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**VOL. XXXII.—NO. 32.** 

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1882.

the way of Calvary and the Cross. But she

centuries in the tomb of the Catacombs, she

saw her Easter morn; came forth in her

gracely dignity and divine immortality to

look upon the nations that were destined to

be bers. Lead by the hand of her Lord and

Master, she took possession of the throne of

the Cresars and gazed upon the rules of Im-

perial Rome. The glory of man had faded,

and the world was now to behold in wonder

the greater glory of God. The Saviour,

looking down from the throne at His Father's

right hand, would rule the nations He had

purchased with His blood. And the nations,

weary of the tyrant they had served so long,

yearned for the liberty and the glory

help went up to the Eternal Throne.

Their prayers pressed round the great High

Priest, Jesus our Lord, and smid the cries of

the nation that crowded around Him there

was one prayer that went to His heart. Turn-

ing to His mints and angels He asked who it

was that touched him; " for, He said, I have

felt a virtue and a power go out from me in

answer to a prayer of faith. The saints and

angels look towards earth and there in an

island of the western sea they behold a little

shepherd boy kneeling on the mountain side,

his eyes towards heaven and his bands

clasped in prayer. He is keeping the night watch over his flock and he occupies his wak-

erat penotane in oratione Del (Luke 6-12).

That prayer of the humble shepherd boy has

heard, and from that moment Patrick's great-ners and Ireland's glory begin. Yes Patrick

as he kneels there between earth

sacrifice of an humble, contrite, loving heart.

The great High Priest has presented the offer-

ing to His eternal Father, and has chesen Patrick as his apostle for the conversion of

all the constituents of the true priesthood

Hc was taken from amongst men at the call

of God. Humanly viewed, his captivity.

a special providence that was to fit him for

the beginning of his glory; so was it with

and parents and friends-from all that his

to a people that knew not God. But He who

heaven offering to God the

and

the sons of God; their cry for

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## IRELAND

#### The Land War.

### THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, March .14 .- Archbishop McCate has issued a pastoral letter denouncing the recent outrages in Ireland and stigmatizing secret associations as encouraging murders.

The Queen has telegraphed to Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, thanking him for the reference to Her Majesty in his recent postoral letter, denouncing outrages in Ireland and stigmatizing secret associations as encoursging murder. Mr. Gladstone has writen to the Archbishop, expressing his deep sense of the patriotism shown in the partoral.

NEW YORK, March 14 .- The following Incident of a debate in the House of Commons is furnished in a letter to the Herald from Dublin :-

During the debate on the vote for military and police expenditure in Ireland, an English member Col. Barne, said in his speech that he had heard some persons suggest that the outrages in Ireland might be stopped by hanging the three priests nearest to where the outrage was committed. He did not himself advocate that system, although he was of the opinion it would stop the outrages, but he thought that the residents in the districts where the outrage might occur should be made pay for the cost of the presence of the military, on the same system as had been tried and found quite successful in India.

Mr. O'Donnell was on his feet as soon as the speaker of this disgraceful speech had resumed his seat, and said that a short time ago the Pioneer, a leading newspaper of northwestern India, expressed its great regret that among a very large portion of the population of India there existed a feeling of absolute losthing against English officials. It is very probable, continued Mr. O'Donnell, that if the hon, and gallant member who has just spoken was an English official in India, we would have some clue to the cause of the feeling 1 have mentioned; but I do not think it would exalt the dignity of this House or of the country to devote too much attention to the opinions of the hon, and gallant member.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan did not let the gallant speech to which we have listened, he said, is not likely to receive any attention from the Government. The operations suggested by the hon, and gallant member had been already tried in Ireland and failed. The hanging and banishment of priests had been tried, and out of that long struggle the Rivers on the morning of March 14th, aged priests had come victorious. I beg leave to 61 years. Mr. Gonin was for a long time one tell the hon, and gallant hangman that his of the most pushing and enterprising lumber proposition breathes aspirit of brutality, and not the spirit of the age, and that the day is past when such an idea should be revived in Treland.

Subsequently Mr. Sullivan withdrew the expression " hangman."

The above is one only of several bitter passages which have lately taken place between the Irish and English members. In fact the whole tone of the debates on the Irish question is becoming more and more violent and personal. Things are said which in the old duelling days would have been settled ontside with the pistol, and last session would have brought suspension on several members. But in this session passion and recrimination, and the words that tell of open hatred and contempt, are allowed free scope. The irrepressible conflict between England and Ireland rages with greater violence than ever wherever the two races are in contact.

London, March 17.—The debate on the second reading of Mr. Findlater's bill to ease the block of business in the Land Courts by instituting a system of arbitration by valuators, was adjourned by a vote of 131 to 86, try and in a manner its principal writers de-on the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. vote their lives and energies in advocating. Forster, who considered the matter would not upholding and defending those principles be urgent for a few months, as the present which all the Irish race hold so dear. Yet, rate of progress is somewhat more encourag-

The Times publishes a communication on a the House of Commons by Mr. A. J. Otway (Liberal), member for Rochester, as to else how can it be reasonably expected even whether Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ire-according to self-interest, which is a lever land, intends to shorten the time spent in solitary confinement daily by the imprisoned "suspects." The writer says that this question represents the feeling on the subject of those for whom such excrifices are made are many Liberal members and some Conservatives. Should the Government's answer be unsatisfactory, there will be a meeting of Liberal members for the purpose of consider-

ing the matter. The motion of Mr. Gorst (Conservative) that the Queen revoke so much of the charter of the British North Borneo Association as gives implied sanction to slavery, was rejected by 125 to 62.

Mr. Gladstone stated that he assumed the responsibility for granting the charter to the company. If the company failed to abolish | treme liberality is seldom exhibited by Protesthe Government could revoke the charter. The Government had undertaken no further responsibility than they assumed in the government of Sarawak.

Sir Charles Dilke said the Government's powers enabled them to go to any length to lies do otherwise? Catholics are eiten ac-

Dunin, March 20.—Five suspects have

been released from Limerick jail. A wounded man found on Tighe street has died. The murderer was arrested.

inculcated the duty and necessity of Catho-Grawford, a rate collector and agent, was lies more strictly supporting the Catholic Israel (Math. 15, 24). And when the time first glorious period of her priesthood was lies more strictly supporting the Catholic Israel (Math. 15, 24). And when the time first glorious period of her priesthood was lies more strictly supporting the Catholic Israel (Math. 15, 24). And when the time first glorious period of her priesthood was lies more strictly supporting the Catholic Israel (Math. 15, 24). And when the time first glorious period of her priesthood was arrested. dangerously shot while driving to church with press. his tamily, near Clonmel, yesterday. Some members of the family were also injured.

THE STATE WATER A STREET WATER

Police sub-inspector Doherty was fatally shot in a street disturbance at Tobercurry. Several arrests were made.

London, March 20 .- At a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to-night it was decided to introduce a bill amending the Land Act dealing with the Healey clause in order to set aside the limitation recently imposed by the decision in the Adams-Dunsath case. The party decided to vote against the cloture

London, March 21. - In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the cloture proposal was resumed.

The Marquis of Hartington declared that the proposal was nothing more than a modification of existing restrictions on debates. The effect the resolution would have was greatly exaggerated, and the Government were unable, under the present system, to carry on the business of the country with dignity and effect. If other persons thought they could do so, the Ministry would, with

pleasure, resign.
Sir Charles Dilke said the Government was awaiting from the British Minister at Washington to see what bearing the Bill before Congress for the abolition of differential duties on tea and coffee from the Netherlands possessions would have on the tea and coffee production of British possessions.

#### OBITUARY.

Geo. Hollingsworth, founder of the Boston Art Association, is dead.

Mr. W. S. Smart, brother of Mr. George Smart, broker, Toronto, was recently accidentally killed in Winnipeg by being run over.

Allen B Palmer, the well-known turf writer over the nom de plume "Varick," died on the morning of March 19th at Varick, Seneca County, N.Y.

John Ramsay, President of the Ithaca Savings Bank, director of the G. I. & S. Railway, and one of the wealthiest residents, died ou Sunday, March 19th, aged 60. Provincial Bailiff McLaughlin died on

March 13th at London, Ont, from the effects of injuries received in jumping from a train to capture an escaped prisoner. The remains were taken to Toronto, where the deceased resided.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Bolsvert, of Lower Town, Quebec. She was a lady of rare good qualities and universally beloved and respected by her large circle of acquainfances. Her bereaved husband and family deserve the sympathy of all.

The funeral service of Rev. Sister Marie du Carmel (nee Gagnon), who died on the 14th her suffering and her sorrow; but taking my plish. Joseph was sold by his brethren, but inst, took place on the 16th March at the colonel off quite so easily. The Ashantee Ursuline Convent chapel, Quebec. The despeak to you of Ireland's glory. Yes, my Egypt was ordained by God, and we know sidered one of the most talented ladies of the convent.

> Mr. George A. Gouin, J.P., and Superintendent and Manager of the Piles Branch of orators, poets and patriots; but of no such the Q, M., O. & O. Bailway, died at Three glory would I treat to-day. I would ask you beart held dear upon earth and sent captive merchants on the St. Maurice river, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Benson, Bennett & Co., of Quebec. Mr. J. A. Gouln, proprietor of the Russell House, Ottawa, and Mr. Charles Gouin, also of Ottaws, are his brothers.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND PATRONAGE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,-While canvassing a few days since in the interest of your ably conducted journal, I was forcibly impressed with the luke-warm feeling displayed by some Catholics regarding the patronage and support of the Catholic press. This feeling may be the result of indifference or ignorance, but I believe it is caused by the want of sufficient thought or reflection, or it would be otherwise. A large proportion of the Irish race, both at home and abroad, to their credit be it spoken, are strong supporters of the Catholic press which vindicates the cause of their Church and counvote their lives and energies in advocating, in the face of all this, it is somewhat disheartening to find Irish Catholics indifferent to the call of duty and honor in not tendquestion, notice of which has been given in ering that support which is not only right, but a matter of duty and common sense, or that moves manking, that their organs can devote all their time against immense odda in endeavoring to maintain a holy cause when not only indifferent to the success of the fail to encourage those whose lives and energles are devoted to their service? It is a well known fact that many Irish

Catholics subscribe not only to one Protestant journal, but to several, and retuse to subscribe for a Catholic journal, which is not only foolish and absurd, but absolutely degrading and opposed to all true dignity, self-respect and manhood. It must be admitted that this extants; they generally support their chosen organs. They may look over, now and then, a Catholic journal through curlosity, but it would be preposterous to expect that they would subscribe for it. Why should Cathocused of bigotry. Their support of the Protestant press shows that the charge is unfounded. Catholic pastors would not exceed their clerical duties in the Dominion if they

Eganville, March 14th, 1802.

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## PANEGYRIC OF ST. PATRICK.

#### FATHER RY AN'S SERMON

IN ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH. was strong in her weakness and victorious when she seemed to die. Buried for three

Father Ryan, S.J., and late Secretary of the lamented Dr. Conroy, delivered a very eloquent discourse on St. Patrick, in the Church of St. Gabriel Village, on last Friday morning. The sermon was delivered in a masterly manner, and was one of the most effective ever preached within the four walls of the sacred edifice. The Rev. Father took for his text the following passage from Ecclesiasticus :---

"Behold the great Priest who in his life pleased God and was found fast; therefore by an oath did the Lord make him great amongst the people. He gave him the bless-

ing of all the nations." During the past few mouths the nations of the world have turned their thoughts towards Ireland. Many have spoken of her sufferings with kindly sympathy, and not a few have come forward with generous munificence to aid her in the hour of her deep distress. But especially have Ireland's exiled children turned their hearts towards "Home." Scattered as they are over the face of God's earth, the great cause of Faith and Fatherland unites them still. They have arisen in their "banded millions' might," and have made their voices heard in noble vindication of freland's rights, or in just and bonest indignation at her wrongs. This cry of the exile's heart has been heard o'er the ling hours in repeating the prayer of God" deep, and if it has not made Ireland's masters panse as they rivet her chains, it has, at least, brought comfort to the suffering cap- | pierced the heavens and shall not depart untives. And you, my friends, have more or less shared in these varied feelings towards suffering Ireland; some have been moved by has already entered upon his priesthood the generous impulse of our common humanity that leads to compassionate the mis cries of our fellowmen, while others of us have felt the force of those stronger and holier ties that so powerfully draw the Irish exile's heart to his "own loved island of sorrow." But I have not come here to-day to Ireland. In our apostle, St. Patrick, we find speak to your feelings. As a priest of God standing before the altar of God, in the presence of a Christian people, I think it is my duty, as it is my purpose, to speak to may seem to have been a mere accident, but your faith. I would not then ask you considered in the light of God it was part of to listen to the sad story of Ireland's woe, nor would I attempt to excite your sympathy for the great work he was destined to accomthoughts from the feast we celebrate I would be himself tells us that his going down into ased was a nun for 25 years, and con friends, Ireland has her glorier, too, as well that what seemed to be his captivity was as her sufferings and sorrows. She has the under an all-wise and all-powerful Providence, glory of her great ones—of her kings and sages, of her warriors and statesmen, of her Ireland's patron. He was torn from home to look through the surface of things that appear, and in thought and in faith take hold of appeared as a sinner that He might be a the enbatance of things that appear not. I saviour would have Patrick Ireland's captive would speak to you of a clory that lives on that he might become her patron, her great earth, but a glory that earth can neither give High Priest. The priest is called by God nor take away; of a glory that cannot be and is prepared in the calling for the work

wrecked by the hand of man, nor covered by he is to do; he is fashioned and framed by the hand of the Almighty. the tuins of time; of a glory that is human Patrick is now a priest, and a great priest, and divine, a glory that God gives to man and man gives to God; and this is the glory of Ireland's and he is to be a great apostle. A priest for men, for the individual; apostle for spostle priest, and of Ireland's Cutholic Priestpeoples, for nations. This peculiar in an hood. "Behold the great Priest." Such, my Apostle's power, says Augustin, God makes friends, is the sublime panegyric that God bis Apostles partakers of His power. 1st, over fallen nature to heal it; 2nd, over de-Himself has been pleased to preach on Iremons to conquer them; 3rd, over the eleland's patron, St. Patrick. These are the ments to change them; 4th, over death to words of God, and the Catholic Church, the despise it and conquer it. Says St. Patrick, authorized interpreter of God's Word. anthe whole nation was sick in head and heart; plies these to our great Apostle : they are He healed it by his life-giving word. Light read in the Mass of his Feast, and from thousands of Catholic alters these words shall go to the mind, peace to the heart. But the up as a hymu of praise and glory to that demon of darkness was there to resist the great Priest, who to-day is glorified by God light, the demon of error to resist the truth. Himself. Yes, the Church triumphant in Patrick conquered both by the two-edged Heaven takes part with the Church militant sword of the Spirit. See him on Tars, &c. on earth with the honor she pays to her But death came to him. Yes; but he had heroes. Were it but granted to us to-day conquered it, for he feared not its terrors, but longed and prayed for the martyr's crown. to look in for a moment upon the ho so of God we should see the true and external It came as his share, and was almost first to come. The great High Priest and apostle, glory of Ireland. But here, now, we live by faith and not by sight; but our faith tells us glorified in the sight of men, would give back we are children of God, co-heirs with Rim and all to God in giving his soul, and He went to fellow-citizens of the Saints. Therefore, do give an account of his work, to get his wellearned reward. His work and his reward, all to the glory of God. He gave more; he we say that the Church of Ireland, militant and triumphant on earth and in heaven, proclaims the praises of St. Patrick as they sing gave Ireland, the land of his love, to God. ecce sacerdos magnum-behold our great Non omnis moriar, said the old Roman poet, apostle priest. But I may be asked how can "I shall not all die," and so might St. man be glorified in comparison with God!

Patrick. His spirit and his work lived on in Is not this to rob God of His glory? To this the Catholic life of Ireland. God glorified I say that not only may man be glorified, but Patrick because of the work He foresaw the I assert further that there is a Man who must saint would do through the ministry of Ircbe glerified in comparison with God, who land. If we would know his greatness we must be glorified as God, for this Man is God; must consider what Ireland has done. cause, but refuse to aid it. How, then, can the Man Christ Jesus Our Lord, who thought In gloriam meam creavi cum et feci eum. I they reasonably expect to succeed when they it not rapine or wrong to make Himself in have created him and formed him for my all things equal to God, who is blessed above glory, and, in His manner of effecting this all for ever. To this God-Man are the words new creation, God shows us the importance of the inspired writer primarily and prioci-He attaches to the work and the value He pally addressed: Behold the great Priest! sets on the new-formed creature. By Ris Yes, He is the great High Priest of all, for word only He brought the heavens and the earth from nothing. Dixit et fuctu sunt man-davit et creta sunt. He spoke and they were so hath His Father spoken it: Juravit Dominus et non penetehit eum, etc. "The Lord hatn sworn and it will made : He commanded and they were created. But when he would create and form a priest not repent Him. Thou art a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedeck (Ps. He seems to exhaust his infinite wis-209, 4). He is the priest of all, as He is the dom and power through the priest Savious of all, as the great Teriullian subformation was to be effected whose limely says: "He is the Catholic priest of the with His only begotton Son. The Emenal Father." And now having entered

> pleased to be the apostle of each. He tells us himself He was sent by Ris Heavenly | wished Ireland should have. Among the na- that the trouble will blow over. tions she is the priest of the nations. The Father only to the lost sheep of the honze of

His name to the nations of the earth. And completion of Ireland's conversion is the as He sent Paul, so sent He successors of wonder of the world. It was truly miracul-Peter and Paul, even as His Father sent ons. There is nothing like it in the history Him, and the Church went on in of the world. her way of conquest under these chosen leaders. The Church, like her Divine Founder, So was it when Patrick breathed the spirit of God, the spirit of Caristianity into pagan advanced in wiedom and age and grace before Ireland. Her children arose at the words of God and man. Her triumphant march was in much suffering and blood. She walked

the great priest, arose in their supreme life and strength, and stood upon their feet an exceedingly great army. Even in the lifetime of her apostle churches and monasteries covered the land, and the Church was Catholic. Then was felt the necessity of spreading the good tidings it had so gladly received. The sacred fire of faith that Patrick lighted on Tara burned in Ireland's heart, and she knew her master wished this fire to be enkindled in the world. Her children leave her shores, leave the home of their love, and bearing the torch of faith to the countries of Europe and the isles of the western sea. They came in seven ways.

To England and France and Belgium and Italy and Germany they went, and in 200 years Ireland counts in these countries .200 saints. They went out to meet the Northmen then they went with the fourfold apostolic power that Ireland received from Patrick, the power over nature to heal and strengthen and perfect. They stood upon the ruins of the Roman Empire and looked out upon the wrecked humanity that there lay before them. The fierce tribes of the north were less barbarians than the remnants of the effete civilization of pagan Rome. The Irish missionary took up the fragments of God's defaced. The | Jesus Christ entered into a boat, accompanied. image of God was broken and shattered in by His disciples. And going on the Lake both by the forces of error and evil. The of Genezareth our Divine Lord fell asleep, Irish missionaries took up the fragments and and during the time he slept a heavy wind restored the lost likeness again. The spirit of darkness raged to see his power thus storm commenced, and, behold! the little broken, but Ireland's son struck him with the boat was tossed about by the winds and sword of the spirit, despoiled the principali- waves, and the Apostles began to fear. They ties and powers of their prey and exposed them to scorn and defeat to the strong man. Thus did Ireland continue in the countries of Europe the work that St. Patrick began, raising and healing faller, corrupt humanity, breaking the power of the Prince of Darkness, changing the elements of the Pagan world, and despising danger and death. Truly in the glories of his priesthood did his Master give him the blessings of the nation. Her fame and her faith was known to the whole world, and thousands flocked to her shores to drink from the fountain the stream of pure truth, that flowed over and fertilized Europe.

But this, her first glory, aroused the prince of the world of darkness, who still had his home in the North. Then fierce Northmen came down like an avalanche on luckless Europe, and soon the war song of Wodin was heard to mingle with the canticles of the manes of God in the island of Saints. Ireland gathered her strength for the fight; her warriors were brave as her priests were faithafter a struggle of 300 years the Northmen were buried back into the sea or sent to their of man with his Godhomes in the north. The first period of our priesthood was glorious; the second more How was this to be accomplished? By a glorious still; the third period gave her the crown. In the first she taught; in the second she fought; in the third she suffered and

#### AN INTERESTING LECTURE-

Some Important facts Concerning the Chinese Nation.

The Rev. Pero Vasseur, a missionary Father recently from China, having spent over six years of his life in that country, delivered a lecture last evening to the members of L'Union Catholique in the hall of the Gesu. In the course of the reverend gentleman's remarks he related several interesting facts concerning Culne, and gave a number of illustrations of the Chinese language with the aid of books and blackboard. He said that there were 80,000 different letters in the alphabet of the Chinese language, which would take a man nearly all his life in constant study to thoroughly acquire, and be able to read and write. The population of China reached the enormous number of four hundred millions, including the various tributaries, or provinces, under the regime of the Emperor. The lecturer drew a comparison between the amount of the population of this country and that of the old Roman Empire, which was only two hundred millions, the present Chinese population, thus doubling that of the greatest people of sucient times. The Chinese were at present engaged in the manufacture of rifles after the latest European improvements, and should they at any time be called upon to go to war, they could, according to the European plan of raising troops, levy an army of twelve millions five hundred thousand men, which could sweep Europe. The learned centleman related many stories of the manners and customs of the people, and said that they considered themselves the only civilized nation in the world.

At the conclusion of the lecture Recorder DeMontigny, on the part of L'Union Catholique, returned thanks to the Rev. Father Vasseur for his interesting lecture.

#### WAR RUMORS.

Naw York, March 19 .- The offices of the Russian, German, Austro-Hungarian and French Consuls were visited by many persons yestorday, enquiring about war rumors. The Bussian Consul states the reports were probably exaggerated, and would not say whether or not be thought war probable. subject is vast; we can look at it only in All the information to be had was from the into the Holy of Holier, He is ever at His outline. Three periods in the history of Irerather's right hand to make continual interland's priesthood, by Ireland's priesthood, said he thought that if the Czir stands by
colssion for His people. But though our do not mean merely Ireland's priests.

Lord is the priest of all nations He was not It is, indeed, this, but it is more: it is that

Consul has nothing to say. The Austropeculiar character of apostleship which God | Hungarlan Consul says hopes are expressed

e.me to call the Gentiles He struck down from ner conversion by or. Fatrics to ner inSaul, the persecutor, on the road to Damascus vasion by the Danes. This was indeed the a situation as nurse, where the children are
March 14th, 1982.

March 14th, 1982. (Continued on Fifth Page?)

# LENTEN MISSION

# IN ST. PATRICK'S,

#### OTTAWA

Rev. Father McGrath's Eloquent Sermon on the Closing of the Services.

Specially Reported for the TRUE WITHERS. [

A most successful mission has been in progress in St. Patrick's Parish,Ottawa,conducted by Rev. Father McGrath, the closing exercises of which were held on Sunday last, on which occasion the reverend missionary delivered an impressive sermon :---

#### " LORD SAVE US, OR WE PERISH."

It is recorded, my beloved brethren, in the Gospel, that on a certain occasion our Lord set in, and the waves rose high, and a great went to our Divine Saviour and they woke Him up, praying Him to save them. Our Divine Lord noticed the severity of the storm, and raising His voice, He commanded the winds and the waves to cease, and a great calm ensued; and, speaking to His disciples, He said: "Ob, ye of little faith." What is the explanation of this

#### PASSAGE OF THE GOSPEL ?

The boat, my beloved brethren, represents the Church of Jesus Christ; and the ses, lashed into fary by the storm, repre-sents the world in which the Church of our Divine Saviour is placed. Our Divine Lord asleep in the stern of the boat represents the presence of our Divine Lord in His Church; and the fear and terror of the Aposties represent to us the human element that exists in our minds from time to time as we see the Church of our Divine Saviour persecuted. The Church of Jesus Christ is placed in this world for what purpose, my beloved brethren? To continue the mission of our Divine Saviour. What was the mission of Jesus Christ? The reconciliation

#### THE SALVATION OF MAN.

two-fold means. First, by enlightening the intelligence of man; and, secondly, by purifying his heart. The intelligence of man was to be sulightened by receiving and acknowledging and assenting to the dogmas of Revelation. This our Divine Saviour performed by teaching mankind "truth." The heart of man was to be purified by the application of the sacred word of our Divine Saviour to the souls of men. This was to be accomplished through the medium of the Sacraments. Behold, beloved brethren, then, the great mission of our Divine Lord on earth, and behold the mission of the Catholic Church in this world. Our Divine Saviour selected for His work twelve men. He trained, instructed and schooled them, and He gave to them an idea of the work they had to perform; and He told them: "Go ye, therefore, and preach the Gospel to all mankind." And in order to show them that His Divine assistance to them would never be wanting, that He would be always with them, that He would be always there living in His Church, guiding His Church and directing them, and throwing over her

THE MANTLE OF HIS DIVING INFALLIBILITY. He said to His Apostles : "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." Here we have, beloved brethren, in these few words, our Divine Saviour's. commission to His Apostles, also the manner they were to exercise it, and we have the cross of our Divine Saviour that is to remain in His Church until the consummation of ages. The Catholic Church took her stand in the world on the day of Pentecost. She existed before however, but she appeared in her official capacity on the day of Pentecost, when in the streets of Jerusalem St. Peter announced our Divine Lord crucified. On that occasion, the first Pentecost of the Catholic Church, there were present in the streets of Jerusalem people from all parts of the world; and most, wonderful to relate, although the Apostles. epoke in the language of their country, which was the Syria-Chaldair, yet they were understood, all present hearing and comprehending in his own language. The Catholic Church then took her official place in the world, and ASSUMING THAT OFFICIAL PLACE,

she had a right to expect what our Divine Lord promised to her : " They have persecuted. Me; they will also persecute you." And who were the first persecutors of the Catholic Church? They were the Jews. The Jews. had put our Divine Saviour to death, buried Him in a tomb, and they had sealed the tomb, and they thought that all had been buried with Him. But our Lord srose from the tomb, and then the Jews began to persecute the Ohurch. They brought the Apostles before their councils and scourged them, and sent them about their business, saying: "Preached and not shat Christ crucified rose from the dead. We have an example of the intensity of that persecution in the person of St. Paul. St. 1941 Paul left Jerusalem. He was determined to bring every Christian he could find from all parts of the empire to Jerusalem, in order that

We know a man with curly hair, Complexion blonds you might say fair; Who thinks he has the finest mien, Of any manife's ever seen.

At night his wife combs up his hair, While he sits in an easy chair; She twists and ourls it up in paper, Yes, this great man he is a draper.

And every morning forth he sallies, Passing broad streets and narrow alleys; With dane in hand our hero goes.— He wears hive goggles on his nose. A school took in his hand is found, You'd think he was for college bound; Indeed he is a student rare, This noble man with ourly hair.

His hands and feet, also what size!
Not just the things that you would prize;
But notwithstanding size and shape,
He tries the well formed man to ape.

Our beau is also an athlete, Can "skin the cat,"—do any feat; At "Indian Clubs," and as trapezer, Ore hero, he can beat old Cusar.

He tries at times in elecution, To do some wondrous execution; He sings a song in accents broad, "Tis " Come into the Garden, Maud."

