand which has prevailed all spring shows no signs of abating, and manufacturers are simply overwhelmed with orders. Prices are without change and remittances continue satisfactory. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1.60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$3.50 to 3.25; men's calf boots, \$3 to

3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; men's split do, \$1.10 to \$1.15; men's buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1.75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1.35 to 1.75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2.10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.10; do prunella balmorals, \$1.00 to \$1.50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 60; do cong. balmorals, 60 to \$1.25; do bookish balmorals, 60 to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1.10; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 60c to 75c; infants' clogs, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50.

GROCERIES.—There has been quite a brisk enquiry for sugars during the week, but there has been but a few paltry transactions in tea. The fruit and spice markets are quite quiet. Values are without change although a rise is imminent. We quote: Tea—Japan, common, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 29c to 37c; fine o' choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35c; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 28c to 31c; thirds, 20c to 35c; fourths, 20c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; T'wankey, common to good, 29c to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 55c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium 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 9 1/2c; Yellow refined, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; Barbadoes, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; Cuba, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. Syrup and Molasses.—Light, 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 64c. Molasses—Barbadoes, 52c to 57c to 57c; Trinidad, 48c to 60c. 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 herring, 35c to 40c. Coffee—Mocho, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 21c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracabo, 16c to 23c; Jamaica, 17c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 14c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 40c; Jamaica ginger, lb, 20c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Coochin 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 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; currants, 6 1/2c to 7c; 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 14 1/2c; filberts, 10c to 10 1/2c; figs, 10c to 15c.

Hardware 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. We quote as follows:—Slamens, \$24.00 to \$25.00; Gartsberrie, \$26 to \$27; Sumnerlee, \$26 to 27; Langloan, \$26 to \$27; Eglington, \$23.50 to \$24.50; Cambro, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs \$20 to \$23.50; Canada plates, per box \$23 to \$35; other brands, \$35 to \$45; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$5 00 Coke, I C, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized, sheets, No. 28, best, \$1 50 to \$1 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron, per lb, 12c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 12c; do spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to 4; Tire, \$3 25 to \$3 60; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Oil chain, 3/4 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per lb, \$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, \$3.70 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 Cut, do, \$4.20 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.70 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.70; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.70.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The price of quinine is lower, owing to the abolition of the duty. Opium is firm. The heavy chemical trade is very quiet. We quote bicarb soda \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 13c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tartar crystals, 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; coppers, 100 lbs, 90c to \$1; four sulphur, \$4.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, 1.10c to 1.25c; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 6 1/2c to 7c; whitening, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.75 to \$2.90; morphia, \$3.60 to \$3.90; castor oil, 10c to 10 1/2c; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75.

FISH.—The trade continues busy, and the supply is 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 fish. 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 \$5.75 per brl; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 1 half-brl, \$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 \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$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. 3, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 26c to 30c; split, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 24 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15c; rough, 28c to 29c.

FURS.—There have been but few offerings of raw furs on the market, and the demand has scarcely attained proportions. We quote:—Muskrat, 10c to 12c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$6 to 8 00; bear, per lb, \$3 to 4 00; 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 25; otter, \$3 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 60c to 75c.

ONS.—Market quiet. Steam refined oil is steady, cod oil is in a state of complete stagnancy and linseed oil shows but little improvement. We quote Newfoundland cod

oil, 54c to 57c; steam refined seal, 57c to 62c; linseed oil, 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:—Grossy Cape, 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A, super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to 30c.

HAMS.—The market was fairly busy during the week. We quote:—\$8.37 and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calfskins, 12c lb; sheep-skins, \$1.20 to 1.35.

PATRONAGE.—Market steady and prices unchanged. We quote car lots at 18c to 18 1/2c here; broken lots at 19 1/2c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c.

SALT.—We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 67c to 69c for tens; factory Alled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$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 8d; 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, 70c to 75c; oats, 38c to 37c per 3 lbs; barley, 60c to 70c; oatmeal, continues quiet at \$5 to 5.25, as to quality.

FLOUR.—Superior Extra, \$6.10 to 6.15; Extra Superior, \$5.95 to 6.00; Fancy, \$6; Spring Extra, \$5.75 to 5.85; Superior, \$5.40 to 5.50; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.40 to 6.60; American Strong Bakers', \$7.25 to 7.50; Fine, \$4.60 to 4.60; Middlings, \$3.70 to 3.90; Polars, \$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 \$1.24 1/2 April; \$1.21 1/2 May; lard at \$10.17 1/2 April; and pork at \$16.17 1/2 April. Subsequently wheat was at \$1.21 1/2 May; and corn at 63c May. Course of market generally downwards. Receipts of wheat 12,000 bush; exports, 6,000 bush. Receipts of corn, 58,000 bush; exports, 49,000.

Receipts here to-day:—Wheat 400 bush; rye, 500 bush; peas, 485 bush; oats, 1,442 bush; barley, 500 bush; flour, 2,820 barrels; meal, 120; asses, 25; butter, 212 pkgs; pork, 90 brls; dressed hogs, 5; leather, 176 rolls; tobacco, 68 cases; spirits, 169 casks.

Asbes.—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 12 1/2c to 13c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET.—MAR. 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; buck-wheat flour, \$2.60; oatmeal, do, \$2.50; corn-meal, do, \$1.60 to 1.65; montie, do, \$1.70 to 1.80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.10.

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

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, \$1.05 to \$1.10; carrots, per bushel, 60c; onions, per brl, \$2.50 to \$3; per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$2.25 to \$2.50; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; celery, per doz, \$1 to \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrow, 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, \$3 to \$3.50; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$7.50; cranberries, \$2.50 to \$3 per brl; Valencia oranges, \$7.50 per case; Malaga lemons, \$5 to \$5.50 per box.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 40c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 23c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 30c to 35c; packed, 18c to 22c.

POULTRY.—Fowls, per pair, 50c