For cheek he beats all men you know, This empty curly headed beau; He thinks he's by the fair admired,— Above all men to be desired.

He's always ready with his views, He's always got the latest news; News, which he tells with loud haw haws, And emphasizes well each clause.

And, could you seen his strange shaped head By ourly locks quite overspread; Parted, you know, just in the middle, You'd say he was indeed a riddle.

But everything is done for style. He lacks for brains,—but all the while He must make show to those around. He must make show to those ar Or very soon he'd run aground.

Tis thus indeed that some fools go. Living their lives to make a show; Living to ape the honest man, Deny this, reader, if you can.

Don't try to spe what you are not, Leave on your name no foolish blot; Act well your part, live nobly, well; The world it hates the foolish swell. "OESERVER."

#### WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time. much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don's wait. Burlington Hawk-

#### THE RIVE-KING CONCERTS.

An enthusiastic admirer of this great artiste writes thus to the Gazette:-

Sm.-On Satu.day evening I went to the Queen's Hall to determine whether "what the press has said of Mme. Rive-King was not exaggeration;" and whether the sayings emanated from those "critics" which land mediocrity to the skies, and neglect and forget genius, and declare that nothing shall be good which has not their imprimatur stamped upon it, or nothing shall be bad which they choose to recommand.

At the Queen's Hall the auditors on Saturday evening were, as far as I could judge by their plaudits and remarks, satisfied listeners. One enthusiast said, slightly paraphrasing Chatterton :-

"She keeps the passion with the sound in play, And the soul trembles with the trembling key." Another said :-- "I can endorse the sayings of the press, especially the following :- " In Mme. Rive-King's interpretation of such composers as Beathoven, Mendlessohn and Chopin, there is displayed high intelligence, tenderness of touch, passionate expression, executive ability and great brilliancy." Again. " She has the power of vocalizing the tones of the plane, making the instrument wall, sing and almost speak the deepest and noblest meanings of the composer; at times making the Weber Piano give almost the full power of the orchestra, and then again the softest whispers of an Æolian harp."

For my own part, I was more impressed by the touching, powerful and beautiful playing of-Mme. Rive-King than by that of any performer on the piano, with the exception of Rubenstein. To me it was a surprise. There was not only an air of refinement, a spirit of poetry, but a modesty of manner, an absence of conceit and self-conscioueness in the woman, which was charming. The adulations of the press have not affected her; she is genuine, easy and natural. Flattery has not spoiled her. The press has not lied when it has almost unanimously said :-" Madame Rive-King is one of the greatest pianistes of this age.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I think the dispute about the pre-eminence of planes ought to end after the wonderful performance on the "Weber" in the Queen's Hall on Saturday evening. Hereafter, no one person of the critical audience which then listened to the dulcet strains of this instrument and heard the power possessed by this plane to sustain that which is called " singing" whilst a plaintive melody is being performed, need long hesitate in his choice.

Yours obediently, REX.

FRLLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HY-POPHOSPHITES will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will enable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will impart vigor, and promote clear conceptions to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves and give power to all involuntary well as the voluntary muscles of the body.

62-2-ws REAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

The jury in the United States Court at \$111,166.66 for the plaintiffs in the case of the Northern Transit Company of Michigan w. The Grand Trunk Bailway Company of Canada The suit was brought by the Transit Company for demurage for the detention of vessels of their line while loading and unloading freight at Point Edward and Port Huron in 1879 and 1880, the boats of the line at that time running in connection with the railroad. The legal advisers of the Grand | nearer, and speaks even more earnestly. "It Trunk railway are not at all apprehensive that the road will have to ray one dollar of that sum. They expect that the court will set aside the verdict, and grant a new trial. If they are mistaken in this, they will take 17, something in the old servant's manner imthe case to the Supreme Court, where they pressing him. "I will hear you. Speak, feel confident the decision will be reversed. | man; what is it?".

A bright youth, undergoing examination a am unable to state accurately, but don't believe vously a the sun is near enough to interfere with the lerkship." He got it is a langue ()

# By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED Silent and half-maddened by his thoughts

he sits dogged and silent, refusing food, and waiting only for her who never comes. But when, at length, the gloaming comes and day is over, without bringing to him the frail form of her he so desires, he rises, and, pushing back his chair, goes up to Hythe, and.

into the presence of Lord Sartoris. "You will find me my girl," he says, and then he tells him all the story.

Sartoris listens, and as he does so, sickens with doubt that is hardly a doubt, and fear that is nearly a certainty. Is this the end he has so dreaded? Is this the creeping horror that has of late so tortured him? Alas for the unblemished honor of the old name that for

centuries held itself sans peur et sans reproche. How can be dare offer consolation to old Annersley? He covers his face with his. hands, and bends forward over the table. There is something in his attitude that denotes despair, and renders more keen the agony in Annersley's bosom.

"Why do you do that?" he cries fiercely. What is there to groan about? Nothing, I tell you! The child has gone too far—has lost her way. She didn't understand. She cannot find her road home-No more-no

His excitement and grief are pitiful to see. He wrings his hands; his whole bearing and expression are at variance with his hopeful words. "She will come back in an hour or two, mayhap," he says, miserably, " and then I shall feel that I have disturbed your lordship; but I am in a hurry, you see; I want her, and I cannot wait."

"What do you want me to do for you?" says Sartoris, very humbly. He feels that he can hardly lift his eyes in this man's presance.

"Find her? That is all I ask of you. Find her, dead or alive! You are a great man—high in authority, with power and servants at command. Find me my child! Oh, man, help me, in some way !"

He cries this in an impassioned tone. He is totally overcome. His poor old white head falls helplessly upon his clasped arms.

Sartoris, pale as death, and visibly affected, can make no reply. He trembles, and stands before the humble miller as one oppressed with guilt. Anneraley mistakes his meaning, and, strid-

ing forward, lays hi hand upon his arm. "You are silent," he says, in a terrible tone, made up of grief and anguish more intense than words can tell. "You do not think she is in the wrong, do you? You believe her innocent? Speak!—speak!"

"I do," responds Sartoris, and only his own heart knows that he lies. Yet his tone is so smothered, so unlike his usual one, that he hardly recognizes it himself.

"If Mr. Branscombe were only here," says Annersley in a stricken voice, after a lengthened pause, "he would help me. He has always been a kind friend to me and mine." Lord Sartoris draws a deep breath, that is al-

most a sob. "When does he return, my lord?" "On Saturday. He said so, at least, when

leaving." "A long time," murmurs the old man, mournfully. "She will be home before thatif she ever comes at all." His head sinks up. on his breast. Then he rouses himself, and, glancing at Lord Bartoris, says entreatingly, Won't you write to him, my lord? Do, I implore of you, and conjure him to return. It any one can help me it will be Mr.

Dorian 17 "I shall write to him now,-now,-at once," says Sartoris, mechanically, feeling how hideous is the mockery of this promise, knowing what he thinks he knows. Even yet he clings to the hope that he has been

Thus he soothes the old man with vain know." promises, and so gets rid of him, that he may

be left alone with his own thoughts. Shall he go to Dorlan ? This is the first engrossing idea. Yet it affords but little little pause, full of bitterness. consolation. To see him, to hear him, to it holds out to him, and it is all insufficient. | any one on the subject." How shall he believe him, knowing the many things that have occurred? treat his very most eager denial as anything

but a falsehood? For hours he paces to and fro, pondering on what is the best course to pursue. He is | ian in this matter. I feel-I know, he is innot his father, that he can coerce him. By nocent." nature suspicious (though tender-hearted and indulgent in other ways), it comes easily to him to believe that even the mandin whom

he has trusted has been found wanting. " To doubt is worse than to have lost," says Massinger; and surely be is right. Sartoris, in deep perplexity, acknowledges the truth of this line, and tells bimself that in his old age he has been sorely tried. The whole world seems changed. Sunshine has given place to gloom; and he himself stands alone,-

Stoynde and amazde at his own shade for And fearing greater daungers than was nede."

Not until he is thoroughly exhausted, both in mind and body, does he decide on leaving home to-morrow." for town by the mid-day train, next day.

In the mean time he will telegraph to Claridge's, some faint remembrance lingering with him of Dorian's having made mention of that hotel as being all any one's fancy could possibly paint it.

But the morrow brings its own tidings. It is almost noon, and Sartoris, sitting in his library, writing some business letterspreparatory to catching the up train to town is disturbed by a light knock at the door. "Come in," he calls out, impatiently ; and Simon Gale, opening the door, comes slowly

He is a very old man, and has been butler in the family for more years than he himself can count. His head is quite white, his form a little bent; there is at this moment, a touch Milwaukee has just rendered a verdict of of deep distress upon his face that makes him

look even older than he is. "Are you busy, my lord?, asks he, in a somewhat nervous tone. "Yes: I am very much engaged. I can

see no one, Gale. Say I am starting for town immediately." "It isn't that, my lord. It is something I myself have to say to you. It you could spare me a few minutes-—" He comes a little

is about Buth Arnerslev." Lord Sartorie, laying down his pen, looks at him intently.

"Close the door, Simon," he says, hurried-

"A story I heard this morning, my lord, which I feel it my duty to repeat to you. few days since for admission to one of the de. Not that I believe one word of it. You will slowly murdering poor old John Annerspartments, found himself confronted with the remember that, my lord inot one word." The ley question : "What is the distance from the grief in his tone belies the truth of his avowearth to the sun? Not having the exact num | All | His head is bent. His old withered ber of miles with him, he wrote in reply: "I hands clasp and unclasp each other ner-

You are trembling," says Levi Sartoris, curred? Have you not heard of Ruth's mysproper performance of my duties if I get this | Sit down. This news, whatever it is, has terious disappearance?" unstrung you." MINING

an trembling; I'am unstrung. How can I be otherwise when I hear such a slander put

toria, with an effort. "Mr. Dorian." He says this in a very low tone; and tears, that always come so painful- Dorlan.
ly and so slowly to the old, whine in his What co you mean? demands Brans-

ing livery." He covers his face with his Bartorie, rising from his seat, goes over to

the window, and so stands that his face cannot be seen. "What have you got to say about Mr.

Branscombe ?! he asks, in a harsh, discordant "My Lord, it is an impertinence my speaking at all," says Gale. "Go on. Let me know the worst. I can

hardly be more miserable than I am," returns

"It was Andrews, the under-gardener, was truth began to dawn upon me." telling me," begins Simon, without any further attempt at hesitation. "This morning early, I met him near the Ash Grove. 'Simon,' he says, 'I want to speak wi' ye. I

have a secret on my mind." "If you have, my man, keep it, says I. 'I his suspicions by Branscombe's sneer; "but want none o' your secrets.' For in truth he then came the night of the Hunt ball, when "If you have, my man, keep it, says I. 'I

ut But it is on my conscience, says he, 'and if I don't tell it to you I shall tell it to planation of her presence there; a little some one else, because tell it I must, or bust!' later, I find a handkerchief (which you your-"So when he went that far, my lord, I saw self acknowledge having given her) lying on show he was real uneasy, and I made up my your library floor; about that, too, you were as how he was real uneasy, and I made up my mind to listen. And then he says,—
"' Night before last feyther was coming

through the gopse wood that runs tother side there, in the thickest part o' it, he saw Miss Buth a standing, and wi' her Mr. Brangcombe. "Which Mr. Branscombe ?" says I.

"' Mr. Dorian,' he says. 'He seen him as plain as life, though it was dusk, standing wi' his back half turned toward him, but not so turned but what he could see his ear and part of his face. He had a hold o' Miss Ruth's hands; and was speaking very earnest to her, as though he were persuading her to some thing she were dead against. And she were crying very bitter, and trying to draw her hands away; but presently she got quiet like; and then they went away together, slowly at first, but quicker afterward, in the direction of the wood that leads to Langham." He did not stir a peg until they were out o' sight, he was afeard o' being seen. And now it is on his you?"
conscience that he did not speak sooner, even "W since he saw old Mr. Annersley yesterday, like a mad creature' looking for his girl.'

"That was his story, my lord. And he told it as though he meant it. I said to him as how Mr. Dorian was in Lunnun, and that is it not? One can hardly prove the presented I didn't believe one word of it; and then he said,-

· " Lunnun or no Lunnuv, there is no mistake about it. If, as you say, he did go up to Lunnun, he must ha come down again by the over his lean earnest face. Langham train, for he did see him wi' his two 6745."

"Mr. Horace is very like Mr. Dorian,' I said. (Forgive me, my lord, but there was a moment when I would gladly have believed the blame might fall on Mr. Horace.) "There are times when one can hardly know them saunder.' but he scouted this notion.

" Feyther seen him, he said. 'He had one o' them light overcoats on he is so fond o' wearing. It was him, and no other. He noticed the cost most perticler. And a great shame it is for him! If you don't believe me, l can't help you. I believe it; that is enough for me."

Gale ceases speaking. And silence follows that lasts for several minutes. Then he speaks again :

"I ask your pardon, my lord, for having so spoken about any member of the family. nt I thought it was only right von shon

"You have acted very kindly.' Even to himself his tone is strained and cold. "This Andrews must be silenced," he says, after a

"I have seen to that, my lord. After what listen to a denial from his lips; that is what I said to him, he will hardly speak again to

See to it, Simon. Let him fully understand that dismissal will be the result of further talk."

"I will, my lord." Then, very wistfully. "Not that any one would distrust Mr. Dor-

Lord Sartoris looks at him strangely; his lips quiver; he seems old and worn, and as a man might who has just seen his last hope

perish. "I envy you your faith," he says, wearily "I would give half-nay, all I possess, if I could say that honestly. Just at this moment there comes an inter-

ruption. "A telegram, my lord," says one of the men

handing in a yellow envelope. Sartorie, tearing it open, reads hurriedly.

" I shall not go to town, Gale," he says after a minute or two of thought. "Counterorder the carriage. Mr. Branscombe comes

CHAPTER XXII.

"When there is a great deal of smoke, and no clear flame, it argues much moisture in the matter, yet it witnesseth, certainly, that there is fire there."—LEIGHTON

Long before the night has set in he comes and, as he enters the room where his uncle site awaiting him, Lord Sartoris tells himself that never before has he seen him so handsome, so tall, so good to look at.

"Your telegram made me uneasy," he saye, abruptly, "so I came back sooner than I had intended. Had you mine?"

" Yes; some hours ago." " Did you want me, Arthur ?"

"Yes; but not your return here. I sent my telegram principally to learn your address, as I had made up my mind to go up to town. You have frustrated that plan." There is a meaning in his tone that puzzles

Dorlag. "You going to trust yourself alone in our great Babylon?" he says, raising his brows. Why the world must be coming to an end. What business had you there that I could not have managed for you?"

"My business was with you?" "Anything wrong?" says the young man. impatiently, tapping a table lightly with his fingers, and frowning somewhat heavily. Your tone implies as much. Has anything happened in my absence to cause you annoyance. If so, let me know at once, and spare me any beating about the bush. Suspense is

unpleasant.' "It is," says Sartoris, rising from his chair, and moving a few steps nearer to bim. "It is

"I am still hopelessly in the dark," says

Dorlan, shrugging his shoulders. "What has suspense got to do with old Annersley?"

upon the boy I have watched from his she herself, of course, and one other."

"His sad complexion wears giers mourn darkly. His eyes flash his nostrils dilate, and livery." He covers his fale with his "Am I to infer from your last remark that you suspected me of having something to do with her disappearance?

"I do," returns Sartoris, slowly, but with bis eyes upon the ground. "How can I do otherwise when I call to mind all the causes you have given me to doubt you? Have you forgotten that day, now some months ago, when I met you and that unhappy girl together on the road to the village? I, at least, shall never forget the white misery of her face, and the unmistakable confusion in her manner, as I greeted her. Even then the

"The truth?" says Branscombe, with a short and bitter laugh.

At that time I was unwilling to harbor unkind doubts of you in my breast," goes on Sartoris, unmoved, nay, rather confirmed in is often very troublesome, my Lord, though a I met you, alone with her, in the most sewell-meaning youth at bottom. were unable to give me any reasonable exdumb; no excuse was ready to your lips. By your own actions I judge you.'

"Your suspicions make you unjust, my o' the fence from Master Annersley's, and lord," says the young man, haughtily. "They overrule your better judgment. Are such paltry evidences as you have just put forward sufficient to condemn me, or have you further proofs?"

"I have—a still stronger one than any other I have mentioned. The last place in which Buth Annersley was seen in this neighborhood was in Hurston Wood, at eight o'clock, on the evening of her departure, andyou were with her?"

" I was ?" "The man who saw you will swear to

this." " Be must be rather a clever fellow. I con-

gratulate you on your man." "Do you deny it?" There is something that is almost hope in his tone. "If not there last Tuesday, at that hour, where were

"Well, really, it would take me all my time to remember. Probably dining; got to my fish by that time, no doubt. Later on I was at Lady Chetwode's crush; but that "-with a sarcastic laugh-"is a very safe thing to say, of any one at a gathering together of the clans, such as there was at her 'at home.' I wouldn't believe I was there, if I were you. He laughs again. Sartoris flushed hotly all

"It is needless lying," he says, slowly. "The yery coat you wore-a light overcoat-probably " (pointing to it) "the one you are now wearing-was accurately described." Dorian starts visibly. "Do you still hope to brave it

out?" "A cost like this, do you say?" asks Branscombe, with a nervous attempt at unconcern laying his band upon his sleeve.

"A light overcost. Such was the descrip tion. But " (with a longing that is terribly pathetic) "many overcoats are alike. And— I dare say you have not worn that one for

months." "Yes, I have. I wear it incessantly; I have taken rather a fancy to it," replies Branscombe, in an uncompromising tone. "My persistent admiration for it has driven my tailor to despair. I very seldom (except, perhaps, at midnight revels or afternoon bores) appear in public without it."

"Nothing?"-conterptuously, making a movement as though to depart. "Why should the deliberate intention (should chance fling I? If, after all these years that you have known me, you can imagine mecapable of evil | upon him—Dorian? such as you describe so graphically, it would your eyes. Think of me as you will; I shall ake no steps to justify myself."

"You dare not?" says Sartoris, in a stifled tone, confronting him fully for the first time. "That is just as you please to think," says Branscombe, turning upon him with flashing eves. He frowns beavily, and, with a little gesture common to him, raises his hand and pushes the end of his fair mustache between his teeth. Then, with a sudden effert, he controls himself, and goes on more quietly. "I shall always feel regret in that you found it so easy a matter to believe me guilty of so monstrous a deed. I think we can have nothing further to say to each other, either now or in the tuture. I wish you good-even-

Sartoris, standing with his back almost turned to his nephew, takes no heed of this angry farewell; and Dorlan, going out, closes

the door calmly behind him. Passing through the long Hall, as it has been called from time immemorial, he encounters Simon Gale, the old butler, and stops to speak to him, kindly, as is his wont,

though in truth his heart is sore. "Ahi Simon! How warm the weather grows?" he says, genially, brushing his short hair back from his forehead. The attempt is night mail—to confront Horace and learn praiseworthy, as really there is no hair to speak of, his barber having provided against that. He speaks kindly, carelessly-if a little wearily. His pulses are throbbing, and his heart besting botly with passionate indig-

nation and disappointment. "Very warm, sir," returns the old man, Te- even should be acknowledge the fact that he garding him wistfully. He is not thinking had enticed the girl from her home, how can of the weather, either of its heat or cold. He it benefit Dorlan? He is scarcely the one to is only wondering, with a foreboding sadness, whether the man before him-who has been to him as the apple of his eye—is guilty or possible to him. not of the crime imputed to him. With an effort he recovers himself, and asks, hastily, though almost without purpose. " Have you seen my lord?"

"Yes; I have only just left bim." "You will stay to dinner, Mr. Dorlan?" Lord Sartoris, sitting breeding over miser-He has been "Mr. Dorlan" to him for so able thoughts in the library at Hythe, has tidmany years that now the more formal Mr. Branscombe is impossible.

"Not to-night. Some other time, when my \_" He pauses. "You think him looking well?" asks the old man, anxiously, mistaking his hesita-

tion.

"Well! Ob. that doesn't describe him," save Branscombe, with a shrug and a somewhat ironical laugh. "He struck me as being unusually lively-in fact, strong as Boreas on the main.' I thought him very well at this hour, as one of a chosen, band brought indeed."

"Ay, he is so! A godly youth brings a peaceful age; and his was that. He has lived a good life and now is resping his reward." "Is he?" says Dorlan, with a badly-suppressed yawn, il Of course I was mistaken,

nothing, "Wby, where can she have Simon, representally, "yet, it is the very gone?"/
That is exactly what no one knows, except pent, no fasting misdeed to haunt him, as pon the boy I have watched from his she herself, of course, and one other." years creep on 1 t were well to think of the bye, the bye, it is rather good of you to break in radie?"

Then, further implies the latest in the property of acceptance of the course, and one other."

You are speaking of the course, and one other." years creep on 1 t were well to think of the bye, the bye, the bye, it is rather good of you to break in a you will a trembling voice, while the property of the course of the course

ward so that he may look the more readily get it off my mind."

into his face.

"Why, Simon! How absolutely in earnest;
you are!" he says, lightly. "What crime have I committed, that I should spend the rest of my days in sack cloth and ashes?"

"I know nothing," says old Gale, sadly. "How should I be wiser than my masters? All I feel is that youth is careless and headstrong, and things once done are difficult of undoing. If you would go to your grave happy, keep yourselff from causing misery to those who love you and—trust in you."

His voce sinks, and grows tremulous; Dorian, taking his hands from his shoulders, eyes upon his face. moves back from the old man, and regards him meditatively, stroking his fair mustache slowly, in a rather mechanical fashion, as he

"The whole world seems dyspeptic today," he says; fronically. Then, " It would be such a horrid bore to make any one miserable that I dare say I shan't try it. If, however, do commit the mysterious serious offence at which you broadly hint, and of which you plainly believe me fully capable, I'll let you know about it."

Hs smiles again-a jarring sort of smile, that hardly accords with the beauty of the dying day-and, moving away from the old man, crosses the oaken flooring to the glass door that lies at the further end of the room, and that opens on to a graveled-path outside, on which lilacs are flinging broadcast their rich purple bloom. As he moves, with a pale face and set lips (for the bitter smile has aded), he tramples ruthlessly, and without thought for their beauty, upon the deep soft patches of coloring that are strewn upon the flooring from the stained-glass windows above.

Throwing open the door, he welcomes ladly the cool evening air that seems to meet him.

"Pah !" he says, almost aloud, as he strides onward beneath the budding elms. "To think, after all these years, they should so readily condemn me! Even that old man, who has known me from my intancy, believes me guilty."

travel onward to a fear that for many days has that I have had anything to do with her been growing and galning strength.

Can Horace have committed this base This fear usurps all other considersdeed? tions. Going back upon what he has just will probably express some faint disapprobaheard, he examines in his mind each little de- tion when you invade the sanctity of her tail of the wretched history imparted to him | chamber, but beyond that no unpleasantness by his uncle. All the suspicions—lulled to need be anticipated. This is her favorite rest through lack of matter wherewith to feed hour for imbibling brandy-my brandy you them-now come to life again, and grow in size and importance, in spite of his intense desire to suppress them.

On Tuesday night the girl had left her home. On Tuesday morning he had been to you chance to meet her, and she openly mol-Herace's rooms, had found him there, had sat | ests you, don't blame me. and conversed with him for upward of an hour on different subjects—chiefly, he now remembers, of Clarissa Peyton.

The day had been warm, and he had taken off his coat (the light overcoat he had affected for the past month), and had thrown it on a chair, and-left it there when going!

The next morning he had called again, and | flashing, his lips compressed, found the coat in the very self-same place where he had thrown it. But in the mean time, during all the hours that intervened between the atternoon of one day and the forenoon of another, where had it been? "The very cost you wore was minutely de-

with a sudden rush, causing him a keener he indeed bring himself to believe that his own brother had made use of the coat with any intruder in the way) of casting suspicion

In the dusk of the evening any one might give me no pleasure to vindicate myself in easily mistake one brother for the other. They are the same height; the likeness be-tween them is remarkable. He almost hates himself for the readiness with which he pieces his story together, making doubt mergo with such entirety into conviction. The evening is passing fair, yet it brings

no comfort to his soul; the trees towering upward lie heavily against the sky; the breath of many flowers make rich the air. Already the faint moon, arising, throws "her silver light o'er half the world," and make more blue the azure depths above: 'Star follows star, though yet day's golden light Upon the bilis and headlands faintly streams.

The far-oft grating sound of the corncrake can be heard; the cuckoo's tuneless note, incessant and unmusical, tires the early night. The faint sweet chirrups of many insects come from far and near, and break upon the sense with a soft and luiling harmony:

There is no stir, nor breath of air; the plains slumbering in the cold emurace night."

All nature seems sinking into one grand repose, wherein strife and misery and death appear to have no part.

To Dorian the tender solemnity of the scene brings no balm. To go again to town by the

from him the worst—is his one settled thought, among the multitude of disordered ones; and upon it he determines to sot. But what if he shall prove innocent, or denv all knowledge of the affair? What then can clear Dorian in his uncle's eyes? And

defend himself at another's expence; and to betray Horace to clear himself would be im-He grows bewildered and heart sick.
Reaching home, he orders his dog-cart to be brought round, and, by takingit a good deal out of his good gray mare manages to catch

the evening train to town. Lord Sartoris, sitting breeding over miser ings brought him of his nephew's speedy return to London, and endures one stab the more, as he feels more than ever convinced of

his duplicity. Arrived in town, Branscombe drives to Horace's rooms, hoping against hope that he may find him at home. To his surprise he does so find him-in the midst of papers, and apparently up to his even in business.

"Working to late?" says Dorian, involuntarily, being accustomed to think of Horace, tegether to discuss the lighter topics of the day over soup and fish and flesh. In truth, now he is on the spot and face to face with his brother, the enormity of his errand makes. itself felt, and he hardly knows what to say to

"You, Dorian?" "Horace, raising his eyes, "Are you really ignorant of all that has cocurred? Have you not heard of Ruth's mysabominable, temper, its a desire to insult smile. Working? Yes, we others, the Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in the smiles. Working? Yes, we others, the Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in the smiles. Working? Yes, we others, the Sorope's clear and honest eyes, smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in the smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in the smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable. Shadow, no islutest trace of suspicion, lies in the smiles upon him his usual slow impenetrable.

work when all is confessed." He presses his hand to his forehead with affected languor, as and for an instant conceals his face. "By

am wronging you in my thoughts I shall never forgive myself, and you, in all probabil-What co you mean? demands Brans. Dorian laying his hands upon the old sernever forgive myself, and you, in all probabilcombe, throwing up his head, and flushing want's shoulders pushes him gently backity, will never forgive me either; yet i must et it off my mind."

"My dear fellow, how you have flung away

undoubted talent Your tone out-Irvings Irving; it is ultra-tragio. Positively, you make my blood run cold. Don't stand staring at me in that awful attitude, but tell me, as briefly as you can, what I have done."

He laughs lightly. Dorian regards him fixedly. Has he wronged him? Has instinct played him false? "Where is Buth Annersley?" he asks awkwardly, as though getting rid of the question at any price and without preamble. He has

still his hand upon his brother's arm, and his "Ruth Annersley?" reiterates Horace, the mest perfect amazement in his tone. If purposely done, the surprise is very excellent in-"Why? What has happened to deed.

her?" "Have you heard nothing?" "My dear fellow, how could I? I have not been near Pullingham for a full month; and its small gossips fail to interest our big city,

What has happened?"

"The girl has left her home; has not been heard of since last Tuesday. They fear she has willingly flung up happiness and honor to gain—misery."
"What a charitable place is a small vij...

lage!" says Horace with a shrug. "Why should the estimable Pullinghamites imagine so much evil? Perhaps, finding life in that stagnant hole unendurable, Ruth threw up the whole concern, and is now seeking a subsistence honorably. Perhaps, too, she has married. Perhaps

"Why do you not suppose her dead?" says Dorian, tapping the table with his forefinger, his eyes fixed moodly on the pattern of the marcon-colored cloth. "All such speculations are equally absurd. I hardly came to London to listen to such vain imaginings." "Thou-I think I hardly understand you."

says Horace, amiably; "you came because you-----?" "Because I fancied I bad here the best chance of hearing about her," interrupts Doz-

ian, bluntly, losing patience a little?"

"How fearfully you blunder?" returns Hor-Then a change sweeps over him. Insults are still quite calmly—nay, in even a tone to himself are forgotten, and his thoughts vamoose, I beg to say your imagination has run wild. You can search the place if you like. The old lady who attends to my wants will understand (she takes it merely as a tonic, being afflicted—as she tells me—with

what she is pleased to term nightly trim-bles'); so it, in the course of your wanderings,

" is that all you can tell me?" "All about my old lady, cortainly."
"And of Buth?"

"I know nothing, as you should under-stand." He laughs significantly. "What do you mean?" demands Dorlan, a little fiercely. - His eyes are dark and

. What can I mean, except that you are ridiculously absurd?" says Horace, rising. "What is it you expect me to say? I can't get you out of it. I always knew you had a penchant for her, but never thought it would carry you so far. If you will take my advice, scribed."-The words come back upon him bowever, you will be milder about it, and take that look off your face. If you go in for sopany than any he has ever yet known. Must ciety with that cut-up expression in your

ever, people will talk." "Then you know nothing?" repeats Branscombe, taking no notice of-perhaps not even hearing—the foregoing speech.

"Asolutely nothing. How should I?" says Horace, with his soft smooth smile. " Have a brandy-and-soda, Dorian, or a little curacoa Perhaps, indeed, the brandy will be best (adways allowing Mrs. McGinty has left me any), you look so thoroughly done up. Thank you-nothing." He gazes at his

brother long and varnestly. "The Brans-

combe word ought to be sure," he says, mood-"Still unconvinced!" says Horace, with an alry laugh. "I know I ought to take you by the shoulders, Dorian, and pitch you down the stairs; but somehow, I haven't the plack to-night. I am overdone through this abominable law, and -you are such a tremendous fellow when compared with me. Must you really be off so soon? Stay and have a cup

of coffee? No? Well, if it must be, goodpight." Dorlan goes down the stairs-puzzled, bewildered, almost convinced. At the foot of the staircase he looks up again, to see Horace standing above him still, candle in Sand, radiant, smiling debonaire, apparently with-

out a care in the world. He nods to him, and Dorian, returning the salute in grave and silent fashion, goes out into the lighted streets, and walks along in momentary expectation of a hansom, when a well known voice smites upon his ear:

"What in the name of wonder, Branecombe, brings you here?" Turning he finds himself face to face with Sir James Scrope. "My presence is hardly an eighth wonder,"

he says, wearily. "But how is it you are not in Paris ?" "Fate ordained it so, and probably fortune, as I just want a friend with whom to put ih

an evening," "You have chosen a dull companion, says Dorian, stupidly. "What brought you home so soon? or, rather, what took you to Paris originally?" " Business partly, and partly be ause—er-

that is I felt I needed a little change."

"Ah I just so," says Branscombe. But he answers as one might who has heard nothing. Sir James casts upon him a quick penetrating glance. "Anything wrong with you, Branscombe?"

he asks, quietly. "Anything in which I can te of use to you?" "Thank you, no. I'm just a little down on my luck, that's all." Then abruptly. "I suppose pou have heard, of the scandal down

in Pullingham ?" "About that poor little girl?" says Sir James. "Ob, yes. 'Ill news flies apace;' and this morning Hodges, who came to town to see me about Bennett's farm, gave me a gartled account of her disappearance. I think I hardly understand even now. How, did it happen ?"

happon?"

For a full minute Dorian makes no reply. He is looking earnestly in James Scrope's face, to see if in it there lives any hidden thought, any catefully concealed expression of mistrust. There is indeed, none of an all shadow no faintest trace of any picton, lies in the content of the

geniuses who are the luminaries of their own

sesses to-day. From that germinal idea of

the love of souls, inspired by the spirit of

reward, is to show the collectude of the

penser of knowledge. Again do we find the same spirit prompting the Church to labor

social condition. From the beginning ste

upbraided tyrants for the abuse of their power

and threatened them with the anger of God.

Whilst enjoining submission even to tyrants

when submission was not sio, and when re-

sistance would be unproductive of good she

upbraided tyrants for their abuse of power

that God, before whom Emperor and slave

are equal. She despised the persecutor, and

the poor were her favorites. The first use

she made of her ascendency over the rulers

of the world was to overthrow slavery.

Gradually the ordinances of her councils, the

bishops swept it off the face of Catholic

Europe. During the confusion that attended

and followed the barbarian invasion she

sheltered in her bosom the relics of civiliza-

tion and thought her rude children the science

of faith and government. She skilfully

gradually prepared the way for the full deve-

lepement of any legitimate human liberty.

In a word, as the Church is the mother of true

faith and true science, so is she the foeter-

mother of the best forms of social and civil

life. And from her and her influence

has omanated every beneficial element of

social and civil lite, that the world has ever

possessed since the dawn of Caristianity.

and whatever has been promulgated contrary

to or diverging from her teachings and her

any who feel disposed to prove the contary.

It is unnocessary for mo to enlarge on the

work of the Church in alleviating the physi-

cal wants of man. She has taught the

astonished world how true faith works by

charity. She has exemplified the divine

of sufferings, no horrors of loath-

some disease, no increasing multitude

shows forth the glory of God

he to repeat what I have already said,

for the more perfectly a man that is redeemed

and mentally and murally elevated the more

resplendently does he manifest the glory of

his Creator. Show me a people in which subjects and rulers are thoroughly imbued

with the spirit of faith and I will show you a

nation that is not merely Christian in name,

when the divine supremacy is practically re-

cognized; I will show you rulers who reflect before men the justice, the wisdom, the

power, the magnanimity of God; I will show

you a people who are all the better citizens

and the more devoted patriots because they

hold their allegiance to God; I will show

you's people whose children at home swell

the ranks of the peaceful armies of the Lord.

and who send the messages of faith and

civilization to the confines of the earth,

laborers for God and humanity, who would

penetrate the Indies, almost christianize

Japan, and lay deep in the very heart of

Buddhism foundations of faith that the most

furious waves of sangulnary persecution have been unable to overthrow. These are the

nations that will leave behind them monu-

ments of their faith-testimonials of their

that may perhaps excite the decision of shal-

low unbelief, but will show at least that they were not a puny race, that they were not a

sacrifice for the glory of God. To make suc-

cessful terms for the government of man with

success it is necessary to take into account

his supernatural destiny, to remember that

he is necessarily a religious being, or else he

ceases almost to be human. Human laws,

high aspirations and their sublime lives-

spirit of faith, the permanent

this friend may come to believe, now, at least, he holds him Dorlan clear, and pure from this gross ovil that has been imputed to

He throws up his head with a freer air, and tries, with a quick effort; to conquer the morbid feeling that for hours past has been pressing upon him heavily it.

swer to Sir James's last remark.

"It is such an unaccountable story, says Scrope, lifting his brows. "Where did she go? and with whom? Such a quiet little mouse of a girl, one hardly understands her being the heroine of a tragedy. But how does it particularly affect you?

Branscombe hesitates. For one brief mo ment he wonders whether he shall or shall not reveal to Scrope the scene that has passed between him and his uncle. Then his whole sympathies revolt from the task, and he determines to let things rest as they now are. "Arthur has tormented himself needlessly

about the whole business," he says, turning his face from Scrope. "He thinks me—that is, every one—to blame, notil the girl is restored to her father."

"Ah! I quite see," says James Scrope.

#### CHAPTER XXIII. "Her eyes were deeper than the depth Of waters stilled at even." " DORIAN " says Clarissa.

" Clarissa!" says Derian. "I really think I shall give a ball." "What?" cries a small, sweet, plaintive voice from the corner, and Georgie, emerging from obscurity and the tremendous volume she has been studying, comes to the front, in her usual vehement fashion, and stands before Miss Peyton, expectation in every feature.

Ob, Clarissa, do say again." "Papa says I must entertain the county in ome way," says Clarissa, meditatively, "and really think a ball will be the best way. Don't you ?"

"Don't I, though?' says Miss Broughton. with much vivacity. "Clarissa, you grow sweeter daily. Let me offer you some small return for your happy thought."

She laughs, and, stooping, presses her warm ripe lips against her friend's cheek. She blushes as she performs this graceful act, and a small, bright, mischievous gleam grows within her eye. The whole action is half mocking, half tender :

A resebud set with little wilful thorns, And sweet as English air can make her, she." The lines come hurriedly to Branscombe's mind, and linger there. Raising her head again, her eyes meet him, and she laughs, for the second time, out of pure gladness of her

"I think it was my happy thought," says Branscombe, mildiy. ... I suggested this dance to Clarissa only yesterday. Might not I, too, partake of the 'small return '?'

It no longer belongs to me; I have given it all away, -here," says Georgie, touching Clarisse's check with one finger; "but for that," with a slow, addrable glance, "I should be charmed."

"I think I shall get pencil and paper and write down the names." says Clarissa, energetically, raising and going toward the door. Dorian take care of Georgie until I return. "I wish I knew how," says Branscombe, in a tone so low that only Georgie can hear it. Then, as the door closes he says, "Did you

mean your last speech?" " My last? What was it? I never remember anything." She very seldom blushes, but now again a soft delicate color creeps into her face. "If you hadn't given it all away, would you have given me a little of that small return?"

"Not even if I were to give a ball for you?"

· N.o-no." "Not if I were to do for you the one thing

on most desired?" "No-no-no!' She speaks hastily, and glances at him somewhat confusedly from beleath her long lashes.

"Well, of course, it is too much to expect," and upon the table close to hers.

" If you really made the suggestion to Clanodding her head. "Now what shall it

" Dance half the night with me." "That would bore you—and me. No; but if dancing delights you—sir, may—I have the pleasure of the first quadrille?

"Madam," says Branscombe, laying his hand upon his heart, " you do me much honor; I am at your service now and forever."

"It is too large a promise." "A true one, nevertheless." A little earnest shade shows itself upon his face, but Georgie laughs lightly, and moves

away from him over to the window, and at this moment Clarissa returns armed with the life of a nationis that which most enpaper and pencils but a very much pleased

have been thinking of it." "I don't know about 'that," says Dorlan.

'I'm not sure but it might blow us all to atoms; but the celestial lights will be quite too, too! It must be a splendid thing, Clarisea, to have a brain like yours. Now, gives it expression and realization in every neither Miss Broughton por I have a particle between us."

Broughton, very justly incensed. "I'm doing even more than that, Im speaking for you too. Don't put up too many Chise lanterns, Clarissa, or it will be awkward;

"What matter? I love light," says Georgie, innocently. "How I do hope there will be a moon! Not a mean effort at one, but a good, round, substantial, vast moon, such as there was two months ago."

night as comes to Pullingham on the night of Miss Peyton's ball has been rarely, if ever seen. It breaks over the whole place in a I do not refer to the action of the Governflood of light so whitely brilliant that the ment, but to the general result of the moral very sleeping flowers lift up their heads, as character of its people. Faith shows man though believing the soft mystic light to be

he early birds of morn. All around is calm and drowsy sweet. The stars come forth to light the world, and, per-

night of her first ball. About six weeks have passed since Ruth Annersley left her home, and as yet no tidvillage. The minutest inquiries have been She must grasp his hand and turn towards made (chiefly by Lord Sartoris, who is now

HONOR TO THE PATRON OF IRELAND

The Procession -- The Solemn Religious Services -- Sermon by the Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan -- St. Patrick's Church -- The Arches and Decorations -- Incidents.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day is an The deep and lasting traces of their power event looked forward to by Irishmen the still remain in the greatest sources of human world over with feelings of rejoicing and and divine knowledge which the world pospride, and in no part of the Empire is the day more loyally observed and honored than faith, has sprung up those most admirable in the Dominion of Canada. The 17th of teaching orders, whose only ambition and March has a peculiar charm for the people whose only position, without hope of earthly of Ireland, commemorating as it does the Church and the foundess of Jesus for the birth of her patron saint, St. Patrick, whose young. Thus is the Church, actuated by long life was devoted to the temporal and her spiritual welfare of his beloved people, and possessor of true science and the great diswho labored incessantly in the cause of his Master. It is eminently fitting, therefore, constantly for the improvement of man's that Irishmen should observe the natal day of their Patron Saint with religious zeal and appropriate rejoicing.

The enthusiasm exhibited by the Irlsh residents of Montreal to-day was unusually great; and, to be brief, the procession was perhaps one of the largest ever witnessed in and threatened them with the vengence of this city. Many circumstances tended to promote this satisfactory result. The weather was delightful, yet cold; the streets through which the procession passed were clean and dry; the arrangements were per-fect, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. From an early authority of her Popes, the influence of her hour crowds of well dressed people began to muster at the corner of St. Alexander and Craig streets and in the vicinity of Victoria Square, all appropriately bedecked with some national emblem, but conspicuously the dear little shamrocks, of which so much has been sung and said, and which refeses to tempered the absolutism of feudul authority, bloom in any other soil than Irish, Throngs of respectably-dressed people lined the streets through which the procession passed and in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Church the crush was very great. On the houses of many of our citizens flags and other decorations were observed, and on the Uhristian Brother's residence, Young street, the green banner of old Ireland floated majestically. Along the route of the parade, which this year took place in the East End. beautiful and gaily adorned arches spanned spirit is positively distructive and baneful to the streets at intervals adding considerably to the world. I commend this assertion to the the appearance of the ceremonial. Binds consideration of the thinking youth and of for he distributed the tasks and divided the of music also contributed much to the success of the proceedings, and the culivening strains of "St. Patrick's Day," "Garryowen," "The Wearing of the Green," &c., bad an exhilirating effect on those who participated in the procession, as well as the thousands of spectators.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At about half-past ten o'clock St. Patrick's of helplessness and poverty can ever exhaust Church, where the solemn religious services | the resources or the patience of her love. Are in connection with the celebration of Ire-land's anniversary were held, was packed tary to the world? Do not the ministers and from the Sanctuary to the portico. The the dispensers of her mercy surpass in beauty sacred edifice was fairly lined with the and heroism the grandest ideals ever pictured emblematic colors of Faith and Fatherland, in the imagination of the most enthusiastic the white and the green. Every pillar has its | philanthropist or social reformer? Commotto and its flag, and from the high dome pared with her do not the efforts of any other hung imposing streamers. A life seized por-trait of the great O'Connell, in his attitude of eignificance? When the Church was unmopower and command, was suspended lested in the guardianship of the poor, panfrom the choir gallery, and atperism was not knawing like a cancer at the tracted general attention. Overhead ran vitals of society; but now the monopolizing the glorious and honorable title, "The Liber- spirit of the State steps in and thrusts the ator of His Country," in golden letters. The Church aside, and the poor, or the masses, as says Branscombe; "yet I would do a good alters were brilliant with variegated lights, they are contemptuously called, are made the leaf for you, even without a hope of payment." the high alter especially testifying to skill slavish instruments of greed and power and He comes a little nearer to her, and lays his and taste in the way of decorations. On the Casarism, and when the tool is worthless it is and upon the table close to hers.

Gospel side stood the statue of the great and cast aside. If they become poor, degraded, immortal patron raised on high and with a and loyal, charity, with its eyes that are blind, rissa, you deserve some reward," says Georgie, | crown of emerald lights and brilliants en- and its hearts of steel and hands of iron, circling his head. Then the organ, under the must remove them far away from the sen tench of Professor Fowler, sent forth volumes of inspiring music, the old Irish airs bringing back many recollections and telling in harmonious tones of faith and patriotism. The celebration of Profisical Righ Mass was now commenced. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, officiated, assisted by Deacon and sub-Deacon and several clergy. At the end of the Gospel the Rev. D.J. O'Sullivan, pastor of White River Junction, of the diocece of Burlington, delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon.

He said:—The most precious element in the life of a nationis that which most enables it to promote the good of humanity, the glory of God, and its own permenance and power, that such an element is the spirit of faith, but of cruel gree, and power, that such an element is the spirit of Faith, but of cruel gree, and power, that such an element is the spirit of Faith, but of cruel gree, and power, that such an element is the spirit of the history of our own continent testifies, and content of the savage, they have in every instance, as and power, that such an element is the spirit of the savage, they have in every instance, as and power, that such an element is the spirit of each of the catholic Church and the institutions inspired and governed by the spirit of Faith. There is no power capable of civilizing rude or barbarous reaching rude or barbarous represents the string rude or barbarous represents to schools.

St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Schools.

11. St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit of every schools.

St. Patrick's Congregation (not merabers of any Society.

St. Patrick's National Association.

Band.—Stand Association.

St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit of evilizing rude or barbarous represents to any Society.

The St. Patrick's Patrick's Congregation (not merabers of any Society.

The St. Patrick's Patrick's Congregation (not merabers of any Soc tench of Professor Fowler, sent forth vol- sitive gaze of society to pine and perish un-

"Can't I have the gardens lighted?" she and power, that such an element is the spirit decimated and annihilated them. To says, "with Chinese lanterns, and that? I of faith, I hope to be able to show from a show how the spirit of faith in a nation brief study of the working of that spirit in general-and particularly in the Irish nation. 1st. The spirit of faith is that deep conviction of faith which does not imprison religious belief in the sanctuary of the soul, but aphere of life and action. It is that conviction which stamps our lives with high sims "Speak for yourself, please," says Miss and just methods that wear the impress of faith; it is the spirit of God, abiding in His Church and made manifest in its members. There is another spirit which comes np from the depths of hell-lader with destruction and death. Its mission is reinforced by its allies, doubt and mistrust, to undermine, to blacken, to destroy the work of faith and of God. It is this spirit, the spirit of unbellef, that the spirit of faith has to grapple and contend in its glorious struggle for humanity, for God and for She has her wish; such another moonlight nations. But I have said, the spirit of faith is its most powerful impulse to promote the true welfare of man, and when I say a nation. standing upon that high, resplendent plain of supernatural life whence he reaches almost to God. It reveals the grandeur of his destiny, the priceless value of his soul, the haps, to do homage to Clarissa on this the boundless extent of his capabilities. The spirit of faith loves that being, because it sees the glory of God bound up in it. And sordid race, but that they dared to make a long time unable to: do so owing to derisive at once it proceeds with carnest zeal lugs of her have reached Pullingham. Al- to enable man by developing the ready people are beginning to forget that power which. God has deposited such an esclandre ever occurred in their quiet within him to teach his sublime calling. the beneficent light of faith and science. very seldom at home); rewards offered; She must anticipate the degrading influence numerous; paragraphs, addressed to "R. A." of inborn wickedness, and to his physical have appeared in the London papers, but existence she must secure the amount of without result. The world is growing tired liberty required for the highest and best de-

then, to fit the wants of man to be wise, to be just must at least be in harmony with the spirit of faith. Spirit of faith gives to those laws a divine authority and a divine sanction. of the miserable scandal, and Ruth's disap- velopment of his faculties. Here is the Patriotism is fed and strengthened by the pearance ceases to be the one engressing topic secret of that fervor of apostolic seal and of traditions of the past, by the associations that reveirles.

To-night is fair enough, to make one believe sin impossible. It is concern by the continued in the character of man to ms native son. For country, where all enjoyed equal liberty, the its voided by the labors and fifth were a progressive people, and he every land. Here its what makes her the look of saints, enobled by the heroic libra sin impossible. It is concern by the continued in the champion of the oppressed. The contains the

of a priest, to the latest departure of a Catho-Man becomes a mere earthworm, and his lic missionary for Pagan lands, to the last country is wherein he can gather comfort or life-sacrifice made by heroic men, and those at | gold. It is to this spirit of religious patriotthe alter, out of love; for instruction of ism that Christendom and its salvator arote youth, we have only the spectacle of the spirit of faith seeking, in its thirst for souls, forever crushed legions of encroaching Islamto enlighten them by true faith and true ism. And if even the fate of christendom or science. It was this holy ambition that first the security of true liberty is sudangered humanized nations, then civilized them, and you will find their readlest and their afterwards refined them. It was her lite for staunchest champions not amongst the disthe enlightenment of man that prompted the ciples of unbelief or talse philosophy, but Church to rescue, and to guard from the amongst the faithful children of the Church. wreck of ages, the intellectual treasures of the past. Within the sacred precincts of the of the influence of this spirit of faith on the sanctuaries there arose those towering

Irish nation. He said they should not be surprised if the glories of the Old Land had not been brouched before, for while he demonstrated the glory and honor which accrue to a nation by its spirit of faith, he was implicitly glorifying Ireland, towards which his heart—as all the hearts of his hearers—gravitated on this glorious annive sary. That the spirit of faith which animated the people of Ireland was the source of their intellectual supremacy and high standard of civilization in centuries gone by, was a fact beyond doubt. and that the perpetuity and power of that nation were founded on it was equally evident. It is through that spirit of faith that Ireland to-day is able to stand up and say to her children and the world, "I am still alive, and I am still a nation." Yes, destroy the faith of Ireland, and her individuality vanishes, her reason of existence is taken away. The duty, therefore, of all Irishmen is to cultivate and practice that faith which was the source of the honor and glory of their forefathers as it will continue to be the strong mainstay of Ireland's union, permanence, power and prosperity.

The musical part of the service, under the direction of Prof. Fowler, the organist of St. Patrick's, was rather in advance of than behind the performances of former years. An Italian composition by Luzzani, consisting of three numbers, Kyrie, Gioria and Credo, procured by Prof. Fowler in the author's manuscript, was prepared for this occasion and received an effective rendering by a choir of about 50 voices, men and boys, accompanied by the organ and a string orchestra; Mr Wm McCaffrey wielding the baton. The Sanctus and Gloria, were chosen from Gounon's Grand Mass. The soloists were Master P McCaffrey (soprano), Master Eddy Clark, (alto), Messis W J O'Hare, McGuirk and Hector (tenori), and Jas Crompton and Edward Casey (bassi), Master McCaffrey sang leading parts in all the numbers, Moster Clark in the Kyrie and Credo, W O'Hara, in the Kyris and Gloria, took the tenor parts in a quartette, duo and trio. Mr Crompton (besse) sang in the Gloria, due and solo in the Credo, Mr Casey had basso parts in the Kyric and Quoniam, and Messrs. McGuirk and Hoctor in the Sunctus and Agnus Dei, song the tener soles. Prof. Fowier evidently believes in decentralization. honors. He proved successful in his choice in every case, and may be felicitated on the harmony and brilliancy of the musical part of the day's calabration. We almost forgot to mention that at the Offertory Mr. Foloy sang Gunod's Ace Maria (tenor solo) teaching of brotherly love. No vanity and the chorus was taken up by the whole choir. We are likely to hear these numbers repeated at a secred concert to be held shortly by the choir in aid of one of our charitable institutions.

At the conclusion of mass the societies roformed and followed up the line of march in the following order:-

#### ALDERMAN PATRICK KENNEDY. Marshal-in-Chief.

Band—Banner.

1. The Montreal Hackmen's Union and Benefit Society—Mounted.

2. Congregation of St. Mary (not members of

any Society).

3. Boys of St. Bridget's Christian Brothers'
Schools. Schools.

1. Young Men's Literary and Social Union.

5. St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit

6. Boys of St. Aun's Christian Brothers' Schools.
7. Congregation of St. Ann (not members of

any Society).

Band—I'lag.
Shamrock Lacrosse Club.
Band.
The "MacMahon Guards." Band——Flag. 10. The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit

Association. Band.

Band—Banner.
The St. Patrick's Society.
The Mayor and Invited Guests.
The Clergy.

The streets were lined with crowds of people as the procession tyled down Beaver Hall Hill. The Montreal Hackmen's Union and Benefit Society, mounted, led the way, headed by the band L'Union discoursing the inspiring strains of "St. Patrick's Day." The hackmen made really a splendid show, turning out over two hundred strong and presenting a very creditable appearance. The horses, as they paraded behind the music, with flashing eyes and extended nostrils, gave the procession a martial look, their riders being gayly attired in green sashes and ribbons. Through some mismanagement, however, a rather extended gap was visible after the horsemen, which a little further along the line of route was rectified by the marshals. The Young Men's Literary and Social Union

looked exceedingly well. The St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society turned out in great force, as did the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society, whose appearance as they marched past in large numbers was the subject of very flattering comments.

#### THE SPEECHES.

The procession arrived at St. Patrick's Hall at about three c'clock, when Mr. F. B. McNamee mounted a sleigh and attempted to address the crowd. He was, however, for a shouts and cries of "informer." After he had succeeded in partially getting a hearing, he thanked those present for taking part in the procession, for which the Irishmen of Montreal were to be congratulated. After referring to the concert he concluded.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien, President of the St Jean Baptiste Society, who was most enthusizetically received, said the Irishmen of the city had reason to be proud of the grand turn-out of the day. He said that in this

time, owing to the repeated cries o: ' Whelar

ME JAMES MOSHANE, M.P.P., was well to ceived and followed in a few well chosen re marke, and after Mr. Barry had called for three cheers for Parnell and three for the Queen the assemblage seperated.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

#### HAVE HOPE.

Before you despair of curing a troublesome cough just verging on consumption try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; it has cured others, why may it not cure you? All dealers sell

#### WIT AND HUMOR.

Spirits are composed of-well, gnome mat ter.

An aitist is not as strong as a horse; bu the can draw a larger object. Tome tailors would make capital dragoons

They charge so. "Parting in such sweet sorrow"-particularly with a cracked looking glass and a toothless comb.

A man who is intimate on a short acquaintance is very apt to be "short" on more intimate acquaintance.

Mr. Blamey, suddenly missing from Ballarat, simultaneously with a good deal of other people's money, occupied a pulpit on the 9th

She (of a literary turn) - Doesn't this remind you of a lawn fete under Louis XIV.? He (matter-of-fact) - Beg pardon, that was rather before my time, you know. (Silence).

"It is not right to spoil a golden wedding," was the ground on which a Missouri judge recently refused a divorce in a case where the parties had lived together forty-nine years.

Some of the girls of the period, it is said. are parting their hair on one side. They do this because they do not wish to look like the with the old hopes ever new and the ancient soit young men who part their hair in the zeal enkindled afresh, would become a ne-

middle. "You made a fool of me," said an irritated man to his wife. "My love," she swestly responded, "you do yourself injustice; remember that you are in all respects a self-

made man." Indignant Boarding-Mistress-" Why, what are you for ?" Fat Boy on table-" Mr. Howlet put me here. He says it's his birthday, and he wants to see something on the table besides hash I'

The impecunious man who married an beiress always spoke of her as a capital wife. It was to his interest to do so. If he had not done to she would have daily reminded him of "my money."

A little boy on being rebuked for his noisy conduct in which his sister had some share, declared that she ought to be included in the scolding. "If I was so boistorous," he said, " alie was girlsterous."

In a bill for pulling down the old Newgate, in Dublic, and rebuilding it in the same spot, it was enacted that, to prevent unnecessary expense, the prisoners should remain in the old gaol till the new one was finished.

George Law, who recently died in New York, started with a hod and quit with a million.—Ex. What in the name of common sense did the man want with a million hods? He must have been a hod fellow of eccentric degree.

" Eloise" asks it we will publish her poem on "The Wavelet of the Rivulet." With a smilelet upon our facelet we reply, yes. Write only upon one sidelet of the sheetlet, Eloise, and put on enough stamplets. Your poemlet shall have spacelet.

Carlyle being once asked the difference between a natural tool and an educated fool, replied: "Just about the difference between you and me, I suspect." The questioner was

CONSIDERATE. - Mistress (on coming home from the sea-side)—"Why, Jane, what's become of the bull-finch?" "Jane—"Well, you see m'm, it didn't say much and looked droopin'-like, so cook put it out of misery,

and I 'ed it stuffed for my 'at." When Sir John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon) brought in his bill for restraining the liberty of the press, a member moved as an additional clause that all anonymous works should have the name of the author printed on the title-page.

There is only one woman we know of who can let other women pass by her without looking after them to see whether their polonaises are shirred in the elbow and cut bias on the watch pocket. The woman in question is a tobacco sign.

"Mamma, I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious people," said a little girl to her mother, one day. "Why not, my child?" "Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll on her stomach to say her prayers."

"You don't appear to catch on," remarked the post to the gate; "I like to see a gate well posted." "I feel hinge-ered by your remark," replied the gate; "your raillery seems barren of wit." "That's your staple remark when you are shut up," answered the post; "you never like to see a post hold its

"What would you do, if you were me and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she, "if I were you, I would throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for firewood, wear my watchchain under my coat, and stay home at nights and pray for brains.'

A lady from the South, a clerk in the treasury, was telling that she expected soon to be dismissed. The reason assigned was her alleged rebel sontiments. " Do you know," said she, "they charge me with having been a rebel spy? That would make me about forty-five years old. I told them I would forty-five years old. I told them I would fice, through much suffering and much submit to a dismissal very gracefully, but I failure; but if she cannot triumph over temcould never forgive the reflection on my

Moses Schaumberg was caught by his Ausrival's posters, announcing the arrival of glory, a nation's right to self-government is Christmas goods. "What do you mean by destroying my posters, you scoundred" asked the rival thresteningly. " Dot's were you was fooling yourself," replied Mose, badly scared, I vas so much bleased mit dat boster 1 choost pulled him down to see if there was any more reading matter on de udder side."

One day a laboring bricklayer was called as a witness in an action before Chief Justice Ellenborough. When he came to be sworn his lordship said to him, "Really, witness, when you have to appear before this court it is your bounden duty to be more clean and

#### IRISH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

After the Land League -- what? This is a question which, in a variety of forms, has been uppermost in the Irlan mind for many months past. In some instances it has found voice, and not unfrequently provoked discussion. When the advanced Irish National party gave their adhesion to the League, and aided in the furtherance of its proclaimed principles, it was easy to foresee that Irish aspiration and agitation would not and even with the success of the most extended claims of that organization; the men who looked upon so-called constitutional effort as the most incomprehensible of cants, and regarded the "moral-force" doctrine of prayer and petition to Parliament, as a miserable fatuity, could not have pinned their faith as a finality on a settlement of the Land question, no matter how satisfactorily adjusted. The security of a tenant in his holding—the adjustment of rents on an equitable basis—the right of compensation for improvements in case of disturbance—the establishment of the occupiers' proprietary-all good in their way, were only still good for a class-a comparatively small section of the people of Ireland, and it was never meant that the pledges which Irish martyrs gave for Ireland's truth. the promises they made of her fidelity, the hopes they cherished of her courage, the trust they had in her perseverance, should be compromised in the end by an acceptance of a small piece of class legislation—the amelioration of the condition of the few at the expense of the satisfied subserviency of the many. This certainly was not the logic of the League.

An alternative was looked for. Successful, the League movement would be at an end; defeated, a continuance of the agitation would be a waste of effort and energy. In cither case, unless Irish sentiment had become so depraved or so exhausted that old associations—the yearnings of youth-time and the aspirations of age-had been crushed out forever, a new effort in a new direction, cessity; and men began to grow impatient for some indication as to the scope and shape of the progressive pro-gramme of freedom. The Coercion Act cleared the vision a little. The arbitrary arrest of Parnell and the suspects made the way more distinct. The gagging process in the House of Commons silenced the poor privillege of protest against the cufrage. All these tyrannies have succeeded in convincing the Moral-Force, and Prayer and-Petition, and Peace-and-Perseverance men that if there be such a thing as a British Constitution, its privileges or protection are not for Ireland; ndeed, it is more than suspected that the Land League leaders know all the time how it would be, and that the Padiamentary amolioration policy was simply adopted as an educational expedient to prove how futile would be dependence on that foreign Senate House for Itish advantage. Then, after the Land League-what?

The answer has just been promulgated. At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party held in London on Monday it was determined to form Irish national independence associatious with Ireland's right to self-government as a leading idea. This is the logical outcome of the Land League agitation—this the legitimate corollary to the Parliamentary policy of Parcell and the platform demonstrations of Davitt. But in what light are we to read the declaration of Ireland's right to self-government? Is the movement to be based on that mere Grand Jury system which circumscribed the claims of Isaac Butt's Home Rule agitation to the passing of fiscal measures? Will it go so far as the O'Connell plan of Repeal of the Union, pure and simple, restoring to Ireland her Lords and Commons and resifirming the Declaration of Dungannen in 1782? Or is it designed to take the higher flight and go in for the "separation that separates"-and inienendence untrammala hy the fainter figment of "the golden link of the Crown?" We must await the programme of action for information on these points. "Ireland's tight to self-government" is a broad phrase, capable of many interpretations. The first one we have stated might be willingly recognized and conceded by England, for it would turn out to be the veriest mockery by which a people were ever tickled into the supposition that they possessed rights when they were slaves and puppets more than ever. The second, though a perfectly constitutional measure— the repeal of an Act of Parliament little more than three-quarters of a century old - would be resisted by England with as much force as would be the treasonable design of the third. We have full faith in the prudence and humanity of the leaders of the new departure. While rejecting the self-government involved in the Home Rule proposition. as a self-abasement, we know they will hesitate before precipitating an issue on the others. Ireland is not prepared for a physical force conflict with England just now. She has not men, money, means or material sufficient to justify the attitude of belligerency; but she has Mind in which the good seeds for a future fruition may take root, and we can easily understand how the promoters of the Irish National Independence Association have taken to heart the possibilities and probabilities that lie under the O'Connell maxim-"England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.

And though to-day the hope of independence may be faint, and the realization remote, there is no reason why Irishmen should despond for Ireland. Nations with more of the elements of success-with resources greater -with advantages superior, have seen the hopes of independence they cherished for years, and poured their blood to realize, fade as a dream of the night. Bus they persevered, and at length succeeded. Ireland's progress to a Irish National independence" lies, perhaps, through man a struggle, through many a bitter sacriporary discomfiture—if her spirit sinks even after successive failures, she has miscaloulated her destiny, and a nation's dignity, a natin avenue rival in business tearing down the | tion's wealth, a nation's prosperity, a nation's not for her .- N. Y. Star.

> HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM. Cures coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption. Price 25 cents.

#### WRECKS ON INLAND WATERS.

An official return, giving the number of steamers and sailing vessels lost in Canadian inland waters since 1810 and the value of property destroyed, with the total loss of life,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

The following are copies of the letters which have passed between the Rev. Father Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's, and Mr. John P. Whelse, Manager of Tes Post, on the one hand, the same reverend gentleman and Mr. Francis B. McNames on the other, together with a leiter from Mr. McNamee to Mr. Whelsn:-

To Messrs. F. B. McNames, and J. P. WHELAN, Managing Director of " The Post, &c.

GENTLEMEN, -- As a friend of peace, and your common Pastor for many years. desirous of the spiritual and temporal welfare of both alike, I appeal to, you to discontinue the unseemly warfare that has unfortunately arisen, and has been already carried so far as to pain and disgust every well disposed Irish Catholic in Montreal. No good can result to any one from a continuance of this struggle; on the contrary, all must suffer from its effects. The very nature of the accusation, not to speak of the manner in which it is refuted, or sustained, respectively, must leave a stain on the fair reputation of the Irishmen of Montreal. In the name of our common interests, which are suffering, and of christian charity which is outraged, I ask you to stop all jurther controversy in regard to a matter which promises no good, and may terminate

In the spirit of true friendship, and after mature reflection, I propose the following means of reaching this end. I give you two plans, in either of which your feelings on both sides are spared as much as it is possible to spare them under present circumstances.

The first plan is to accept simply, and without reserve, the decision of the late committee which took charge of this trouble. The acceptance of this plan supposes nothing more than this that the matter be allowed to drop, and that in future it shall be allowed to be undisturbed in the grave of silence. I prefer this plan, the work has been already done, the labor and the expense have been already incurred. Besides, it rests on the basis of "not proven," and I doubt much if a more solid and distinct basis can be reached by any amount of angry discussion, or of expensive investigation.

The second plan is more complicted, and will give more trouble. It is this: let. Let impartial friends be chosen, one by each of you, gentlemen, and the third by these

2nd. Mr. McNamee for himself, and Mr. Whelan for THE POST, will place a statement in the hands of these friends, which statement must be in writing, and must not cover more than two pages of foolscap paper. One statement will give the proofs of innocence; the other will give the grounds of accusation. The three friends will pass a correct copy of Mr. McNamee's paper to Mr. Whelan, and vice versa, and these gentlemen will be invited to make their observations on the papers thus submitted to them. It is understood that these replies will not extend beyond two pages of foolscap paper, as above.

3rd. With this statement and reply on the part of each, the discussion must close. 4th. These papers must not be printed, or in

any way communicated to the public. 5th. After due deliberation, and after a convenient time, the three friends will give their decision, which, if desired by the parties, directly concerned, or by either of them, may

be made public. 6th. This decision shall be final, and shall be strictly binding on the principals to the difficulty, and shall not be questioned or contraverted by either of them; they shall sign a paper to this effect, so soon as the three irlends shall be chosen.

Gentlemen, in my opinion, either of these plans will meet the object in view, but the second is exposed to very serious difficulties the execution. It is only a generous silence on both sides that can regain for us the proud place we occupied, and which we have been losing of late in the opinion of our fellow-countrymen on this continent. The conditions of this silence do not appear unfair to either of you. Confining ourselves to the events that have taken place since the decision of the committee, I think it will be and the articles that appeared subsequently in THE Post, may fairly shake hands, and cry

In your reply please say which plan you prefer, if you are willing to abide by either. I shall await your reply with the anxiety which my love for you, and my wishes for your happiness inspire.

Your obedient servant, P. Dowd, Priest. Montreal, Feb. 21st. 1882.

MONTREAL, March 1st, 1882.

Reverend and Dear Father,-Permit me in acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the | him of the fact, and to request him to inform 21st of February last, which reached me the day before yeaterday, to express how deeply I as it now stands. I shall feel the personal solicitation that moves you reply as soon as received. in connection with the painful and humiliating investigation, the informer question, that has occupied the public mind for some time past. Nothing but the fearless discharge of my duty as a public journalist, involving as it has in the past, may in the future, great loss of time and money, as well as anxiety, could have induced me to enter on this subject, and in doing so I have neither private revenge to satisfy nor sordid ends to reach. The publication in the columns of THE Post of a small clipping from a foreign newspaper, referring to an informer in the city of Montreal, caused Mr. McNamee to adopt such proceedings as have brought about this controversy, for which he alone is responsible as regards its effects on himself and the people of Montreal. Who could for a moment doubt, after the long and arduous labors of so many years of your holy ministry, that in your present course you are actuated by the spirit of true friendship, so elequently, appealingly mentioned in your communication, and knowing that as well as feeling deeply, Lam perfectly willing to accept your first proposition and to allow this matter to drop on condition that Mr. McNamee shall immediately resign the Presidency of St. Patrick's Society. attend to his business as a private citizen, and by ceasing to thrust himself forward in any way, in any public capacity; also, cease to be a disturbing element in our midst. So long as Mr. McNames is content to remain in silence it will be no business of mine or THE you personally. To that effect I now make Post newspaper to expose him or to place the Irish people on their guard against him. The role he has once played there is nothing to prevent his attempting again, and we must, if possible, protect our people from the disastrons, consequences of any such con-

The second plan proposed by you I must respectfully decline, as apart from it complicated nature, which you point out yourself, if we are to have an investigation let it be in the court of justice where the parties will be Catholice, also to be chosen in the same called under oath, and the only satisfactory manner. conclusion possible arrived at. I do not anticipate that Mr. McNamee will limited powers to make investigations, call accept the conditions of The Poer's allence for documents, examine witnesses or hear ut rest assured, Father Dowd, that your inerference in the matter will not be barren of

good results, for although armed with evidence that is crushing in its character against McNamee, but one more article or two, and that to redeem the pledge publicly made, shall appear in THE Post on this painful subject charging him if possible more directly than we have done in the articles published by us since his St. Pavick's Hall speech, with having first established Fenianism in Montreal and then receiving Government money to betray his unfortunate and misguided countrymen, and with that article our duty shall have been performed and the controversy ended. Mr. McNames then can, suit bimself as to his future course. Thanking you in all sincerity for the interest you have manifested, and with the strongest desire to act in the best interest of the Irish Canadian people. I have the honor to be, Reverend and Dear Father, Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WHELAN.

Managing Director of Tun Post Strinting and Publishing Company.

To Messes. F. B. McNamee and J.P. Whelan Managing Director of " The Post," &c., &c. GENTLEMEN,-I am now in receipt of your eparate replies to my communication of the 21st ult., addressed to you in a joint form. am happy to discover in these replies a commor, and I believe a sincere, desire to end the worse than painful controversy that divides you. At the same time I regret that the plans of reconciliation proposed by me have not at all met with the views of one of you, and of the other, only conditionally.

Mr. McNamee, instead of what I proposed, desires to have either a committee of investigation having the largest powers or to send the case to a Court of Justice. I cannot accept either of these plans. A committee possessing the largest powers, in the sense of Mr. McNamee, I regard as an impracticability; and with the law I can have nothing to do. In both these plans scandal, bad blood divisions, and injury to the reputation of our people here, will of necessity go on adding bitterness to bitterness, and placing beyond remedy the mischief I desire to stop.

Mr. Whelan accepts my first plan, but under a condition. The condition he makes requires two things: the first is that Mr. Mc-Namee "immediately" resign the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Society; the second is not to bring himself before the public in any public capacity. So long as Mr. McNames consents to live as a private citizen THE POST will not interfere with him.

Whatever justification Mr. Whelan may plead in defence of the condition as a whole, cannot help remarking that the immediate resignation of the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Society appears to me harsh and unnecessarily humiliating. If Mr. McNamee will accept the condition with this exception I would urgently request Mr. Whelan to recall the word "Immediately," and to allow Mr. McNamee to retain the Presidency till the end of his term, now so near at hand.

Mr. Whelan's basis of settlement is total silence, on the condition mentioned above. Will Mr. McNames meet him, and thus put an end to the scandal that shames and injures us beyond calculation?

Your obedient servant. P. Down, Priest.

Montreal, March 3, 1882.

Reverend and Dear Father,-As Manager of THE POST newspaper, whilst endeavouring to aid in such a manner as will redound to the credit of the Irish name in Montreal and elsewhere, and being actuated by that motive in the exposure of the "informer," I cannot, in justice to the position you occupy, as pastor of the whole people, and the great services you have rendered to us as our common director, refuse the request you have made, that I should withdraw the word "immediately" from the conditions imposed in my communication to you in reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo. I feel that in causing Mr. McNamee to withdraw from all interference in the public affairs in which Irishmen are concerned that I have done services to our race in this community, and conditions specified, or, if having accepted that condition, should on any future occasion set it at naught, you, Reverend and dear eir, will, I feel, be the last to blame THE POST granted that the speech of Mr. McNamee, if it gives our people due warning against him in no uncritain tone. Awaiting your pleasure to inform me of Mr. McNamee's determination, I have the honor to be, Reyd. and dear Father.

Your obedient servant, JOHN P. WHELAK Managing Director. Montreal, March 4th, 1882.

St. Patrick's, March 6, 1882. DEAR MR. WHELAN, -- Many thanks for the kind manner in which you received my request to withdraw the word "immediately." I have written to Mr. McNames to inform me of his decision relative to the "condition" as it now stands. I shall communicate his

> Yours truly, P. Down, Priest.

Sr. PATRICK'S, March 10, 1882. DEAR MR. WHELAN, -I beg to inform you that Mr. McNames declines to accept the condition you required in your letter of the 1st inst., and softened somewhat in your letter of the 4th inst. I regret this failure to establish peace on account of the general and serious injury your further proceedings on both sides cannot fail to produce. I will continue to pray that God, through the intermission of St. Patrick, may control sugry passions and prevent the new scandal of any act of violence.

Yours sincerely, P. Down, Friest.

MONTBEAL, 10th March, 1882.

JOHN P. WHELAN, Esq, Managing Director of The Post, Montreal.

Sir,-I have seen, as you have also seen, the correspondence which has passed between the Rev. Father Dewd on the one side, and yourself and myself on the other, and I regret well meant efforts in so unfair and insolent a manner. I have written to Father Dowd to the effect that by the position you have taken, the whole case has passed from his friendly jurisdiction, and that I must now deal with you the following offers, either of which you Although one legend declares that his can accept :-

against me that I have been an informer) be submitted to the arbitration-(a). Of three lawyers, one to be chosen by you, one by me, they to choose a third.

(b.) Of three Irish Catholics, laymen, to be obosen in the same manner as under heading A.

(c.) Of three lay gentlemen, not Irish

The arbitrators of any class to have unlimited powers to make investigations, call legal arguments on both sides.

"II. That, in case you do not select to sub-

mit the case to any kind of arbitration, you publish some statement in THE Post concerning this matter upon which I can fasten a charge of libel, so that the whole case may be ventilated and decided in the law courts. If you decline any and all of these I hold and to brand you as an irresponsible and

cowardly slanderer. Yours, &c, F. B. MCNAMES.

# AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company. At Their Offices,

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Bu Mail - - - \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City - 2.00 " Single Copies . - - - - -

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

- - \$1.50 per line. G Months - - - - 1.00 3 Months - - - 50 " " Advertisements with cuts or large type, 50 per cent. on these rates.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22

THE St. Petersburg Gazette says :-- " Generoue England, which raises a clamour every time a slave is sold in Africa or a usurer flaved in Russia, holds down battered and bloody under her relentless knee the most amiable, the most courageous, and the most virtuous people in Europe."

THE Orange Free State Volkeraad has refused its President, Mr. Brandt, permission to accept the order of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, tendered him by the British Government for his services in bringing about peace between the Boers and the British. Those Orange Free State men are not so fond of titles as our Republican friends to the south of us.

We have this week to appeal to our subscribers to forward us the amount of their indebtedness, which they will observe on reprietors, who are preparing for a heavy exgeneral good.

Several members of the British Parlieto feel ashamed of the treatment meted out to the Irish suspects, and one of them has intimated plainly that it the Government does not intend to soften the rigors of conshould Mr. McNamee refuse to accept the finement he will move to that effect in his place in the House. All the English members are not so vindictive as their leaders nor have they, personally, as much cause. Perhaps the rank and file who have thus stated their merciful intentions fear that in case of a general election their Irish constituents might call them to task for the severity of the Government. All the signs of the times point to some early steps being about to be taken, if not for the release of all the suspects, at least for the relesse of some of them and to the bettering of the condition of those remaining in prison.

> Sr. PATRICK'S DAY has passed over, and although the cable is in its place, we hear of no insurrection in Ireland. Can it be that the bad conscience of Mr. Forster tells him that Ireland has cause for rebellion, and that it might as well come off on St. Patrick's as any other day. Besider, a rebellion would be convenient for the British Government just now when they have a fine army on the ground and nothing to do elsewhere. There is not even a small war disturbing the British Empire at present. The cable informs us that a large number of pasteboard boxes were broken open by the alarmed authorities, and were found to contain, not dynamite, but green, immortal shamrocks, sent to friends and relations in Europa. What a mean, despicable Government is our half Radical, halt Whig. The Tories may be more bloodthirsty—though that is doubtful but of late years they have left the imprisoning of political opponents and opening of letters to the Whig-Ragical party.

ANOTHER of our contemporaries, the Witness, could not let the day pass without a dismal that you have met his Reverence's kindly and lattempt at wit. The wit of our religious contemporary has precisely the same affect as the laughter of a mule. The Witness, speaking editorially, says :-

"Nobody can quarrel with the ancient customs of Irishmen in honoring St. Patrick. mother kept a shebeen shop in the town of I. That the case (that is, the accusation | Enniskillen, it is generally held that he was not really an Irishman, having been born either at Boulogue in France, or on the banks of the Clyde in Scotland."

If the Witness itself has no respect for sacred names, it should at least respect the sentiments of those who have. Again :--

"Whether he banished the anakes or not, we wish his memory would banish heartburnings, intemperance, and a few other modern vipers not yet altogether called off."

contemporary, and among the snakes would be we are not aware that there is a precedent affections. For eale, by all dealers in mediagoobs Oil on hand in case of any future olassify those, who, like them, would leave a to be found for the proposed action of the oine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

slimy, nasty, dirty trail in the path they have gone over. The standbashing the

Mr. Dickson, one of the members for Tyrone County, sends to the Tyrone Constituthe right to publish all this correspondence, tion, a list of the Parliamentary representatives of that County from 1613 to the present time. The list shews what a power family influence has been, in Ireland until of late years, indeed up to 1880. After 1639 the Mervyns, the Stewarts and the Lowrys got hold of the unfortunate land of the O'Neills and retained it with a firm grip up to the last general election. They have now lost the representative power and it is only a question occasional Hamilton intervening. In the year last mentioned the Mervyn disappears and a Lowry takes his place, but the Stewart hangs doggedly on. From 1727 to 1835 the Stewart and the Lowry walk cheek by jowl into Parliament regularly every session, but in 1835 our friends drop out to make way for the Hamiltons and Corrys folks, it is to be presumed, slightly less dyed in the wool than their predecessors. But stay, the Lowry does not go away altogether, for a little further on, in 1841, we come across a Lowry Corry, which shows a reversion in the female line. After the general elections of 1880 there must have been mourning in the houses of the Lowrys, and the Corrys, and the Hamiltons, for we find that two Liberals were returned, Messrs. Lytton, now Land Commissioner, and Dickson, who seems to take a malicious pleasure in reviewing the glories of the past and pointing to their

Our readers will be happy to learn that she resolutions to be moved in the Federal House by Mr. Costigan have been received up to this with considerable cordiality by members of both political parties, and that very bright hopes are entertained that they will pass when brought formally before the Dominlon Parliament. We refer, of course, the resolutions dealing with Home Rule for Ireland and the release of the political prisoners. We believe that, ever if it were from selfish motives merely, the Dominion Parliamentrepresentatives of the people-should be eager to see peace and good will established in the United Kingdom. For so long as Ireland is disaffected, the United States is the refuge of her people, and Canada is next door ference to the label on their papers. This to the United States-being a British deamount, though in small sums as regards in | pendency-so long will Irish politics be of dividual subscribers, amounts to thousands the deepest interest to Canadians. Next of dollars in the aggregate, and will, if to the principals themselves, Canada is promptly paid, be very welcome to the pro- the most interested in the welfare of Ireland. Leaving selfish motives aside the penditure in legal and other ways, as may be sympathy of Canada leans towards Ireland. gathered from this week's issue of the TRUE There are here a million or more of Irishmen, WITNESS. We need hardly appeal to our by birth or descent, who left the old land to Agents in this emergency to use their best better their condition, or whose fathers left efforts in collecting and forwarding the inter- it, and who are here loyal and happy and ests of a paper which is published for the content, who are above all self-governed. who have Home Rule to their heart's content, and know, only from hearsay, what are political suspects. Let the "disment, Liberal and Conservative, are beginning solute tyrant village ruffian" of Foreter's diseased imagination to live in Canada, and its people will receive him with open arms and acknowledge him a good citizen. And this reminds us that the present state of Ireland is a bar to immigration to the North-West-a territory on the settlement of which the future prosperity of the Dominion geatly depends. For, reasonably or unreasonably, the Irish intending to leave home look upon Canada as a British colony to which, if they emigrate, British tyranny will follow them. All the speeches of emigration agents and all the pamphlets of Ministers of Agriculture will not drive this impression from their minds so long as the present relations between England and Ireland exist. The man smarting under oppression, and anxious to flee from it, is not apt to be very logical. We know that in the North-West the Irieb cottler would find all his dreams realized, but they do not, and it is taken in connection with national or other they whom our Government wish to cor- affairs. vince. The way to do this would be

the stories of the magnificent North-West. It is possible that members of our Parliament, whose sympathies are really with Ireon the contrary, the creatures of expediency and circumstances. They are often governed themselves by the passions of a majority of the people. It is well known that Gladstone | We have said our say. and others of the Ministry are prepared to go further in granting healing measures to Ireland than most of their followers. They are waiting for the countenance of public Fullar, 24. - Most Precious Blood of our opinion, and the voice of Canada can mould this opinion ts a great extent. "Here," the SATURDAY, 25.4-Annuclation of the B.V.M. English people will say, "are our kinsmen across the Atlantic taking an interest in our affairs and advising us; they are loyal and intelligent; they are far removed from the local and national passions that obscure our mental vision, they are not excited. and therefore more liable to be right in their views; they tell us to release the suspects. to grant Ireland the self-government they us all, English, Irish and Scotch; those We sincerely scho the wish of our plous at peace within itself at all events."

their hearts, then would they make a trial

Canadian Parliament, but that counts for nothing; it is time to establish one, and besides there is no precedent for the British Empire and Canada and the relations that bind and govern them as they now are. This is a fair and a young country without as yet a stain upon its escutcheon, and it well becomes it to stand forward; through its chosen representatives, and say solemnly to the Motherland "let justice be done though the Heavens should fall." It would be impertinent to advise Mr. Costigan, the initiator in this matter, to persevere in his work. If he fail, which is improbable, it will not be his fault; if he succeed he will be deservof time until they lose the lands as well. From | ing of the gratitude, of not only Ireland, but 1639 to 1727 the Mervyns and Stewarts were the whole British Empire, and it may be that returned as regular as the clock, with an other great dependencies will follow the example of Canada.

AN INDICTMENT. At an early stage in the proceedings of the so called Investigating Committee, appointed to enquire into the truth or falsehood of an article reproduced sometime ago from the New York Hour in THE POST, and to discover to whom, if to any one, that article applied, we promised to investigate into the matter ourselves, and to communicate to our readers the result. We have made that investigation. In doing so, we have spared neither time, palne, nor money, in our endeayours to arrive at the truth. There remains, in order to complete the fulfilment of our pledge but to give to the public the result of our labors. Our readers will find in the correspondence published in another column a sufficient explanation of our not having done so at an earlier date.

As the result of our enquiries we now declare that the person referred to in the article clipped from the Hour is Francis Bernard McNames, President of the St. Patrick's Society of this city. Against him we make the following charges :-

Firstly-That he was amongst the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada and was the principal, if not the sole instrument, in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, and that he endeavored to graft Fenianism on the St. Patrick's Society, as it then existed.

Secondly .- That having so introduced Fenianism and induced unsuspecting and misguided persons to become members of the Fenian organization, he betrayed his dupes to the Government of Canada, revealed to that Government all the plans and doings of the men whom he had made amenable to the law, so that he might be enriched by their betrayal.

Thirdly-That the introduction of Fenian. ism was not the first illegal means he resorted to of making money, for it is well known that during the American war he was engaged as a crimp and bounty broker, and employed agents in the business.

Fourthly-That in the expression in his recent speech in St. Patrick's Hall, where he refers to the fate that should be meted out to "genuine" informers,—mark the word—he has shown himself to be in character as well as in expression, the same man who, not many vears ago, offered to a certain person \$500 "to put daylight through" a prominent citizen who had been head of a leading public concern, and had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed injury.

Fifthly-That starting in his career as an election bummer, having fitted himself by a course of crimping, bounty-brokerge and informing, and made money at each, he has not been content to exjoy his ill-gotten gains in obscurity, but has obtruded and forced himself forward, on all public occasions, as the representative Irishman of Montreal, has posed as the absolute dictator in matters affecting the Irish community, till he has nearly succeeded in driving all respectable Irishmen in disgust from taking any active part or interest in such matters, and has been, in fact, a disgrace and an incubus upon the shoulders of the Irish people of this city, thwarting, or perverting to his own personal aggrandizment, every step that they have pressions of sympathy towards her brother

These are the charges we make against to remove batred against Britain from Francis Bernard McNamee. In doing tions was given by the members. Mrs. Evans so we have but put in plain words what has of Britain's colonies, and open their ears to been hinted, whispered, and said more or less openly for many years.

We make these charges calmly and deliberately in the fulfilment of what we feel land as having a just cause, may be unwilling is a sacred duty. In his speech, to which to do what they may consider an impertment | we have already referred, Francis Bernard action in giving advice to the Sovereign, for McNamee declared that he would leave the they may say that after all Her Majesty's charges brought against him to the verdict Government may know best what is good for Grand Jury of his choice the indictment Ireland. But this is not so, unless we conclude upon which we have felt it our duty to governments to be infallible. Governments see, I arraign him. It remains with him to decide when we shall be called upon to substantiate these charges before another tribunal. Meanwhile, so far as these columns are concerned. we have done with the informer business.

#### CATHOLIO CAGENDAR. MARCH.

THUREDAY, 23 .- Feria. Lord.

Less, Is. vii. 10-15; Gosp. Luke i. 26-38. Sunday, 26.—Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John viii. 46-59.

Monday, 27.—Feria. Tuesday, 28.—Feria. WEDNESDAY, 29 .- Feria.

TAKE CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES. Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor enjoy. Let us, in God's name, accept the and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility advice of those Canadians who mean well to of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, sions. don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the prisoners are not such monsters after all, and little ones, for even a single day or night may Home Eule does not mean separation; let us reveal the dreaded destroyer, Group, but a end the strife of centuries, let the Empire be few doses of DOWN'S ELIXIB, if taken in

-Mr. John P. Whelan, Managing Director of THE POST, was arrested this siternoon at the instance of Mr. F. B. McNames, charged with criminal libel. Bail was fixed at \$500. Mesers. W. E. Doran, architect, M. C. Mullin and the defendant giving ball. -A grand concert is to be given in aid of the blind children under the care of the Grey Sisters of Nazareth, at the Cabinet Paroissial this evening. Mr. Benjamin Sulte, the well-known litterateur, will deliver a lecture. The musical ability of these children is said to be great, and whatever assistance may be ren. dered to so worthy a cause will be well deserved and heartly appreciated.

-The usual fortnightly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Land League was held in the Weber Hall on Thursday evening, Miss McDonnell presiding. A statement was read showing that the society had sent \$340 to aid the work of the Irish National Land League during the nine months it has existed. A letter was read from Miss Anna Parnell, expressing pleasure at the existence of a branch of the League in "far away Canada," and thanking them for their ald and hindly sympathy with her brother, herself and their cause. As last night was St. Patrick's eve, a small performance of vocal and instrumental music was arranged to celebrate the occasion. There was a fair attendance.

#### A SACRILEGIOUS THEFT.

TWO BOYS BREAK INTO THE POOR-BOX OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Last Saturday a week ago, Alexis Generenx and Joseph Laurent, two vouths, went to the cure of St. James Church, St. Denis street, and offered their services to bring in a load of wood which was awaiting conveyance into the basement of the church. Father Santennes gave consent willingly and after working hard for some time both boys left. Shortly after their departure the Rev. Father's attention was called to the poor-box which had been broken open, and the contents mostly in coppers and silver carried off. He immediately suspected the two willing workers who had just departed, but having no proof he thought he would let the matter drop. On last Saturday afternoon the two vouths were arrested by Sergeant Gauthier for being drunk. On being questioned as to their complicity in the sacrilege they both confessed, each, however, blaming it on the other. This morning they were brought before the Police Magistrate and remanded for further examination.

A YOUNG GIRL SINKS THROUGH THE ICE MAKING THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

The other day a young girl named Her-mine Beauvais who resides at Laprairie took a bag of Indian corn down to the river side to wash it. The ice seemed to her sufficiently strong to bear her weight while performing her work. She accordingly advanced to where a small hole had been made to draw water and began operations. She was standing over ten feet of water which came near being her grave, when the ice gave way, and down she went. From the cracking of the ice until her disappearance under its surface, the girl had time neither to shout for help or to make an effort to save herself, but she found time make the sign of the cross, and then sank. Fortunately a neighbor. who was standing up on the bank, saw the peril of the young girl. He rushed down the hill to her assistance, and on his way picked up a piece of board, which he carried to the rescue. The young girl, who during this time had not risen, was seen to force her hands up over her head through the broken mass of ice, and then to sink again. The neighbor who ran to her assistance could not advance but at his own peril. The girl did not seem to rise any more, but the board was thrown over the spot where she had disappeared, and after a few seconds her fingers appeared above water and laid a desperate hold up the piece of lumber. The girl had not strength to rise herself above the surince, and she was dragged into shore under water. Her father and brother arrived on the scene just as she was taken out.

MONTREAL BRANCH-LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Ladies' Land League held their usual fortnightly meeting in the Weber Hall, Thursday night, Miss McDonnell, President, in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, a letter was read from the Central Branch, Ladies' Land League, Dublin, thanking the ladies of Montreal for their kind and practical support. Miss Anna Parnell was delighted to hear of the success of a branch of the Ladies' Land League in " far off Canada," and thanking the ladies for their kind exand herself she hopes the day is not far distant when the cause of the poor down trodden peasantry of Ireland will be triumphant.

A choice programme of songs and recitaaddressed the meeting. Miss Nora Sullivan presided at the plane and delighted the audience by her rendition of a selection of Irish airs.

A resolution was passed condemning the arrest and imprisonment of Misses H. Reynolds and B. McCormack, and after God Save Ireland the meeting adjourned. Seven new members joined.

#### A HEART-RENDING SCENE.

At St. Justine des Trappietes last week Marie Roy, wife of F. X. Aute, a young woman of thirty years, was found dead in her but. She was separated from her husband, who had abandoned her. Left to her own resources, she had to live in the most abject poverty. She resided alone with a baby 15 months old, in the middle of the woods, and far away from all neigh-One of the children of the disbors. tant village who was sent a message there, tound the door locked and no smoke issuing from its chimney. The boy returned and informed his mother of the circumstances. The woman hastened at once to the spot, and receiving no answer from Mrs. Aute but hearing the weeping voice of a child, she broke open the door of the miserable but and found the poor woman lying dead on the floor with the baby by her side crying piteously, and trying to pull and call its dead mother. The scene was a heartrending one. The unfortunate, woman was found to have her face cut and covered with blood. The death seemed mysterious, and Coroner Morriset was notified, but, after investigation, it was ascertained that the poor woman had died from epilepsy, and that her wounds had been caused, while in epileptic convul-

#### SHREWD AS EVER.

In an extended article in the Washington (D.C.) Star, we notice; that; among others, season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Senator James G. Blaine, who has suffered in Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung the past with rheumatism now keeps St. March 22, 1882

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

Lenten Mission in St. Patrick's, Gitawa.

they should be punished for professing the Christian religion. And, behold! St. Paul was convinced of the

POWER OF THE ALMIGHTY. and became one of the greatest Apostles of the Church. The next persecution that the Church had to encounter was from the Pagans. Profane history, as well as ecclesiastical, re-cords detail for us the persecutions of 300 years that the Church of our Divine Saviour underwent at the hands of the Roman Cresars. They drove her to the utmost bounds of the empire; they drove her into the deserts and wildernesses. They did all they could. The whole power of the Roman empire was brought to bear on that Church. But the Church triumphed! The Cassars are no longer here after their empire; they are forgotten in history, save to record their tyranny, vice and crime; and the Church of Jesus Christ is as you g to-day as when the first king sat upon the throne of Rome. The second persecution and the second triumph of the Church. We come down through a series

certain men rising up in the Church and doubting THE ARTICLES OF PAITH.

of generations, what do we find? We find

We find others rising up and taking that seamless garment and tearing it asunder, and who would rent it in twain. The Church of our Divine Lord was equal to the task that she had to contend with. She contested their errors; she defended the immaculate purity of the Virgin Mary, and these truths that we have learned in our catechisms, these traths on which our salvation reposes, these truths have cost the Church of Jesus Christ trials and sufferlogs, fights and battles. Among those intimately connected with her preachings are the famous learned men, St. Augustin, St. Christopher, St. Ambroses and hundreds of others. The Church came forward, after having fought her battles, victorious. True she had some scars left on her forehead; true she has lost certain peoples and certain countries, but she still maintains the teachings and the doctrines of our Divine Lord. In the Middle Ages the Church had also another enemy to contend with. These were the Northmen, or barbar-What did the Church do with them? She took them as a good and tender mother takes her little infant. She trained them up; ebe first

MADE THEM MEN. She christened them and gave them Catholic truth, and out of this barbarian people she made that Christian people, the fathers of our destinies in the Old World. In the fifteenth century she had to contend with the so-called ileformation, when one of the most powerful nations on the globe left the Church. Of the so-called Reformation, St. Gregory says .-"One would suppose that all the errors of the human minds of preceding ages had been collected together and deposited in the Reforms. tion, which was the receptaclum of all these What did the Church do in this inerrors." stance? The Church of Jesus Christ met the so-called complaints of the Reformation by a reformation herself. In the course of ages, no doubt, errors-I should say abuses-bad crept into the discipline of the Church. We lose sight sometimes of a fact. It is this: that there are two elements in the Church of Christ. There is the Divine element; there is the human element. There is the Divine element—God's truth and God's revelation; there is the human element—you and I, with our happiness, miseries, frailities, weaknesses,

etc. In the COURSE OF TIME. as I said before, new errors had crept into the minor discipline of the Church, and the socalled Reformation of the fitteenth century made out all these errors or abuses in order to test the senctity of the Catholic Church. But the Catholic Church had the power within herself to reform these abuses, and she showed that she had that power. And again we have the "Rationalist" of the eighteenth century; we have the so-called "philosophers." They also contested the teachings of the Church; they also brought forward their arguments in order to try and pull down that great work that our Divine Lord had performed; but did they succeed? No. The Catholic Church has come down to our own time; her life has been like the boat with its stormy and tempestuous passage. It was said by these modern "philosophers" at different times : "The Church is going to be lost this time; the Catholic religion is going to cease to exist. Behold such and such a persecution; behold such and such a current of thought

that has taken place now and again AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH." But they forget that there is in the Catholic Church one who can command the waves and the storms to cease, and they do cease. Tcday, is the Catholic Church free from persecu. tion? No; there is not a country where the Church is, that she has not to contend for something. There is not a country where she has not to fight some people, in one the battle of power; in another for the nomination of her blehops and priests; in another country it will be a contest for her dogmas of faith; in another it will be to resist the encroachments of civil power. But as you cast your eyes over the world, in what country is not the Catholic Church to be found? Where, under the space of the sun, is not the cross of the Catholic Church to be seen? The life of the Church is a life of toil. But this does not surprise us. Our Divine Saviour himself predicted that, and told us that such would be the life of His Church. These, then, are the

CONTESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

outside of her bosom. Are there no contests within the bosom of the Church ! Yes, there are. And these contests are more injurious to the Church than all the exterior world can do against her. These internal contests are, first, the indifference of a great many of her children. No one can deny when he looks udifference in matters of practice of our reigion. I do not pretend to say that persons Catholic Church and join some other outside her bosom; but I mean to say that to-day here exists amongst a great many Catholics, o matter where you go, a spirit of "accomodation." There is that spirit of coming own to the wants of society; there is that pirit of bringing down the dogmes of faith, oss to meet that circle in which we live nd move. There are certain truths of the atholic Church, I admit, that are

DIFFIGULT TO AUGEPT, loved brethren; truth is truth; no matter as of faith. It is the same for the poor man amounting to £120.

as for the rich, the educated as for the ignoraut. There is one faith and one dogma, and all we may say will not take them away. all we may say will not take them away. Therefore, my beloved brethren, this spirit of accommodation." of trying to explain away the dogmas of the Catholic Church, of trving to "liberalize" the dogmas of the Church, of trying to explain them away in order to suit the views of our non-Catholic friends, or those who are outside of the Church, is all nonsense! All the persecutions of the Roman emperors was less injurious to the Church than this spirit of "accommodation." There is also another spirit—it is the spirit of the world to-day. It is a want of respect for authority. You go into the family circle, what do you find?

A WANT OF RESPECT

for the authority of the father and mother, and this want of respect is shown by their children. They imbibe that spirit by the sentiments expressed in some of our modern literature and some of our daily newspapers. What is the great want to-day in civil society? It is the want of respect for authority. Why is it we have the attempts made on the rulers | to such an extent that even standing room of civil society? It is because there is a want of respect for authority in civil society. These have emanated by those outside of the Catholic Church protesting against the authority of the Church. But it is a poor rule that followed with " Esmeralda" from Levy. The does not work both ways. They tried it child prodigy of the village, Miss Lizzie against the Courch; they did not succeed, and Kearney, then delighted the audience with now they are reaping the fruit that they have a recitation. Scarcely nine years old, she alsown. If you can reason the conduct of the | ready shows all the power and grace of an acrulers of the present day, the conduct of Bismarck at the present day, you will read what have said to be the truth. At the present day Bismarck is inclined to relept in his persecution against the Catholic Church. It was the Church of Jesus Carist that came forward and said that all power came from God : that | pear. As usual, he carried the audience away if we wanted to serve God we would have to respect civil authority. But a certain amount of injury has been done to our Catholic pecple. They contest

THE RIGHT OF THE CHURCH

to command them. When the Church makes a law that is suitable to them, then the Church is glorious; but if the Church command any way their views, then at once there is a rebellion against the Church in their mind, in their intelligence, and sometimes that rebellion is carried into their exterior conduct. There is this difference to Catholic teachings and to Catholic truth. What do we see today? The complaint of every priest, every bishop is this spirit of lukewarmness, of indifference. They have forgotten, some of our Uatholic people, the great truth of St. Paul: "Just men lives by faith, in Him we live, and in Him we have our faith." They think that the Church has nothing to do with our social life—in politics, in learning, when there is a question of education, etc. Yes, they think that the Church has no right to interfere; but the Church has a right to dictate to them in order that they may fulfill their duties and save their souls. What is to be learned from all that I have said? Love for the Church of God. Any child ought to have a love for his mother less than he has for his Church. The next question is—obey the Catholic Church; never be ashamed of being a Catholic. There is no necessity of being ashamed of being a Catholic. The Catholic Church bears on her brow the marks of nineteen centuries; the stamp also of Jesus Christ, of being the teacher of mankind; the proud mark that she has never for a single instant swerved from her duty-that mission when Jeeus Christ told her: "Go and preach to all nations unto the consummation of the world." Never, then, be ashamed of our Lord or his venerable Mother. If we do not want to be ashamed of her, live up to the standard that she has commanded. He is pleased that we should live according to her dictates, professing her faith, accepting her teachings and obeying her com-mands. If we do so, those who are outside the Church will say of ne, as the Pagans of old said : " How holy and good those Christians are; see how they love one another; how obeying and respectful they are to the Church: surely a Church that can inspire these sentiments must be divine."

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Rour, March 20 .- The Nuova Autologia publishes a remarkable article by the Secretary of the Committee of the general staff urging the prompt completion of the military organization and alliance of Italy with Germany and Austria against a probable Franco-Russian alliance.

ALPHONSE MARQUETTE.

A despatch from Chicago this morning says: Alphonse Marquette, who swindled Montreal dealers out of \$200,000 worth of dry goods and jewellery and escaped, recently started business in Chicago. Yesterday a Montreal lawyer caused a seizure of Marquette's store, residence and diamonds, valued at \$10,000. Marquette is thought to be in Missouri. It is expected that he will be arrested.

A MONTREALER MURDERED IN TROY NEW YORK.

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS FOUND HIDDEN IN THE VILLAGE OF ST. LIN.

About three months ago a fight occurred in a house in Troy, New York State, between two men, named Reilly and Anger Lacroix, the latter a journeyman shoemaker from Montreal. During the struggle Reilly struck Lacroix over the head with a pair of curling tonge, killing him instantly. A girl named Dellma Lamarche was the only witness of the tragedy, and disappeared rather suddenly before the inquest was held on the body of the

murdered Lacroix. The Troy authorities had good reason to suppose that Madamoiselle Lamarche was in Montreal where her friends reside. Last Thursday police officer, Abraham Largetaff, strived in the city to hunt her up, and persuade her, it possible, to accompany him back to Troy, where Reilly's trial is shortly to come off. He enlisted Sergeant Desjardin in the search. After two days of fruitless byer the Oatholk Church, that there is an in-hilf-rence in matters of faith, that there is which led him to think that the missing girl was in hiding somewhere around St. Lin. He proceeded there and found her at the leny the authority of the Church; I do not house of a farmer. On being told what she retend to say that any persons of to-day are was wanted for she expressed perfect willingrepared to draw off their allegiance to the ness to return to Troy and started with officer Langstaff on Saturday morning.

#### SPORTING NEWS.

A boat race took place yesterday on the Thames between Lewis Gibson and Godwin, Hanlan's pilot, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200, and Godwin came in victorious, five lengths ahead of his antagonist.

Major Walter, Treasurer of the American specially when we move in a certain circle Committee for arranging an international society.) We want to be considered now-a- shooting match, appeals for subscriptions sys as a kind of "liberals." But again, my from volunteers, so that expenses will be no obstacle to forming the best team the count hat we do we cannot change it. You take try can produce. He invites qualified volunlittle child, say at nine years of age; you teers desiring to enter the team to apply early, I him that two and two make five; and will as the committee intend to impose a thobelieve you? No; never. Why? Because roughly exhaustive test, which will commence It is the same with the dog- at once. He acknowledges subscriptions

(Continued from Third Page.)

ST. GABRIEL VILLAGE.

A DELIGHTFUL EVENING AND A HAPPY AUDIENCE. In the evening the parishioners of Father Salmon in St. Gabriel Village celebrated the great festival of Ireland's Patron cert was given in the hall of the St. Gabriel Academy by the scholars, assisted by a good array of the best city talent. The management of the entertainment was under the able supervision of Mr. J. W. Townley, senior master in the Academy. The programme, as is always the case at these re-unions of St. Gabriel Parish, was one of the finest ever submitted to an audience. The hall, large as it is, was packed was not obtainable. The opening piece on the programme was "The Day we Celebrate," sung by the boys of the Academy. Miss Alice Perkins, quite a distinguished young artiste, complished elocutionist. The Misses Perkins, Herbert and Bourque then sang "The Minstrel Boy." These young ladies are the pride of Father Salmon's school, of which they are pupils. Mr. James Evans, the well-known Montreal motto singer, was the next to apwith him, and had to cease answering encores through sheer fatigue. Mr. J. D. Purcell was then introduced to the audience by the Rev. Father Salmon, and proceeded to give the

address of the evening. He said:—
Ladies and Gentlemen,—If any proof were needed to show the undying and unconquerable love of the Irishman for his native land, if any illustration of the immense power of Irish national sentiment were necessary, if any assurance of the ultimate triumph of Ireland's cause were required, we find that proof, that illustration and that assurance in the mighty torrent of national enthusiasm with which the scattered sons of Erin greeted the festival of their native land-a land endeared to them by the traditions of a glorious, but distant past, a land chastened by centuries of unspeakable evils borne with heroic fortitude, a land purified by the lofty aspirations of her sons, sanctified by the blood of her martyrs, and consecrated as the arens of the undying struggle of a nation for that priceless boon, that inestimable treasure, liberty. But to the Irishman it needed not the display of green, the sight of the dear immortal shamrock, nor the sound of the familiar strains which thrilled his soul to tell him of the day we celebrate; for, when freed from his slumbers this morning there arose, as if by instinct, from deep down in his heart of hearts, a feeling of pride, of joy and of hope as he thought of that little Isle to faith and manhood ever true and, with all the affection of his soul, with all the ardent love of his Irish nature there ascended to the throne of the Almighty, the pure, the fervent, the holy aspiration—"God save Iteland." (Cheers.) Ah! poor indeed is he whose bosom has not acknowledged that strongest instinct, that most virtuous atfection which God has placed in the hearts of his creatures—the love of country—and poor indeed was the Irish emigrant when forced by dire nesessity from the land of his love he finds himself in a cold and selfish world, a stranger in a strange land, disappointed in his aspirations, were it not for that noble and elevated sentiment which good one and was engaged in by some of the Coyle concluded in hoping for Ireland the makes him turn with affection to the land which conwhich has been his cradle and tains the hollowed tomb, the revered ashes of woe he has ever been and ever will be true, and ever from the place of his exile will the dashing waves of the broad Atlantic carry this testimony of his sympathy and ard Mr. James McShane, M.P.P. allegiance. (Applause.) And worthy, indeed, ladies and gen lemen, is that love and veneration which her sons so lavishly bestow upon her.. It needs not my feeble voice to recall to your minds the ancient traditions of her great and glorious past, when from her fertile soil the torch of faith, lit by St. Patrick, first dispelled the intellectual darkness of Europe, and when from the Isle of scholars and saints there flowed to the other countries of Europe in a golden stream the inestimable benefits of religion and civilization. No words of mine are necessary, nor could the picture in adequate language the heroic struggle of a people against an overwhelming power, through centuries, for faith and fatherland, which has challenged and won the admiration of the whole civilized world, and in whom to-day the spirit and determination is as strong as ever. Ireland | glorious, immortal Ireland! Search the records of the whole civilized world, ancient and modern, and nowhere will you find displayed such bravery, such heroism, such national spirit, such national vitality. All the great Empires of ancient times crumbled away in little more than five centuries. Assyria rose in her powe only to be absorbed by Persia; Persia dazzled the world by her magnificence during a time but at length her nationality was merged in that of Greece; Greece, far-famed, classic Greece, shone for a period with refulgent glory, and then lost her identity in that of Imperial Rome. (Applause.) Rome was only saved from a like fate by the powerful arm of Pope Leo the Great, but like the giant oak of the forest which defies the hand of time, and "Strong as the rock of the ocean, that storms a thousand wild waves on the shore," Ireland, dear old Ireland, after a crucial test of 700 years is still strong and vigorous, still distinct as a people, still ardent in her struggle for liberty, and is nearer to

Erin, oh Erin, the long in the shade Thy star shall shine out when the proudest shall fade."

the great consummation, the final termination

of her evils than she ever was before.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, the poet is a strong and indestructible as the belief in their God, will you find this belief in Ireland's destinct nationality. All the efforts of the enemy to eradicate this idea have been vain, centuries of cruel and unrelenting oppression, truly said to be unconquered and unconquer-

able.

and Fontency, and after an effective rendering of the poem Kontenoy, he continued: But, ladies and gentlemen, were I to dilate on all the glorious memories which this anniversary conjures up my task would be interminable. Fain would I linger with you over the pages of Ireland's poets, fain would I dwell upon the glories of Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, O'Connell, and that numberless host of wholesculed and generous patriots who sacrificed their time, their means, their lives in their country's cause, and deemed the sacrince small-men who. after their God, had no solicitude greater Saint in their usual happy manner. A con-than their country's zeal, no object more worthy of their love and veneration, and no shrine at which they worshipped with more devotion than at the altar of their country's freedom. But I must make way for the presidents of the various other sister others who wish to do their share in worthly societies. Amongst those present were Mr. celebrating the day, this day which it has been prophesied that Irishmen in this country will the St George's Society; Mr James Stewart, eventually cease to celebrate. Ab, ladies and gentlemen, who ever made that prediction knew but little, I think, of the Irish heart; for until Irishmen shall have Wm Wilson, Mr O J Dsvlin, Mr J J Curran, forgotten the ancient glories of their Q.C., Messrs John Murphy, L O David, Dr native land, until they have become dead to her sufferings in the past, until the memory of that boy martyr, Robert Emmet, that heroic youth whose humble tombstone is yet uninscribed, shall be no more, until Itishmen shall have ceased to be Irishmer, then, and not until then, will St. Pat- B Tansey, J Carroll. rick's Day lose that cherished place which it now occupies in the hearts of Ireland's

> Mr. Purcell closed his eloquent address amid loud and prolonged applause.

The second part of the programme was then proceeded with. Miss Alice Herbert sang "The Soldier's Tear" followed by the wedding chorus from "La Somnambula," by the pupils of St. Gabriel Academy. Madame Mooney delighted the audience with a solo Dermot Ashtor." Mr. Evans closed the vocal part of the programme with several selections from his well-stocked repertoire of comic songs. The great feature of the evening's entertainment was then presented. It was a drama, "Temptation," ably rendered by members of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benevolent Association of the village. Mr. Granete, a wealthy merchant, selfish and hardhearted except to his only son, was well rendered by Mr. P. Phelan. Stirling, an old clerk, was acted with great truth by Mr. J. Hinphy. Mr. J. Murphy took the part of Tom Bobolink, an honest truckman, and OByrne, an importation from the Emerald Isle, existed in the person of Mr. Alfred McVey. Henry Travers, cheated out of his inheritance by Granite, had for a representative Mr. J. Shea, and Grande's office boy was William M. Shea. Miss Mary O'Byrne shone to great advantage as Polly, Bobolink's wite. Mrs. Grimgriskin the type of a boarding misses, with an to her own interest, was acted by Miss Katie Harrington, and Miss Kate Herbert represented Miss Travers, a sister of the disinherited nephew. The actors were all amateurs, and reflected great credit on Mr. Townley and Miss Sheehan, who had the training of the aspirants to histrionic fame, and whose zeal in the work was proved by the successful efforts of their pupils. The close of the drama ended the evening's entertalument, which was highly successful in every way. Father Salmon dismissed the audience in a few well chosen words of thanks, in which he referred in terms of high praise to Mr. J. W. Townley, to whose untiring efforts he attributed in a great degree the success of the entertainment.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONCERT. The usual appual concert of the St Patrick's Society was held at night and was largely attended. The programme was a

our friends of other nationalities were present. The chair was occupied by the President of his ancestors. To that land in weal and the Society, and there were on the platform the representatives of several of the various sister societies, with Sheriff Merrick, of L'Orignal, Mr. James Oliver, New York,

> As the President and guests entered the room, the tune of "St. Patrick's Day" was

played on the piano. After a few opening remarks by the President, Mayor Beautry was loudly called upon, and in stepping forward was greeted enthusiastically. He said he felt that he had received an ovation which he did not deserve. It afforded him much pleasure to say that at the last election their minds had been made up, and they acted and voted as they thought proper. (Applause) This was the last year that he had the right, by tacit understanding, to be a candidate for the Mayoralty. He was not, nor ever was disposed, to monopolise the important office of Mayor of the city of Montreal. But he would assure them that he would be most happy to vote for the party they would select. He would never forget the confidence they had placed in him, and he would endeavor to merit it as much as he

could. (Loud applause.) Major Hopper then gave the song "In Happy Moments" in a most creditable style, and Miss Maltby sang "Kathleen sided. After being duly honored, in for the reason that as an instrument of music it Mayourneen," both being heartly encored. the absence of Mr. Fleming, who has, in our opinion, no equal among the planes Master P. McCaffrey, the young soprano singer of St. Patrick's Church choir, then sang Killsrney," for which he was heartily applanded. Miss Lushersang Sullivan's "Once Again" very sweetly, and was loudly encored. Mr. P. Foley then sang "The Kerry Dance," and was the recipient of a hearty encore, which he richly deserved. Mrs. Thurston sang The Jewel Song" from Faust (by request) in an excellent manner, and was warmly encored; in fact, encores seemed to be the order of the evening. The song "Handful of Earth," by Master J. Carroll, was followed by a comic song "Wait till my Ship comes Home, or Chalk it up," by Mr. Tom Hurst, who received an ovation, for which he thanked

the audience. Mr. JAMES OLIVER, of New York, addressed the gathering, speaking of the surprise he felt to see the honor done to the banners of the Irish people, bonored as they had been that day in the church of God. Never bafore had he seen such respect paid to the memory of Daniel O'Connell, the greatest true prophet, for there is something sacred man of modern times, the unequalled and un-(cheers) and infallible in the spirit surpassed liberator of Ireland, as he had that of a nation that has never allowed day, when he saw his portrait in St. Patrick's hope to be extinguished in its bosom and in Church. And deservedly should he be honthe minds of all true Irishmen the one imper- ored by the Church, to which, when dying, shable idea has ever been "that Ireland is he gave his heart. Mr. Oliver then, on bea nation." Look where you will, consult the half of the sixty-nine organized Irish societies flowing verses of her poets, search the impet- of New York, presented to the people of nous speeches of her orators burning with | Montreal of all nationalities and creeds, and love and patriotism, peruse the graphic pages to the Irishmen either by birth or blood, the could be expressed by the tongue of any human being. He wished them continued prosperity.

have failed to shake it, and what oppression Home Ruler down to the ground, and be the bards, poets and patriots of Fatherland, such as that has failed to destroy, may be lieved if Ireland had the same Government from the days of Brian Born, down to those Home Buler down to the ground, and be- the bards, poets and patriots of Fatherland, as Canada had her people would be loyal to ef our own glorious leader, Charles Stewart the institutions and laws of the land, and to Parnell. He was much applauded on con- The student of the plane who has been privilable of the Irish every principle of liberty and truth. He cluding. abroad, dwelt on the heroic achievements of urged upon the Irish people to cultivate a "The dear little shamrock" was sung in a to forget it. Those who have heard both are the Irish "Brigade" at Cremona, Bamelies spirit of unity, and, above all, to educate charming manner by Mr George Bury, who privileged indeed.

vantages that only education could give a child.

The second portion of the musical programme was then executed, and the concert was brought to a close.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

Over two hundred friends and members of the St. Patrick's National Association gathered together at night in the St. Lawrence Hall, to partake of a recherche oyster supper prepared in the best style of mine host. At a few minutes to ten o'clock the party sat down, the President of the the chair, surrounded on each side by ladies. W D Stroud, representing the President of President of the St Andrew's Society; Mr John Robertson, President of the Caledonian Society; Mr W O'Brien, Mr Thos Robin, Mr Guerfn, H J Kavanagh, John McElroy, P . Durack, P J Coyle, E Guerin, P Wright, E Ronayne, F Colson, J P Whelen, John A Rafter, M Arrabil, J Cloran, George Bury, Sheriff Merrick (Ontario), PJ Ronayne, W Mackenzie, John MacEntyre, Pan McEntyre, John Byan,

After the menu had been disposed of the first toast of the evening, "The Queen," was proposed and duly honored. "The President of the United States" was next enthusiastically honored.

"Ireland, the land of our forefathers'

was next proposed and responded to a will. Mr. P. J. Coyle, on with rising to respond to this toast, was well received. He prefaced an eloquent effort by referring in glowing terms to the memory of the immortal poet, Moore, and the great emancipator, Daniel O Connell. (Applause.) In speaking of our forefathers the names of Emmet, Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Henry Grattan, and other patriots, were only too well remembered on the blood-stained pages of Ireland's history. These were men who had fought and eventually given up their life's blood in the service of their country; men who, despite the fearful consequences sure to overtake them, persevered in what they considered, and what we now consider, should be the object of every true Irishman. We had men to-day of a similar stamp; men whose blood had not been coo!ed by being transmitted from father to son; men animated with only one unselfish motive, and men not only willing to give up their liberty to languish in a British dungeon, but their lives, if necessary, to succeed

in the object they had in view, the common cause of Ireland. (Applause.) The eloquent speaker referred at length Irishmen who had distinguished themselves all over the world, not only on the battlefields of Europe, but in the world of literature, poetry and art. To speak of the great men Ireland had produced was a subject which would require too much time to dilate upon; their names were written on the pages of history. Her military heroes distinguished themselves on almost every battle-field in Europe. The day at Fontency was still fresh and green in the memory of la belle France. Irish soldiers on that day showed what they could do, and if the day should again arrive when they would be placed in a similar position, there was no reason to apprehend any other result than that which occurred on that great day. In speaking of military geniuses, the name of Wellington | places. was foremost on the pages of English history. His military achievements were historical, and, although no great friend of his country, he was nevertheless an Irishman. Mr. best talent in the city. A large number of liberty we enjoyed here in Canada, and, after

> he sat down amidst much applause. "Canada, our free and happy home," brought Mr. J. J. Curran to his feet, and, in one of his most eloquent humors, be enjoy on the free soil of Canada under a progressive government. He enlarged upon the immense benefits we enjoyed in our Caradian home, and the progress Irishmen made who came to our shores to live and enjoy the freedom which was denied them in the land of their birth. That liberty which we were so proud of here was all he asked for Ireland, and it would not be long before she became as great and as prosperous a nation as any of those around her. They had toasted the land of their forefathers and why not the land they lived in. Canada, our free and happy home, where men of all nationalities and creeds met on an equal footing to fight the battles of life. In concluding an able speech, which was listened to with great attention, Mr. Curran expressed the hope that the liberty which Ireland was at present struggling for would, before the present century was

referring to the leaders of the people a

past, be a great and glorious reality. The name of "Charles Stewart Parnell" was received with immense cheering, it being some minutes before the enthusiasm subhad been fixed upon to reply to this toast, Mr. J. P. Whelan was loudly called upon. Mr. Whelan said he regretted the subject of the toast was one that required to do it justice, at least, some time for preparation, not for want of what could be said, but on account of the immensity of the subject. Charles Stewart Parnell to-day, although a prisoner under the Coercion Act, having been "suspected" was the idol of the Irish people the world over. He was practically the uncrowned monarch of Ireland, and was more powerful to-day even in the English House of Commons. at home and Ireland in America. On his stream. mother's side he was an American, and retained all the characteristics of the great hope unhesitatingly that Charles Stewart applause.) "Our Guests" brought out Mr. Sheriff

Merrick, who responded in a happy manner, "Our Sister Societies" was responded to by the representatives of the difof her historians and always and everywhere kindliest, warmest, brotherly feelings that ferent societies present, all expressive of the good will and cordiality between all races in this country.
"The Poets and Patriots of Ireland" found

Sheriff Merrior, of L'Orignal, in a brief a brilliant advocate in Mr. Edmund Guerin as one could move a chair. During the perand stirring address, stated that he was a who in an able speech traced the history of formance it is difficult to criticise Rive-King:

their children and give them all the ad- was not allowed to resume his seat before rendering, in an able style, "To the West," a Manitoban song. The toast of the press was responded to by Mr F Colson, of the Gazette, in a most fitting manner followed by Mr. L. O. David who, in a hearty speech, uttered sentiments of good fellowship towards his Irish-Canadian friends around him, concluding by saying that some days ago he had made a prophecy in his paper, La Tribune, that Ireland would attain her freedom before many years were past, and that with the help of the French nation. "The Ladies" was responded to by Mr.

H. J. Kavanagh in a neat speech, in which he alluded to the patriotic assistance at pre-Society, Mr. M. C. Mullarky occupying sent being given to the Land League by the "The Chairman," Mr. Mullarky, brought out that gentleman in a patriotic effort, his

words being listened to with much attention and fully appreciated. "Our Past President," Mr. William Wilson, was responded to by that gentleman in his usual happy and apprepriate style.

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the company separated. The Association is to be congratulated on the success of its supper. THE INDEPENDENT LACROSSE CLUB.

The members of the Independent Lacrosse Club celebrated " the day" by holding a grand oyster supper at the St. James Hotel. The festive board was bounteously provided with the delicacies of the shell in every conceivable fashion known to the culinary art. The dining hall was tastefully draped with Irieb, American and Dominion flags, and decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes. In fact the arrangements were all that could be desired, and reflected highly on the energy and kind attention of the Messrs. McGill, the proprietors of the hotel. The tables were well filled by the members and friends of the Club, and after duly discussing the bill of fare, the list of toasts was opened with that of "The Queen," which was warmly received, the chairman, Mr. John Lewis, doing the honors in the way of proposing the toasts. "The Governor-General" was responded to by Mr. Potter, who was followed by Mr. Murphy in an effective rendering of the song The Day we Celebrate." The toast of "The Independent Lacrosse Club " was drunk with enthusiasm, and was happily responded to by Mr. David Stevenson. "The Sister Clubs," proposed by Mr. Scullion, elicited a flowery speech from Mr. Hugh Dolan, which was frequently interrupted with applause. "The National Game" was well responded to by Mr. Morgan O'Connell. A song, "Beaver Hall Hill," by Mr. Ryan, and another by Mr. Hulmes, were well received. "The Ladies and "The Press" were then honored, Mr. H. Arnton responding on behalf of the fair sex. The Royal Guards, who were in attendance gave some excellent and rousing choruses. The pleasures of the evening were finally brought to an end, and they will, no doubt, remain agreeable souvenirs of the 17th March for the Independent Lacrosse Club.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

HALIFAX, March 17 .- The members of the charitable Irish Society assembled in force at the Drill Shed this morning, and made a highly creditable turn out. The procession was led by three mounted marshals and headed by the St. Patrick's Brass Band. It passed through several streets, and then proceeded to St. Mary'r, where Mass was celebrated. Afterwards the Society continued their march through the city, the streets on route being filled with crowds of admiring spectators. Handsome flags spanned the streets in many

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 17 .- St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by High Mass in the Uathedral, at which the Rev. Father Collins delivered a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint. In the evening the various national and temperance societies held entertainments n their halls.

QUEBEC, March 17 .- In this city there was no procession or out-door demonstration. Flags floated from the public buildings in honor of the day. In the evening there were spoke at great length of the liberty which all a couple of solrees, and the St. Patrick's Society held their annual hanquet at the St. Louis Hotel.

New York, March 17 .- Anti-British resolutions were passed at the St. Patrick's celebration at Jones Wood asking the Government to consider the question of citizenship as it pertains to international law. A despatch was sent to Montreal denouncing British rule in Ireland.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND.

London, March 17 .- While a band was parading the streets at Dunmanway, in the County Cork to-day, the police interfered and, cleared the streets with loaded rifles. Several persons were arrested. The day passed quietly n Belfast and Dublin.

THE GREAT PIANISTS.

CARRENO-RIVE-KING. We have in a former article compared the two great plance, Weber and Steinway, giving our opinion on the merits of each, with a very decided leaning for the instrument of Weber.

of the present day. We have been asked to give our opinion on the relative merits of the two leading absence of Mr. Fleming whom he had under-stood intended to reply to this toast. The We have met somewhere a comparison be-We have met somewhere a comparison between two great poets which, with a change of names, we will apply to those two eminent ladies. "Carreno is the greater genius, Rive the better artiste. In one we most admire the woman; in the other the performance. Carreno captivates and transports us with a commanding impetuosity. Rive leads with an attractive majesty. Carreno scatters with a generous profusion. Rive bestows with a careful magnificence. Carreno, than if he was representing Ireland like the Nile, pours out the richness of her harmonious soul in a houndless overflow: He was the connecting link between Ireland | lilve, like a river in its banks, with a gentle

Both appeared before a Montreal audience in the same hall, used the same instrument, American people. On his father's side, Sir and, in some cases, the same music, John Parnell, who at one time was the but here all similarity ended, and the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, he powerful individuality of each was stamped retained all his patriotism and zeal, on their performance. With a quick and Mr. Whelan concluded by expressing the girlish step Carreno entered upon the stage gracefully bowing her acknow-Parnell would be the first Premier of an ledgements for the generous welcome she re-Irish Parliament in College Green. (Great ceived. The applause which greeted Rive-King was equally hearty, but her step on the stage was timid and healtating, while, with bowed head and her eyes resting on the floor, she approached the instrument scarcely glancing at her audience. The manager had to come and adjust the plane stool for Bive-King. Carreno adjusted the piano herself, wheeling the immense Weber Grand into the position she required as gracefully it is impossible to criticize Carreno. The playing of the one is the perfection of art; the playing of the other is above all art.

#### Q., M., O. & U. RAILWAY.

The Gazette of this morning, under the heading From our own Correspondent, publishes the following \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a gain of October 12, 1880.—By Mr. Woodward, of Sherbrooke, beginning of negotiations without January 3rd, 1882.—By Messrs. McGreevy, price being fixed.

J. Ald Oulmet and Alphonse Desjardins, Laurentian and St Eusthace branches included. Lease - For 25 years, on following conditions: \$415,000 yearly for two years, \$435,000 for twelve years, \$465,000 yearly for 11 years; average yearly, \$442,000. Moreover, immediate expenditure on road of \$600,000, obligatory by sschedule and under control of Government engineer, representing with interest, \$43,300; total yearly average \$485,-200. Securities deposited 6 months in advance \$215,000; advance to the Government \$400,000; immediate expenditure on road \$600,000, total deposited \$1,215,000. Purchase—Privilege to purchase in five years for \$8,300,000; add expenditure on road \$600,000—total \$8,900,000. The company was to give its answer in two years, and deposit \$400,090, as guarantee, which sum would be forfeited if it did not pay the whole in three years following. The \$600,000 already expended was also to be forfeited. The Company offered \$500,000 more if the Government transferred to it its claim against the

city of Quebec. of Sherbrooke. Lease—five years—first year \$127,500; yearly, five following years, \$450,-000; yearly, five following years, \$472,000; yearly, five following years, \$495,000; yearly, five following years, \$517,000; average yearly, \$5,500,000. The Government was to finish the road at its own cost. Mr. Hall also informs the Government that Sir Hugh Allan participates in this offer. Sir Hugh writes to the Government that such is not the case, and that he repudiates the offer. Mr. Hell writes again to the Government that he has seen Sir Hugh, who assures him that he supports the offer. Mr. Hall refuses to give the names of his syndicate.

December 21st, 1881-By Mr. Ridley. Purchase .- \$7,676,000, payable in England in two months, with privilege to pay cash \$7,484,000. The Government was to complete the road at its own cost. The bayers reserved for themselves the right of having their bonds endorsed by the Government. Mr. Ridley writes on the 7th January, 1882, that he is acting in conjunction with Sir Hugh Allan in this affair.

January 10th, 1882—By Sir Hugh Allau and J. J. Ridley. Purchase.—\$8,000,000, payable in six months, the Government paying \$490,000 to finish the road. The Government was also to guarantee the payment of \$437,400 interest, yearly, on the bonds placed on the market by the company; the Government also to pay \$30,000 commission for the sale.

February 8th, 1882 .- By Sir Hugh Allan and Messre. S. Rivard, L. H. Massue and M. Laurent-Loase, fivo first years, \$425,000 yearly; five following years, \$150,000 yearly; five following years, \$475,000 yearly; five following years, \$500,000 yearly; average \$462,000. Deposit as security, \$500,000. The Government to disburse \$400,000 to finish the road. No mention was made of any sum the Syndicate intended to spend on the road. Purchase in 10 years, \$8,500,000; purchase in 20 years, \$9,500,000.

February 4th, 1982 .- By Mr. J. T. Kirby, of Montreal. Purchase-\$8,500,000, provided the Government gave 2,000,000 acres of land, which the company would choose in the Provlace. No other names were given. The company informed the Government it had no relation with any railway company, and is altogether foreign to the country.

The correspondent further says that Sir Hugh Alian, and Messrs. Hall, Woodward & McGreevy have authorized Mr. Chapleau to make their offers public, the former, however, not permitting any private notes to be given publicity. The following are the names of the persons composing the McGreevy-Onimet syndicate:—Hon Thos McGreevy, J G Ross, P V Valin, Nazzire Turcotte, Quebec; William Carrier, Point Levis; Telesphore Normand, Three Rivers; E C Wurtele, Sorei; J A Onimet, Alphonse Desjardins, M H Gault, John McDougall, J B Renaud, Victor Hudon, H Ewing, Montreel; J O Villeneuve, St Jean Raptiste village; J B Mongenais, Bigand; Hon Bradley Barlow, St Albans; Thos Wilson, Montreal.

#### THE G. N. W. TELEGRAPH CO.

TORONTO, March 15 .-- A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company was held to-day, Mr. Wm. Gooderham presiding. Resolutions as to the contract between the Western Union There were no patronages in the hands of Telegraph Company and the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company for the establishment of money order transfers by telegraph £6,291 138 4d, and the public body patronages between all parts of the United States and Canada were formally ratified and confirmed, together with several other contracts pro-viding additional facilities. 4. report the value of £1,470 98 3d. In Kincardinewas submitted as to proposed operations in Manitoba and the Fio. Elevate ber, and to value £2,611 7s 10d; and there Territories during the coming season, and was also no patronage of the value of £276 the action of the committee endeavoring to 6s in the hand of a public body. Perthshire make connection with the Government to Crown patronages 29, value £7,557 48; pubprovide telegraphic facilities for that rapidly | lie body patronages 1, of the value of £259 63 growing region and prairie province was ap- | 10d; and Stirlingshire Crown patronages 10, proved. The purchases of poles and wires | value £3,235 10s 4d; public patronago values, to a large extent were reported and agreed to. £687 178 10d. The quarterly dividend to the stockholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company, amounting to \$41,250, was ordered to be paid on the 31st proximo, together with the interest due to the Dominion Telegraph Company, amounting to \$15,000. A large number of letters from various parts of the country were submitted, indicating that the telegraph service was in a much improved condition, and expressing general satisfaction with the facilities which are being afforded and the manner in which the business was being mansacted.

BANK OF P. E. I.

St. John, N.B., March 14 .- At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of the directors' report said :- They have used paid in one account of bills receivable, \$168,-000 on overdrawn accounts, and \$6,000 on morigages and judgments, making a total of \$281,000; also that securities of real estate, shipping, stocks, &c., have been taken to secure, in whole or in part, \$300,-000 more. On account of the directors' On the shareholders' payment, \$43,510 has paired to the last. heen actually paid, \$16,000 secured by notes and \$25:330 promised in the event of resumption; total, \$85,840, being a deficiency cashier's guarantee bond of \$26,000. A retained. gentleman representing Thomas Ashley &

for £15,000 sterling, on which a liability of DIVICEDMANORVENTSTAD about\_£8,000.is\_claimed\_to\_be\_due.\_\_ guarantee, was, however, not authorized by or within the knowledge of the board, and your directors do not admit the bank's liability." The liabilities and assets were also submitted, showing the former to be \$1,011; 620.54 and the latter \$1,011,620.54.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald Feb. 15th.) On Wednesday, 80 emigrants arrived in Leith from Copenhagen en route for America. They were despatched during the lay to Glasgow.

A large and influential meeting of representatives of the inhabitants of Shetland generally was held on Monday at Scalloway, for the purpose of taking action with regard to providing a lighthouse or lighthouses upon the west side of the Islands. A number of resolutions were passed, it being agreed to bring the matter under the notice of the Government at the Northern Lighthouse Commissioners.

The treasurer of the Burns statue fund has received intimution that the statue, after a model by Mr. D. O. Hill, has been shipped to Leghorn, and its arrival in this country is daily expected. On Monday Mr. Crackston, the contractor for the pedestal, commenced operations for its erection in Church Square, January 11th, 1882.—By Mr. R. N. Hall, on the site formerly occupied by the Russian cannon, now removed to Green Sands.

A SUNDAY LAUNCH. - A novel spectacle was witnessed at Kingborn on Sunday. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons assembled at Messrs. Key's shipbuilding yard to witness the launch of, it is stated, the largest screw-steamer ever launched on the Fife coast. This was successfully accomplished, but in peing towed into Leith, where her engines are to be fitted, the vessel collided with the pier at the entrance to the harbour, sustaining some slight damage to her propeller.

The twenty-second annual show of stallions, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, was held in the Cattle Market on Tuesday. There was a considerable decrease in the number of entries, the figures for the last three years being 211 for 1879, 162 for 1860, and 107 for 1881, against 99 for the present exhibition. In the aged class of Clydesdales the first prize was awarded to Mr. David Riddell's "St. Lawrence," and in the threeyear-olds the place of honour was secured by Mr. P. Crawford's "Lord Erskine."

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, on Thursday, the Lord Provost Intimated that he had received a letter from the Prince of Wales, requesting his attendance at a meeting to be held at St. James's Palace next Tuesday, to promote the establishment of a Royal College of Music for providing systematic musical instruction for all classes The Council unanimously authorized his Lordship to attend the meeting. A letter from Lord Rosebery was read, intimating that £5,000 had been inserted in next year's estimates towards the completion of the Museum of Science and Arts Buildings. It was agreed to give fifty guineas to the fund for the relief of the Jews who had suffered through the recent persecutions in Russia.

PATRONAGE IN THE SCOTCH CHURCH. Among the Lords' papers just issued is one which shows that the total value of the compensation to which private patrons were eutitled under the Act of 1874, surrendered by them upon the abolition of their rights of patronage, was £96,680 15s 6d, whilst the amount of compensation which private patrons were awarded by the Sheriffs was £59,160 11s 2d. The value of the Crown patronages is stated at £67,477 11s 10d, and of public bodies £7,279 0s 2d, where the king and queen were looking on of enjoying in consequence that unpleasantshowing that the total vatue of the patronages abolished by the Act was £230,597 188 8d. from his balcony into the crowd to assist per-The number of cases in which compensation sonally at the help that was being given to allowed was 250, of which 20, of the value of £4,625 15a 2d were in Aberdeenshire, 7 of the value of £1,915 5s 9d in Forfarshire, 17 of the value of £5,624 108 9d in Fifeshire, 6 of the value of £1,443 9s 7d in Kincardine shire, 1 of the value of £82 2s 10d in Kinross-shire, 23 of the value of £6,992 1s 7d in Perthshire, and 9 of the value of £1,838 19s 1d in Stirlingshire. The private patronage relinquished in Aberdeenshire was 36 of the value £8,670 19 1d; Fifeshire, 18 of the value of £5,326 58 4d Forfarshire, 11 of the value of £2,379 28 3d Kincardineshire, 2 of the value of £314 58 1d; Kinross, 3 of the value of £843 28 7d; Perth, 14 of the value of £3,249 4s 9d and Stirling, 2 of the value of £242 7s 10. The Crown patronages in Aberdeenshire numbered 21, of the value of £4895 98 1d. public bodies. In the county of Fife the Crown patronages were 19, of the value of 4, of the value of £8368811d. In Forfarshire, Crown patronages 28, of the value of £6,995

#### THE ASSASSIN GUITEAU.

HIS LIFE IN PRISON-THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- A visit to the gaol shows that Guiteau has lost much of his loquaciousness, and has become almost taciturn. He takes very little interest in visitors except to sell them photographs and autographs. He is not taking subscriptions to his book. He has gained in fissh since. his trial, and his color has greatly improved. The warden says be spends no time in religlous exercise, rarely reading the Bible, and he has never been seen praying. At the same time he does not appear to be depressed, and if questioned asserts that he was, and is, inspired. He has shown no exultation Prince Edward Island, held at Charlottetown, Over the severe sentence in Mason's case. He spends the greater part of daylight every effort to realize and secure the bank's reading the proofs of kis new edition of assets, with the result that \$87,000 has been "Truth." Warden Crocker says his prisoner exhibits no signs of insanity. All the officers at the gool watch Guiteau carefully, and none of them see any signs of increasing mental disorder. In conversation he never alludes to his death, but says "go" instead; "I suppose I've got to go" being a frequent phrase with him. Warden Crocker does not think payment of \$75,000, \$67,000 has been al- he will commit suicide, and is sure the prisready paid and \$8,000 secured on real estate. oner's health and insolence will remain unim-

Judge Cox, Corknill, Porter, Davidge and Scoville this afternoon met and discussed the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case. of \$14,360 in the proposed sum of \$100,000 to be paid by stockholders. They also state that days to complete the bill. He knows no-\$20,646 has been paid on account of the late thing whatever about General Butler being

[Catholic Times , Correspondent a] obit b

THE HOLY FATHER ON PREACHING !! !!!

The Holy Father granted a special audience this week to the preachers appointed for the Lenten season which has just set in. In the allocation pronounced by his Holiness upon this occasion, these words are very remarkable :- "The special necessity of a supernatural and divine help in these times is evident to all, But we must not expect heaven to work a miracle in our favor, if we neglect the ordinarily appointed means by which Providence is often pleased to achieve its mighty purposes. The Almighty, who can, in his own time, bring the Church victoriously out of the many troubles she is plunged in at present mostly prefers working by ordinary ways and pre-established laws. Go, therefore, and preach the Word; that is your work, and leave the result in higher hands." The appointed preachers during the Lenten station are: For St. John Lateran, Mgr. Tripepi, Hymnographer of the Holy See, and Canon of that Basilica; for St. Peter's, F. Rizzoli, Superior General of the Congregation of the Precious Blood; for St. Mary Major, F. Vincent Lombardo, of the Order of Preachers; for the Aracolli, the Solicitor-General of the Convent of the same name, Father Lupori; for the Gesu, P. Antonio Pierleoni, of Recanati, &c. THE EAST-THE BELGIAN PILORIMS.

JA meeting of Cardinals was convened at the Vatican, in the Papal presence, for the special purpose of instituting new Apostolic Vicarehips in the East, where the Holy Father is anxious that Catholicism should be props-

gated. Various receptions have been held this week in the Vatican Palace. First of all the Pope received the body of Belgian pilgrices lately arrived here, and gave audience to various ambassadors of Foreign States, and of the Transatiantic Republics. Many private audiences have also been granted to foreigners and even to Protestants who had asked for that favor. His Holiness is remarkably well in health and appearance. The Belgian pilgrims assisted devoutly on Saturday morning to a Mass celebrated especially for then, ... crypt of St. Peter's, by the Archpriest ... Vatican Basilica, Care small tribune of the dinal Howard. choir chapel, when all the services are held, is not to be opened his year to the public for the ceremonies or Holy Week, as in previous years, when Cardinals, diplomatists, and persons of note had access within the tri-

limited number. NEW STATUES. A competition has been opened for the execution of twelve large and imposing statues, representing the Apostles, which are to adorn the already magnificent Basilica of St. Paul. Only Italian sculptors, resident in Rome, are invited and authorized to compate in this work. The models for the statues are to be deposited at the Academy of St. Luke, and the statues to be finished two years and a half after the signing of the contract. The price of each statue is said to be 20,000 lire, including the cost of marble, and of the transport to

bune, which, however, could contain but a

ACCIDENTS AT THE CARNIVAL.

The last day of the Carnival was marked by several sad accidents. As usual, when the race of the Barberl began, the careless crowd could not be made to move out of the way and to clear a passage: consequently. under the horses' feet; of these some seven eight were injured, and two were killed; amongst the latter was a Jewish child which was killed on the spot. The accident happened precisely under the Teano Palace, at the corner of the Via Fratrina, of 2,000 lire to the distressed tamilies of the sufferers.

MR. LOWELL AND THE AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES London, February 10, 1882.

reception of your letter of the 8th instant, in

prisoned in Clonmel Gaol and its enclosures, viz., a letter from Mr. Dawson, United States Vice-Consul at Queenstown, one from Mr. Hart to Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Hart's certificate of naturalization.

Mr Hart has been arrested under the socalled "Coercion Act" and he appears to think the fact of his being an American citizen entitles him to immediate release.

This is not, however, my opinion. The principles upon which I have based my action in all cases of application like that of Mr. Hart's are those upon which our Government has acted, and in case of need would act again.

I think it important that all such persons should be made to understand distinctly that they cannot be Irishmen and Americans at the same time, as they seem to suppose, and that they are subject to the operation of the laws of the country in which they choose to live.

The Vice-Consul at Queenstown should inform himself of the facts in Mr. Hart's case, and ascertain whether there be any peculiar hardship in it which would make it an exception calling for immediate and energetic protest. In that event it would be necessary for him to send me a full statement of the case, with whatever confirmatory or illustrative evidence it is possible to obtain. But if his case is like that of the ordinary " suspects," I see no reason why I should intervene. I return Mr. Hart's and Mr. Dawson's letters, and Mr. Hart's certificate of naturalization. I am; sir, your obedient servant,

J. R. LOWELL.

Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes: "I have been troubled with Asthma since I was ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the advertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Sods, and determined to try it. 1 have taken one bottle, and it has given me more relief than anything I have ever tried before, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted.

ECOBELEFF SPEAKS ONCE MURE.

of-it,-but never-hinted-any-word-should have been left unsaid. The Czar assured him he had no desire to have him either recall or explain a word of the speech. Sco-beleff intimated that the Ozar assured him the only reason he did not care to approve the speech openly was because of the dependence of Russia upon Germany in certain diplomatic relations which he did not at present

THE CZAR AND THE NIBILISTS.

deem it wise to rupture.

COPENHAGEN. March 16 .- It is stated the Czar has received convincing proofs that the Nihilists have determined to abandon their policy of assassination. The Imperial clemoncy consequently will be extended to political prisoners, and the number of executions will be reduced as far as possible.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S SELF-DENIAL.

LETTER FROM FRISON DECLINING A GIFT FROM NEW YORK LAND LEAGUERS.

Owing to the announcement that Mr. Hugh King would read a letter from Michael Davitt at the meeting of the Fifth Ward Branch of the Irish National Land League in the basement of St. Alphonsus' Church, a large and enthusiastic gathering composed largely of ladies, attended there last evening.

Mr. James McMahon, who has lately arrived from Ireland, gave a graphic description of the Irish people under the Coercion Act, and then the Chairman announced that Mr. King would read the long-looked for letters. The following is the correspondence which took place between Mr. King, Premier Gladstone and Mr. Davitt

New York, Feb. 8, 1882. Mr. Michael Davitt, Portland Prison England:

DEAR SIE,-Lately the Fifth Ward Branch of the National Land League had an entertainment at which \$623 were realized. It was voted that the same be placed in bank for you, to be given you on your release from prison. It is now in the Emigrant Savings Bank of this city. James Harrington, Thomas Finnell and Hugh King are the trustees. Any directions relative to the same will be complied with by

HUGH KING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1882. Hon W. E. Gladstone, London, England: DEAR SIR,-Have the kindness to forward the inclosed and oblige

HUGH KING

PORTLAND PRISON, ENGLAND, Feb. 24, 1882. Mr. Hugh King, New York :

DEAR Sin,-The Government having kindly granted me permission to answer your letter of the 8th inst., I am gratified at the opportunity of exchanging a few words with one of my numerous New York triends, but I confess it is not without considerable embarrassment that I approach the task of replying to the inquiry implied in the facts with which you have made mo acquainted. Few men have ever honestly engaged themselves in the service of Ireland without counting upon reward for their labors coming in the shape of hard knocks from her enemies rather than in that of substantial recompense from her impoverished people, the latter mode of appreciating sacrifices made or work accomplished being the prerogative of countries more favored in worldly wealth and political fortune than ours. While I have soveral persons were knocked down, falling not much room for complaint in regard to a due share of the ordinary " compensation ' to which an Irishman may confidently look forward for his endeavors to benefit his country, I am, it appears from your letter, in a fair way of finding myself in the pay of both sides to the Irish question, and at the amusements. The king descended ness which must necessarily arise from such a circumstance. The squaring of the "hard knocks account" does not trouble me very much. But to face the future with debt upon my shoulders from the other side is anything but an enviable position to be in. Service in behalf of one's country is never truly noble or elevating unless accompanied by the conviction that we are the creditors and not the pensioners of our fatherland. As I am wholly unconscious of any pecuniary loss A. Merritt, Consul-General of the United sustained by me that should call for such States, 53 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.: action as that of the Fifth Ward Branch of Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the the Irish National Land League on my account, neither can I imagine any continrelation to the case of Michael Hart, now im- gency in my personal affairs as likely to arise pending my release from prison that will need any monetary assistance outside my own resources. 1 experience, therefore, some difficulty in supplying you with the directions you allude to touching the disposition of the sum of money you mention having been voted in my behalf for good or evil to her cause. I have for the past fifteen years considered myself as engaged for life in the service of Ireland. If, therefore, while I am temporarily incapacitated from the performance of what I consider to be my simple duty (irrespective of all consideration of reward save the honor of knowing that I am laboring for her weltare) any circumstance should arise in which the money in your hands could be made to represent any of the aid, which I would gladly render if at liberty, you could not meet my wishes regarding its use more accurately than in applying it to whatever purpose might advance the interest or well being of the people of Ireland. Thanking yourself and the officers of the Fifth Ward Branch of

> siring, through you, a remembrance to my New York friends, I remain, dear Sir, Yours, very truly, MICHABL DAVITT.

> On the left hand upper corner of the letter is written "George Clitton," and on the right hand side is a stamp which reads " Directors Convict Prison, Feb. 25, 1882."-N. Y. Star.

> the Land League for the kind intentions

which prompt so generous an act, and de-

Mr. Parpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: " was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

received with tremendous cheering. Reply- that moulder of public opinion calmly examing to an address of welcome Scobeleff said ed the ghostly relic, made a memorandum on he meant every word uttered in his speech his short-cuff and left the house again. The to the students. He was prepared when he Dector was very much mystified by this acmade the speech for the consequences that tion, but he understood it all when he next

Naturalist's Portfolio.

A) WILD! RIDE. Since Mazeppa most un willingly rode to death the wildest Tartar steed of his period, few such surpassing feats of horsemanship have been recorded in the pages of history or romance as that to which publicity has been recently given by the majority of our Hungarian contemporaries. Perhaps horsemanship is scarcely the correct term to apply to the extraordinary performance, deermanship would probably be the more appropriate word. The other day, while a noble stag of ten was being hotly chased by the Kaposztasmegverer hounds-a subscription pack, one Karl Poros, a discharged Hussar, managed to bring the terrified animal to a standstill in some close cover through which it was forcing its way, and by an almost superhuman effort of strength and agility to vault upon its back. After several desperate but unsuccessful attempts to dislodge its rider, the stag, stimulated anew to flight by the cry of the fast-approaching hounds, resumed its course; but it soon broke down under the weight of its unaccustemed burden and gave up the ghost through sheer exhaustion and terror. Poros—the story goes—was found by the huntsman sitting on the unwounded carcass of the stag, which he had literally ridden to death and resolutely claimed as the just reward of an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the chase. CHERTAH HUNT AT BARODA. -A correspon-

dent of the Bombay Gazette, in his account of the festivities at Baroda last month in honor of the investiture of the young Gsiwkar, gives the following description of a cheetah hunt, to which one day was devoted:—"It may be doubted whether the killing is plea-sure to anything but the cheetah. There is the minimum of excitement in the shortest space of time, and all is over. The cheetab, when the hood is removed from his cat-like eyes, appears dazed and puzzled, doubtless by the sudden light. It is necessary sometimes for the attendant to take his not very intellectual head by the chops and direct it towards the browsing deer. Then he seems to wake up, and lets himself down very gingerly from the car so as not to over exert himself, and feels his way forwards for 20 or 30 yards. Then he trots, and then advances by leaps and bounds. He fixes his now eager eyes on an unfortunate antelope, which makes frantic efforts to escape by bounding into the sir. When the cheetah comes up with his terrified victim he does not, as is generally supposed, strike him to the earth with a side blow of his paw; that manceuvre would involve a uscless expenditure of energy. He simply continues his bounds, only taking care to place his forepawe upon the antelope's back or side instead of upon the ground. The weight brings the antelope down; he naturally turns his head to look at his assailant, and exposes his throat and nock. The cheetah drives his sharp incisors into the vital spot and buries his teeth, nose, and all in the palpitating flash, and drinks in the foul blood in an costacy of pleasure. His eyes gleam, his whole body remains motionless above the quivering form fast sinking into venison. An attendant runs up with a bowl and a knife, likewise a pair of blinkers and rope. The blinkers are slipped play on the ice with a lad younger than himover the lurid eyes of the entranced cheetab, suir, and this companion was drowned. A and the rope is slipped round his neck. The knife is applied to the deer's throat, and the bowl receives the remainder of his blood. The cheetah's nose is put into the warm liquid, and thus consoled he permits himself to be slowly led back to bis bullock-gharry. And that is all. It may be a sign of an unsportmenlike temperament, but the present writer confesses that his sympathies are always with the antelope on these occasions."

SAVED BY AN ALABATROSS. -The following is from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of November 22 :- A singular story Las been related to us by the master of the barque "Gladstone" which arrived from London last Saturday. On the 22nd of last month, while the vessel was in latitude 42 deg. south and longitude 90 deg. east, a seaman fell overboard from the starboard gangway. The barque was scudding along with a rough sea and moderate wind, but on the alarm of "man overboard" being given, she was rounded to, and the starboard lifeboat was lowered, manned oy the chief officer and four men. A search for the unfortunate man was made, but owing to the roughness of the sea he could not be discovered, but the boat st ered to the spot where he was last seen. Here they found him floating, but exhausted, clinging for bare life to the legs and wings of a huge albatross. The bird had swooped down on the man while the latter was struggling with the waves, and attempted to peck him with his powerful beak. Twice the bird atsacked his prey unsuccessfully, being beaten off by the desperate sailor battling with two enemies—the water and the albatross-both greedy and insatiable. For the third time the huge white form of the bird hovered over the seaman preparatory to a final swoop. The bird, eager for its meel, fanned its victim with its wide-spread wings. Suddenly a thought oc-curred to him that the huge form so close to his face might become his involuntary rescuer. Quick as thought he reached up and seized the bird, which he proceeded to strangle with all his might. The huge creature struggled with wing and paddles to free itself. In the contest the sailor was beaten black and blue, and cruelly lacerated, but he held his own, and slowly the bird quivered and died. The carcase floated lightly on the waves, its feathers forming a comfortable support for the exhausted man, who had so narrowly escaped a lingering death. But another danger awaited him. He was not much of a swimmer, and the excitement of the extraordinary conflict began to tell upon him. He was faint, and grew giddy. But with one arm round the albatross's body under the wings, and a hand clutching the bird's feet, the sailor awaited his chance of rescue. Presently be heard his comrades shout from the boat and in a few minutes more was safe on board the barque, though a good deal shaken and exhausted.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The supplementary report of the Factory Commission was presented to the House yesterday afternoon by Sir S. L. Tilley. It makes mention of the increasing home industries, and shows that since 1879 96 new tectories, employing 7,242 hands, were estab-It doesn't do to fool with an editor, no increase in the number of hands employed in matter how you fix it. The editor of a Cali- factories which were in existence prior to farnia paper boards at the same hotel with a September, 1878, is as follows :- In foundries young Mr. D., who is a practical joker. As the increase has been 14 per cent.; in furnithe same journalist naturally comes home in ture factories, 20 per cent.; in boot and shoe, to then. Scobeleff at the rooms of the Russian of the audience representing leading Russian thought and influence. Gen. Scobeleff was driver's hair rise. Instead of this hand influence and clears. Increase, 19 per cent; in wool and thought and influence. Gen. Scobeleff was driver's hair rise. Instead of this hand influence and clears. Increase, 19 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 25 per cent; in wool and knit flax and brush factories, increase, 11 per cent; manufactures of paper, increase, 10 per cent; miscellaneous manufactures of wood, increase, 10 per cent; miscellaneous gentleman representing Thomas Ashley & Mary Allen, a Hartford thief, made such might follow. He felt that he was speaking morning looked in the paper and saw his manufactures of iron increase, 16 per cent; draits of Thomas & Oxio and the state of the potential of

date of the visit, of the Commission in 1881. showed that the number of factories which had made no change in price of goods was The increse in most of the factories 322. was stated to be on account of an advance in the price of their raw material. A comparison of the state of wages between January, 1879, and the date of the visit, showed that the number of factories where wages had remined the same were 35, factories started since January, 1879, 50 had made no change. The state of wages was not ascertained, but the factories showing a decrease were nil.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The fact that projectiles weighing 340 kilogrammes (720 pounds) left the Schneider shield at Spezia undamaged is held to prove its superiority over the English shields.

Mr. Woolner, the English sculptor, has just completed the model of a full life-size statue of Mr. Gladstone, which is described as admirable, both as a likeness and as a work of art.

A Philadelphia colored man has been making scrap books for twenty years. He has 100 large volumes of classified matter, containing a great mass of historical and scientific infor-

The late Lady Essex and drawn a jointure from the Essex estates for forty-three years. Dowers are a terrible draught on many English land owners' incomes. Many have to pay two, some three, and there have been instances of even four.

Those who feel aggrieved at Lenten tastings may solace themselves with Sydney Smith's reflection : "According to my computation, I have eaten and drunk between my tenth and seventieth year forty-four horse waggon loads more than was good for me."

Engineer Melville, in a letter to his wife before sailing from San Francisco, said that the "Jeanette" was unfit for an Arctic voyage and would never come back. In another letter, written in Behrings Strait, Melville tells of an encounter with ice which was almost fatal to the "Jeanette," and weakened her greatly for subsequent work.

The controversy between the Rev. Dr. Johnson and Manager McVicker, of Chicago, over the question whether the entertainments in the latter's theatre are immoral is still in progress. Dr. Johnson declined to have the question settled by a jury in a slander suit, and now McVicker offers to meet him in a public argument, before a committee of nine men, who shall decide between them.

Prior to the departure of the Davish Minister from St. Petersburg last month, on a visit to Copenhagen, he had frequent interviews with the Czariua, and, it is asserted, bore from her an urgent invitation to her parents to pay her a visit at their earliest convenience. The Danish sovereign would probably much rather have her come to him. Visits to Czars are no joke nowednys.

William Murley, aged 12, of Leavenworth Kansas, is either a moral monster or a martyr to a cruelly false accusation. He went to spectator at a considerable distance says that Murley pushed the other down through a hole in the ice, thrusting him under water, and pounding his hands to make him let go his hold.

On Ash Wednesday the furniture and fixtures of Mabille were sold. La France says that, without ceasing to be frequented by a certain class, it had entirely lost the animation of its palmy days. At one time fashionable ladies occasionally frequented it, and Princess Metternich appeared there one evening with a party of triends. London also is now destitute of a similar resort, Cremorne having come to an end three years ago.

The Tribune's Washington special says: There is no doubt the President will a of the anti-polygamy bill. The first practical effort of the new law will be to destroy any chance Cannon may have had to secure a seat in Congress. Judge McEride, Campbell's attorney, said yesterday that he thought the law could be executed, but he did not think its execution would take the territory from the hands of the Mormons and place it in the hands of the Gentiles. A commission. he said, will doubtless admit the competency of many Mormons, not polygamists, to vote and hold offices. The most that can be effected will be to secure a legislature with a Gentile minority of perhaps one-third. The Mormons, even where they are not polygamists, are all under the control of the church, and the Gentiles will not make territorial laws.

The New York Herald publishes the statement of an alleged ex-convict to the effect that certain prisoners in Sing Sing bribed the keepers to allow them to lounge about doing nothing and drinking whiskey, which was made by a convict who paid the keepers for the privilege and sold liquor to his fellowconvicts. The ex-convict asserts that healthy men by paying money can get into the hospital. He asserts that he was taken from Sing Sing to Auburn where the same condition of things exists as at Sing Sing only to a less extent. He was taken back to Sing Sing by an officer who got drunk on the way. He could have escaped but did not do so as he expected to be pardoned. He was "paddled" in Sing Sing because he could not iron as many shirts in a day as the keeper ordered him to do. He declares that ex-Keeper Campbell did not tell half the truth and says that Stokes while at Sing Sing used to roam around the hills and go fishing, food, wine and cigars being sent him from New York.

The Protestant Christian Chinamen have been relieved from taxation for religious festivals in China. They number about 15,000. The Roman Catholics secured such exemption many years ago.

Policeman Kirwan, of Baltimore, was placed in a dilemma. While on his post he saw one sonng women attacking another with a horsewhip. It was his duty to arrest the assailant, undoubtedly; but she was his wife, and the other was his companion in a filrtation. Under these circumstances he refused to interfere. The Police Commissioners dismissed him.

The will of Mr. Bernal Osborne, the veteran English M. P., who died recently, which bequeathed the greater part of his fortune to his grandson, Lord Oaborne Beauclere, is revoked by another, according to which he leaves it between the younger children of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albane, with the exception of a legacy of £4,000 to the children of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Blake.

Jennie Winterose, cloped with John C. Miller at Little Rook, Ark., and when her parents upbraided her for marrying against their wishes, she declared that she had done it for their sake; that Miller threatened to kill them if she did not become his wife! to Mr. 

### THE ROAD THAT VANDER-BHIT. [Nellie H. Bailey in Chicago Interocent]

This is the road that Vanderbilt.
This is the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the Spuyten Duyyll town that lies by the
Just that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the parliamentary train that came to
Spuyten Duyyll town that lies by the cut
that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
These are the representative men
That came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyyll town that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
These are the bottles that there and then
belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyyll town that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.
This is the man that pulled the bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
that belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down Spuyten Duyyil town that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt
This is the engine from Tarrytown,
That in the dark came thundering down
And rushed with all its might and main
Straight into the waiting train
That was stopped by the man that pulled the
bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell

bell
Who drank so free of the fires of hell
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parliamentary train
Down to Spuyten Duyvil town, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

These are the wounded, these are the slain Victims of that night of pain, When the engine from Tarrytown, In the dark that came thundering down, And rushed with all its might and main Alrainght into the waiting train That was stopped by the man that pulled the

beil
Who drank so free of the fires of helt
That was in the bottles there and then
That belonged to the representative men
Who came in the parllamentary train
Down to Spuyten Dnyvil lown, that lies by the
cut that hides the curve that's in the
Road that Vanderbilt.

#### OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent) The most august assembly in the world is the pet name by which many Englishmen allude to the curious gathering of age and youth, ability and incompetency, which is now sitting at Westminster, and known to common sense people as the British Parliaso far from that being the case, a large number of them are very much below mediocrity-mere followers of one or the other Money was, up to the present, the great stepping-stone to political power, but now manufacturing, districts Redical clubs are serve it, by officials and members of Parlis-organized to diffuse political knowledge, and ment. Bradlaugh is now using his proof Devonshire, who has an income from Ire- is a very able speaker, and a man of good land alone of, about sixty-four thousand presence and physique, and although he may pounds sunually, and at least double that be debarred from taking his seat for Northamount from England. The Marquis is a ampton, the general opinion about him is member of the House of Commons, while that indirectly he will be the means of bring-Earl Granville, another Whig Cabinet ing about stupendous reforms. Minister, is a member of the House of Lords, which T. P. O'Connor called a chamber of ghosts. Those Whig statesmen would like to see reforms carried out in Bulgaria and in Italy, but when it comes to increasing a farm laborer's wages by a shilling or two per week and lowering rents for the vast estates of which Whig noblemen are owners, it is entirely another question. A second-class may be called the Central Liberals, which are represented in the Cabinet by John Bright and Forster with Mundela and Fawcett thrown in. They would go a step further than liartington or Granville, but not boldly to stand out and say, the laud belongs to the people, and not to an oligarchy as at present. The next class are known as advanced Liberals and supposed to be represented by Chamberlain and Dilke. It is said that gold corrupts the human heart, and I suppose there is some truth in the saying, because Dilke and Chamberlain, before going to the Cabinet, were most pro-nounced in their opinions against the feudal abuses of our system of government, but now they are the mildest of men. Four years in the Cabinet entitles a Minister to pension of two thousand pounds sterling per year for life, and to throw that away is no joke. Yet there are people who will loudly assert there is no corruption in English politics. John Bright a few years ago in that scathing language of which he is so great a master, deacunced that sincours office and perpsiual pension spatem, but since he wore a Minister's coat and poker sword there is not a word out of him, because he is him-self the greatest sincourist in the British Isles, receiving two thousand pounds per annum for being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lantaster, a post of little or no duty. The fourth class in the Liberal ranks are the Democrats and Radicals, which in the Cabinet or Lords has no representation, but in the Commons are taken care of by Joseph Cowen, member for Newcastle-on-Type, and by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, member for Carlisle, and leader of the temperance party in England. loglish press may say to the contrary, their plaions are influencing, the whole Radical element in Britain. As a party, the Parbehind them is, the Land League and the est and public opinion of the Irish race, and of a large Public. portion of that of the English and Scotch. o doubt Mr. Gladstone and his good genius Forster, thought that by imprisoning Parnell the party would break up, but never was a seater mistake, for many of the rank and file ate just as able men as the leader, and quite determined: No doubt Parnell's incarwration was gratifying to the oligarchy of andlords which govern Dublin Castle, but it

next election be for ever sent into obscirity, and their places filled, as Cromwell said of the Long Parliament, by worthler and honester men. Thanks to the Land League for this step in the right direction-not that the British Parliament is the proper place for Irishmen to sit as legislators, but for the reason that the English press taught the world Irishmen were incapable of united action in the interest of their down-trodden country. The Dublin Convention alarmed the Irish landlords. The hewers of wood and drawers of water were there represented by men who had the welfare of Ireland at heart. A perfect union of the different national interests were effected, and the priviliged orders saw that the old condition of affairs must give way to the new. They endeavoured to avert the blow by crushing the Land League, but, in retaliation, the no-rent manifesto fairly staggered them. It took a rising of the French people to sweep away the Bastile, that living tomb into which kings and nobles crowded their wretched victims at pleasure, and in a similar manner it took a rising of the serie of Ireland to give feudal landlordism the most terrible blow it has received in modern times. Mr. Gladstone is himself the owner of a large estate in Flintshire, and, in all probability, he did not, even on personal grounds, like the teaching of the uncompromising Parnell. Now, however, the land question is becoming one of vital importance in England, and in that country likely to assume a more advanced shape than ever in Ireland. In London there are about thirty organizations, or rather branches, of one general organiza-

tion, formed for the purpose of nationalizing the entire land of the nation which is simply making it state property, and the cultivator; to pay a just rent to Government instead o to landlords, said rent to be used as revenue. This is the plan, and the only one that English land reformers will accept, because they say no man should hold private property in the great food factory of the people. The rents will be used for the reduction of taxa-tion, and the idle and useless landlord class must utilize either their arms or brains for a livelihood. In all the seats of manufacturing industry there are societies similar to those in London and every one of them is a centre of Radical propagandism. There is more Northamptons than one, in a Radical sense, and in all probability the next election will. in England, see a large number of advanced candidates in the field. Bradlaugh is doing the aristocracy far more harm outside of Parliament than he could ever do in it, and as for the oath it will soon be altogether done ment. An old adage says that distance lends away with. Half the members of the House enchantment to the view, and its truth is of Commons morally perjure themselves beverified by a close investigation of how the cause their minds do not andorse what their English Houses of Lords and Commons are lips pronounce. The idea of making nearly made up. No doubt you in Canada imagine seven hundred men of all shades of every member of the British Parliament a political opinion, and of almost every man of wonderful eloquence and ability, but form of religious belief, and some perhaps without any belief at all, swear to maintain certain human institutions which are now repidly becoming obsolete is, to say of the party leaders—yet they are the least of it, rather inconsistent, because the men who make laws for Ireland, many of those men go to Parliament for the many of those men go to Parliament for the avowed purpose of bringing about radical

changes. The House of Lords, for instance, test Radicalism is beginning to make its in. Is one of the branches of the Constitution, yet fluence felt, brains are gradually coming its death knell has sounded, notwithstanding prominently to the front. Throughout the the iron-clad oaths so freely taken to preto unite the somewhat heterogeneus elements minence and popularity to make money and of which the English Liberal party is made create a public opinion in his favor, as he up. First comes the Whigs, represented in lectures every Sunday merning and night in the Cabinet by the Marquis of Hartington, a the Hall of Science, Old street, City Ecad, to forty six year old unmarried son of the Duke, audiences of over three thousand people. He presence and physique, and although he may

ARGEN CELT.

BUT ONE OPINION prevails throughout the world, and that is so stronly in favor of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that no other article | and other members of the Land League?" ever attained so wide spread popularity.

An English peer, Lord Clifton, has come out unqualifiedly for Home Rule for Ireland. He says in a letter to the Dublin Freeman :-"I need no further convincing that the principle of the Home Rule League is wise and just. At present there is no imperial Parliament really. The English Parliament tacked on 45 Scottish members to 513 English and Welsh, and 100 Irish to those 558. It is, therefore, a despotism of the English

#### INGENIOUS INVENTION.

Parliament, not an Imperial one at all."

Some shrewd Yankee has invented a key that will wind any watch : it is a neat attachment to a charm, and it is said to work like a charm. So does that grand Key to Health-Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest discovery of the age. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large size, \$1.00 of all medicine dealers. 31 2

THE BRITISH BUDGET. LONDON, March 15. - The Zimes, in its financial article yesterday, says: "As the army, navy and divil estimates only show an aggre- a successful or gate reduction of £100,000, there will be no of a country. large surplus, but possibly a small deficit shown in the forthcoming budget. Unless the remaining 37 days of the financial year show an unexpected elasticity in the revenue there will be no basis for estimating the reveable to assert its independence. At present enue of the coming year at more than £84,— I think it would be unwise in Ireland to 850,000 against an estimated expenditure of claim total separation, because I do not think £85 300 000.

#### A GOOD HOUSEWIFE.

A good housewife, when she is giving her be brought about. The advanced portion of mind that the dear inmates of her house are the Irish members are very able and intellimore precious than many house are sent men. and notwithered. sent men, and, notwithstanding what the their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and missma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so Commons, both as speakers and writers, and perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord (N. H.)

Holloway's Pills .- Enfectied Existence. This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, and the Kidneys, while it invigorates and bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are strengthens the whole system. especially serviceable and eminently success-Prought thousands of pounds into the coffers overy family, as they are a medicine without wright, M.P., is perhaps the most popular way in Irsiand the Castleback and Castle a fault for young persons and those of feeble, member in the House of Commons today, to the constitutions. They never cause pain, or land Acts put together the most sensitive nerves, or most both House marked their appreciation of his feeder bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best many kindnesses and hospitality by present.

olog against him is appailing. Many an i Charles H. Chapin, Fresident of the Roches his wife, has finally concluded to retire from the member now in Parliament will at the iter, N Y, Bank is dead.

#### A HOME RULER.

Oscar Wilde Has some, Well-Settled Peassutry.

"What are your feelings with regard to the and

promptly replied:

"As regards the general principle, that the only basis of legislation should be the general welfare of the people -and that is the only test by which the right of any citizen to hold property or possess any privileges should be held by the Land League," replied Mr. Wilde. He continued: "The land of Ireland, like the land of England, is perfectly unfairly divided and the peasantry of Ireland have never had thei proper conditions necessary for any real civilization at all. They have lived in the most impoverished way in a certain state of life in which the only opening for

own country." "In this connection," interrupted the reporter, "I will sak you, do you believe in the wholesale emigration of the Irleh from their

any improvement was for them to leave their

native land?" The question was scarcely asked when Mr. Wilde replied, "I shall always hope that there shall be some people left in Ireland." After thinking a wnile he said: "With regard to emigration from Iroland, it has a great deal of influence in one way-in the way of reaction from America, not merely in people returning from America, a prople bringing with them money to an impoverished country, but in a reaction of American thought on Irish politics. This modern public epirit with Irish politics is an entirely new departure in the history of Ireland. It is due entirely to the reflex influence of American thought."

The methete here lit a cigarette, and continued; "With regard to the land bill, the mistake which I think the English Government are making is in thinking that they can permanently benefit one class in a community by permanently impoverishing the other. Up to this the gentry of Ireland have been rich and the peasant poor. They have merely transferred the burden from the peasant to the educated classes. They have not really alleviated the poverty of Ireland. They have merely removed its position, and in one single act of legislation have swept away a great deal of the best civilization in Ireland. What I should wish to see would be the Government purchasing the land of Ireland from the landlords at a fair rate, giving them compensation as they gave the members of the Irish Church, and distributing that land amongst the people, issuing State bonds on which the people would pay an interest. This was the method adopted in

degree beneficial." "What do you think of the 'no-rent mani festo ?" asked the reporter. " It is the one foolish thing that the Land

Prussia, and it has there been in the highest

eague have done," replied Mr Wilde. " Wby 80 ?" . "Because," replied he, "it strikes at the root of all civilization, of all fair dealing and of all common sense."

The "no-rent manifesto" having been explained to Mr. Wilde, the latter replied. "You must remember that a manifesto of that kind, besides the mere words of it, there is always a latent spirit in it which is always understood to mean more than it expresses. In Ireland it was understood to be absolutely No rent, which, however, I have no doubt that the most thoughtful amongst the Land League would not approve of."

"You know Parnell, Sullivan, McCarthy "I do," he replied.

"Do you think that they would advocate anything unreasonable or nonconsical?" . It is no compliment to generalize about a

man," answered Mr. Wilde. "With regard to any a litation of this kind it is entirely a question of result. The means of every revolution are justified only-by the success of that revolution. A compulsory sate and a fair compensation clause seems to me to be the remedy for the present evil system of land tenure in Ireland. " It is easy," he added, "for one to point out

in revolutions great excesses, even great crimes. No measure probably in the world ever produced so much immediate suffering and immediate crime as the French revolution, and no measure was ever productive of such permanent good, afterward. It is very easy to object to the means of a revolution to lay one's finger on certain excesses; the only way to judge of an agitation is by the succees. In a political party it is not a ques-tion of whether they were wise or fair; the only way we can tell whether they are wise is by their success."

Their measures are unwise if they do not Bucceed ?"

"Cartainly. Politics is a practical science.
An unsuccessful revolution is merely treason: a successful one is a great era in the history

"Are you in favor of the total separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom? "There is another folly," replied Mr. Wilde.

It is only a question of whether a country is she would be able to preserve it, and to attempt anything that one cannot do is the only crime in politics. The first step to do should be a local Parliament, which I sincerely hope they will get, and it is an issue which my father was one of the first men in Ireland to advocate."

"Then," said the reporter, as he took his leave, "I may put you down as a Home Buler ?"

"You may," he emphatically replied.

WHEBE IGNORANCE IN BLISS "TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE.

Dr. Bliss, it not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatching bulletins; but the grandest bulletin of success is that which neralds the wonderful cure performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver

"The King of the Gatincau," Mr. Alonzo Mr. Gladstone is afraid to face known purifiers of the blood, and the best ing him with a beautiful oil portraited himself the music of the pulls. No doubt he would promoters of absorption and secretion, and an address expressive of their esteem and the and endorsement of his policy by the remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles of the reservoir his fear of graphs. The fear of graphs of the outry, but the fear of graphs of the life and fullds.

#### Consumption Cured. Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent

to thousands afflicted with disbase. The

correspondence necessitated by this work be-Opinious on the Irish Question-He coming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. Believes the Government Should Pur- He now feels constrained to relinquish it enchase the Land and Sell It to the tirely, and has placed in my hands the formula of that simple vegetable remedy discovered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy

permanenut cure of Consump. Land League?" queried a Globe Democrat re-tion, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and porter of Oscar Wilde last evening. all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a posi-The "methete" was sipping a glass of Ap- tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility polinatis and smoking a cigarette. He and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe tested—I am entirely at one with the position of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English .- W. A. Norrs, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-1360W

AMERICAN "SUSPECTS."

Washington, March 15 .- In the correspondence which has recently taken place between the Department of State and the Legation at London, respecting the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland, the cases of McSweeney and Hart are especially alinded to. In the negotiations regarding the former, Mr. Lowell failed to obtain from the British Government any information beyond that contained in the warrant of arrest, but was assured by Lord Gianville that Mcdweeney's conduct had brought him under the Coercion Act, and he could not be released. Hart's reputation is bad, and he will not promise to behave better if liberated. Mr. Lowell does not believe either is more innocent than the majority of persons who have been arrested. In answer to the Deputy's instruction to waive for the present all the discussion of the justifiableness of these arbitrary imprisonments, but to press for early trials of American suspects, Mr. Lowell states that Hor Majesty's Government promised to give the matter immediate attention.

#### A CURE FOR CROUP.

Apply flannel asturated with Hagyard's Yellow Oil and administer the Oil internally on a little sugar as directed on the bottle. Yellow Oil cures Rhenmatism, Burns, Scalds Ohilblains, Lameness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price 25 cents

SCOBELEFF'S IMPRISONMENT CON-TRADICTED.

London, March 15 -The statement that Scobeleff was confined in the fortress at Wilns is contradicted.

SORE THROAT.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take inwardly according to directions. Yellow Oil is the best remedy for Rheumstism Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and all lameness, inflamation and pain. No household should be without it.

The shovel makers in the United States manufacture about 12,000 shovels every week About one-half of them are used at home and most of the others go to South America.

Medical.



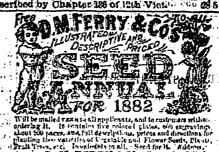
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Packache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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No Preparation on earth squals St. Jicosa Ota as a safe, sure, simple and cheep External Remedy. A trial shalls but the comparatively riffing outlay of 50 Centra, and svery one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its dature. alms. Directions in Blaven Languages.

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A BILL WILL BE PREvinc of the Province of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to confirm
the sale of immovables consented by "Deveque
Catholique Romain de Montreal dans la Province du Bas: Canada." to George Washington
Stephens, Esq., M.P.P., on the third of February, 1821, and all other sales of increovables heretuiore consented by said Corporation to divers
purchasers, and to allow said Corporation to divers
sell'in the future any immovable times possesses and may possess hereafter without observing any other formalities than these preserving inny other formalities than these pre-BILL WILL BE PRE



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit. Mich. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Mont-

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, District of Mont-ireal. No. 2106. Superior Court. Dame: Marie Edesse Pepin, of the City and District of. Montreat, wife of Francols Eavier Labelle alias Francis Dabelle, carpenter, of the same place, has bestituted again after diusband an action for se geration as to coarty. Mc Erest, 13th F6. gary, 1882. ALLON & NANTEL.

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Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,453,200 floring-(1 florin equal to 45 cents in Every one of the above named Bonds which does not draw of the large Premiums must be drawn with at least 180 Florins or \$70. The next drawing takes place on APRIL 1st, 1882.

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EATION COMPANY (LIMITED.

Farms of all sizes for said in Bonin Western Minnesols, on time contracts or for cash. HOUSES BUILT.

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NATURE'S REMEDY For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., &c.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER For Indigestion, Constipation, Billions and Liver Complaints, Piles. Goul, Rheumatism, &c. HOMCEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Mediines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hozel lways on hand. Send for Catalogues. Country orders promptly filled.

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14 tf

PROVISCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2,08. Philomene Scott, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Cater, of the same place, notel-keeper, Plaintin, against the said James Cater, Defendant. The said Plaintin duly authorized a ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, the said Defendant, which action has been returned into said Court on the 11th February, instant.

J. & W. A. BATES.

Montreal, 13th February, 1882.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF-OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-18 THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of pure and healthy in gredients, used for the purpose of raising andshortening, calculated to do the best work

at least possible cost. It contains neither, alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to miz readily with flour, and relain its virtues for a jobal beriog: ालपंत्र अस्तिकार प्रदान एक विवास । अस्ति ।

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trace mark on parage!

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Medical.

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PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING ind perform the work of the Natural Drum. Ilways in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send or descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, E. P. K. PECK & CO., 853 Brendway, New York. 7-28 ins.

Over 800 stammerers have been cared by as during the past three years. Testimonials, do, free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. Testimonial—I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOHEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G

#### HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This threat Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GRN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are prepresed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into mest, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bromshill is, Courts.

Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Pininias Bont, Rhemmatism, and every kin " MITLE ARE has never been known to fail. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 553 Oxford street London, in boxes and Bots, at is, 14d., 2s. 4s, 6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s cach, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.

Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Giandula

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

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Pener's Hospital, Albany, &c. 200; St. Joseph Street over McGale's Drug Store,) 18-G

Bells, &c.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churcher, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Untalogue sont Prec. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1920, Church Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peala. MENEELY & CO., WEST TECY, N. Y.

30 G CLINTON H. MENEELY

SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 23 Hinstrated Catalogue sent free. 25 Experimental Catalogue sent free.

Undertakers.

TASKETS AND COFFINS.

The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drow, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Buriat klobes and Plates always on hand. Rearses & Profe on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS.

Dye Works.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS consists in the individual economy of the people. Therefore all the people of Montreal should have their Dresses, Coats, Pants, Snawis, Curtains, Table and Pinno Covers, &c., &c., Cleaned, or Dyed at the ROYAL DYE WORKS, the place where good work and satisfaction is guaranteed.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, YAL DYE WOLL 706 CRAIG STREET. JOHN L JENSEN, Proprietor. Established 1870.

Marble Working.

NOTICE

We would respectfully call the attention of and the public to our large and varied stock of : :ಚಾಚ 

TABLETS, 40 m. 50 ho Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices and which for heathest, beauty of design and pricestant dely competition.

MARBLE and LIMESTOR: Total control of the control of th

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THE FEAST OF THE REV. P. DOWD. THE PARTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH AND THE CHILDREN OF ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The respected and esteemed Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. P. Dowd, was this afternoon the object of a special manifestation of gratitude and affection from the young ladies and children of St. Patrick's School, on the occasion of his feast. The programme was headed by the words "The happiest day of the year for the children of St. Patrick's School," and if one had only appearances to judge from, the truth of the heading could be easily accepted. The Academic Hall where the pupils delighted to honor their pastor, was tastefully decorated with evergreens. The Rev. Mother Superior-General of the Congregation of Notre Dame presided over the ceremonies, and the seat of honor was occupied by Rev. Father Dowd. There were also present on the platform about forty of the Sisters and a large number of the clergy.

The performance was epened by the execution of a charming selection on the piano by 24 hands; the harmony of this music was simply fine, and produced a most pleasurable effect. "The Meeting of the Waters" was then rendered nicely by one of the pupils. A comic scene entitled "No Oure, No Pay," kept the audience in continual roars of laughter, the perfermers playing with confidence and evincing considerable elecution. Other vocal and instrumental selections followed and were worthy of high praise, as they indicated the kind of oulture the children receive at the hands of

The presentation of the address then took place. It referred in felicitous terms to all that their Rev. Father had done for them in the past, and contained the warmest expressions of their gratitude and affection. It concluded as follows:-

"Bev. Father, we now beg you to look around on those four hundred blooming plants cultivated by your own hand and tended by your zealous auxiliaries. Leave to them that spot they could never yield to fairest lily or choloest rose, their place in your large paternal heart."

Miss Hattie Mullarky then stepped forward with a basket of richly laden and beautiful flowers, and presented then to the Rev. gentleman as the symbol of the abundance of all good gifts which their grateful hearts solicited for him on this happy anniversery.

The pupils of the school presented a magnificent floral harp, which was alluded to as follows in the address: "Here is the harp, the symbol of faith from remotest ages; even when the son of Jesse, that shepherd king, viewing through its golden strings the wonderful future, anticipated more than a thousand years the first "Christmas Gloria." and sounded on it along the mountains of Bethelehem, the praise of Jehovah. Justly has it been chosen to represent that country of undying faith, that renowned casis of the black ocean on which angels love to rest after their wearisome flight over an unboly

Miss Alice Mullins also presented a beautiful horseshoe composed of the choicest flowers. The Rev. Father Dowd, on the receipt of these gifts, and during the address, was evidently much impressed; the entertainment is in progress as weg o to press.

FANCIES ABOUT A MILLIONAIRE'S MONEY.

A correspondent sends the following calculations with regard to the reputed wealth of William H. Vanderbilt: Estimating it at \$300,000,000, to count it, at the rate of \$2 each second and 10 hours a day, it would take 11 years, 151 days, 5 hours, and 40 minutes. In gold it would weigh 781 tons and 500 pounds, requiring a train of 79 cars of 10 tons capacity to move it; in silver 10,714 tons and 571 pounds, requiring 1,072 cars for its transportation. In \$1 bills, lying lengthwise in a continuous line, it the distance from our planet to the moon. If laid "widthwise," these \$1 bills would reach 14,500 miles, 151 rods and 8 feet, or from New York city to more than 30 miles beyond Cheyenne, added to half the cirwould spread a carpet 103 feet and 3 inches wide and 86 miles long; a carriage drive 4 feet and 11 inches wide and over 1,806 miles long; or a comfortable promenade 2 feet and 51 inches in width, and more than 3,612 miles in length. In \$20 gold pieces, lying side by side, it would construct a sidewalk 43 inches wide, but few rods short of ten miles long; in silver dollars, lying contiguous, a boulevard 100 feet wide and 8; miles in length. - Chicago

The latest song is, " Matel, hear the bluebirds sing." We fear Mabel won't be able to hear the bluebirds sing for about six months, unless she has a telephone just put into the house. You can hear most anything you care to in a telephone. -

THE QUEEN'S GRATITUDE.

LONDON, March 13 .- The Gazette says that the Queen has written to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that she wishes, before she leaves England, to express from her heart how very deeply she is touched by the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. called forth from all classes and from all parts of ner vast empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the sovereigns and people of other nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply abe is gratified by these demonstrations. She wishes to convey to all, from the highest to the humblest, her warmest andmost heartfelt thanks. The Queen says it has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects, to uphold the Onbs, 750 to 81c. Syrups and Molasses—Bright, honor and glory of her dear country, as 62c to 73c; medium, 550 to 60c; fair, well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long. These efforts will be continued uncessingly to the last hours of her life. The Queen thanks God that He spared her beloved child, who is her constant and devoted companion, and those who were with her in the moment of danger as well as herself. She prays He will continue to protect her for her people's sake as He has hitherto so visibly

Matters do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition in the French colony of Martinique just now. At last accounts bands of roughs were running riot in the colony, impeding every kind of agricultural labor by forcibly unyoking the oxen, cutting the harness, and wounding the cattle. Attacks had even been made on private houses and farms, the owners of which employed weapons in self-defence.

Hutchins, the champion sprinter of England, has arranged to visit America at the end of April. Before leaving he will attempt to lower the records at 100 and 440 yards. Hutchins assisted in training Myers during the visit of the latter to England. It is Myers.

Nor a Half-why Cure, but a positive, guote as follows: Siemens, \$2400 to \$25.00; to 189; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00 to 1 10.

permanent relief, soon experienced, follows the use of Thomas' Ecleotric Oll for coughe; the use of Thomas' Ecleotric Oll for coughe; colds, sore throat and chest, rheumatism, neurigis, piles, sores and diseases of horses and raigis, piles, sores and diseases of horses and cattle. Indorsed by professional men of cattle. Indorsed by professional men of the general colors and popular, it in Plates, per box, charcoal I 0, \$5 50 bbl, \$1.50 to \$2; Montreal cabbages, per box, charcoal I 0, \$5 50 bbl, \$1.50 to \$2; Montreal cabbages, per Coke, IC, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, bri \$3.50; letting, per dozen, \$1.50; Montreal cabbages, per coke, IC, \$4.75 to \$5.00. ture of S. N. Thomas, and the firm name Northrop & Lyman blown in the bottles. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by Northor & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

#### Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHERS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March. 21, 1882.

There was very little doing in money or sterling exchange. Local stocks this a.m. were irregular. At

Gas at 1731, and City Passenger at 144 bid. Morning stock sales—25 Montreal, 214; ; bave been coming in pretty freely from the country. English manufacturers' agents have received their spring goods, and are offering 044; 11 Jacques Carner 115; 00 Commerce them to the trade. Prices are un-146; 165 do 145\frac{1}{2}; 100 do 146; 40 Mer-chants 133\frac{1}{2}; 40 do 133\frac{1}{2}; 50 do, 133\frac{1}{2}; Bi-carb soda \$3.12\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$3.20; soda ash, 10 do 133\frac{1}{2}; 30 Toronto, 176\frac{1}{2}; 25 do 176\frac{1}{2}; \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 13\frac{1}{2}\$ to

400 do 173}. NEW YORK, March 2., 1 p. m. — Stocks irregular. Am Ex, 92; C S, 49½; D & L, 120¾; Erie, 36¾; Ill C, 136¾; K & T, 33¾; S2.90; morphia. 32.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, L S, 117½; M C, 84¾; M O P, 95¾; N P, 35; preferred, 74¾; N W, 133; preferred, 141; \$4.75.
N Y C, 132¼; K I, 132½; St P, 113½; W U; Fig. — So heavy has the demand through

#### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

for St. Patrick's week last year. Remittances for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, have faller off somewhat owing principally No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon to the impassable condition of the roads and trout. \$4.50 to \$4.75. n a lesser degree to the large stocks which many dealers have been compelled to carry over from the season just ending.

DRY Goods .- There were a large number of Western merchants on the market here during the week, and they bought freely of spring goods. The large houses are taxed to their utmost capacity filling the orders in hand, and in some of them the employees have had to work at night. During the Buffalo sole, No 1, 220 to 23c; No 2, 26c to week many large shipments have been made. A still greater rush of outside buyers is expected here next month. The city retail trade has been more or less retarded during the week by the unsettled state of the weather. With an anticipated deficit in the cotton crop, a rise in prices is expected during the season.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Manufacturers continue oney on spring orders, the shipment of would reach 34,919 miles, 162 rods and 7 time busy on spring orders, the shipment of which sh-y begun during the week. Refeat or entirely around the globe and along mittances have began to fail off a little, but feet to spare, or more than one-seventh of not enough to cause any anxiety in the Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's from New York city to more than 30 miles beyond Cheyenne, added to half the circumference of the globe. In \$1 bills it morals, \$1 75 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 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15 : do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00 ; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pabbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 600; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

GROCERIES .- The upward tendency in sugar prices has been arrested, while the market for good Japan tess is steady. Some qualities of teas continue depressed, while the fruit market is dull. Pepper is reported higher by about to per lb, and other spices are quiet and steady. We quote: Teas—Japan, com.non, 220 to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 25c to 35c fine o choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 20c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 400; fine to finest, 45c to 65c; Souchong, ommon, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33b to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. 33b to 45c; fine to cholos, sold vie . \$1:50; peas, 76c to 71c; one, 50c to 82c; Sugar.—Granulated, 91c to 92c; Yellow re. \$1:50; peas, 76c to 71c; one, 50c to 65c, and ryo at 87c to fined, 71c to 81c; Barbadoes, 71c to 71c; 32; lbs; barley, 60c to 65c, and ryo at 87c to fined, 71c to 81c; Barbadoes, 71c to 71c; Outmost is quiet at \$5 to \$5.25. 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molassed—Barbadoes 53c 51c. to '54c. to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocha, 32c to 35c; O. G. Java, 20c, to 28c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 172c to 20c; Bio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 124c. Spices-Cassia, per lb,

12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 45c; Jamaica ginger, bl. 20d to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 110; 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 950; limed, 65c to 950. Valencia raisins, 910 to 101; currants, 61c to

1c; layer raisine, \$2.75 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers; \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c Grenoble walnuts, 140 to 1410; filberts, 100

sale houses being kept tairly busy attending to the orders being forwarded by their travel- syrup. lers at present on the road. In this branch of FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60; buck- of rumors as to the motives of the crime, the believed his principal attention is to oppose | business also more removals than usual at this

Ten State Walls

colds, sore throat and chest, rheumatism, neuraigis, piles, sores and diseases of horses and
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sore onguent can compare with it either in efficacy \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, or purity. As it is sometimes imitated by \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, or purity. As it is sometimes should see per lb, 12c; do Spring, per 100, lbs, unprincipled dealers, purchasers should see per lb, 12c; do Spring, per 100, lbs, that each wrapper bears the facsimile signature of S. N. Thomas, and the firm name do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 280 to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 16c to 18c; 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 California Francisco Francis 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.80 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.05 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.30 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.55 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 30 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.80 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 30; 3 d, Cold Cut, noon Montreal was at 2132; Ontario at 641; Canada Pattern, \$380.

Morchants at 133; Commerce at 146; MonDRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There was but a
treal Telegraph at 123; Richelien at 60; slow movement in heavy chemicals this week, but orders for light drugs and sundries 34; 11 Jacques Cartier 115; 50 Commerce them to the trade. Prices are un-10 do 133\frac{1}{1}; 30 Toronto, 176\frac{1}{2}; 25 do 176\frac{1}{2}; \quad \text{31.70}; bi-chromate of potash, 13\frac{1}{2}c to \quad \text{21 Exchange, 151\frac{1}{2}; 25 Clity Passenger 144\frac{1}{2}; 150; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystate to 144; 20 do 143\frac{1}{2}; 8 do 144\frac{1}{2}; 60 do 144; 50 Coal 39; 160 Richelieu, 60\frac{1}{2}; 1 do 61; 7 Dominion Telegraph, 95; 350 do 123\frac{1}{2}; 50 do 123\frac{1}{2}; 100 do 123\frac{1}{2}; 100 do 123\frac{1}{2}; 50 do 123\frac{1}{2}; 250 do 173\frac{1}{2}; 250 do 173\frac{1}{2} 1.60; sal sod . 51:00 to 1.25; saltpetre, per

Lent been that the market is completely cleared of Labrador herrings, codfish or lake trout. A large consignment of green cod arrived in the city during the week, and were sold before they had been properly placed PRICES.

Business during the week improved very considerably, and for the season of the year trade in every branch is remarkably brisk. In gruceries and dry goods the greatest impetus has been felt and the business done during the week was much more considerable than for St. Patrick's week last year. Bemittances for St. Patrick's week last year. Bemittances trout, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

LEATHER .- The steady demand for plump sole and best slaughter continues, but there is a very meagre supply; while for black leathers, which are in excessive supply, there is scarcely any enquiry. We quote: - Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1,

B A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 23c to 23ic; No 2, B A, 23c to 25c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22ic. 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfekins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 124c to 154c; rough,

FURS. - The supply of raw furs is yet very light, and there is not much improvement expected until after the spring catch. There is a fair demand for skunk and not much enquiry for other descriptions. Muskrat, 15c to 20c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 50 to 2 75; bear, per \$6 to 8 00; bear \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to I 50; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 125; otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk, 50c to 75c.

Oils.-There has been scarcely anything doing during the week in fish oils, and linseed oil has been quiet, although an improvement is noticed towards the end of the week. We quote:-Newfoundland cod oil, 52c to 54c; steam refined seal, 60c to 621c; linseed oil, 72c to 74c raw, and 76c to 78c boiled.

Wood .- The market during the week was, on the whole, quiet, although an increased activity was experienced in the trade in foreign descriptions. We quote:-Greasy 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.

HIDES .- The market is steady, there being a demand just large enough to clear off the aupply handily. Calfskins are rather more plentiful. We quote:—\$6, \$7 and \$8 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 120 lb; sheep-skins, \$1.20 to 1.35

PETROLEUM .- The market is weak, and prices for refined oils are easier, and holders are not offering in anticipation of higher prices. We quote car lots at 18c to 181c here; broken lots at 191c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to

SALT.—We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 67c to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

Grain remains quiet as follows : - Canada N- 2 red winter wheat at \$1.43 to 1.45; Canada white winter, \$1.37 to 1.39; Canada Spring, ordinary, \$1.34 to 1.37; choice hard;

Flour-Superior Extra, \$6.05 to 6.10; Extra Superfine, \$5.90 to 6.00; Fancy, \$6; Spring Extra, \$5.75 to 5.85; Superfine, \$5.40 to 5.50; Canada Strong Bakers', \$6.25 to 6.50; American Strong Bakers', \$7.25 to 8 00; Fine, \$4.50 to 4.60; Middlings, \$3.60 to 3.90; Pollards, \$3.50 to 3.60; Ontario Bags, Medium to Strong, \$2,90 to 3.00; Spring Extrs, \$2.75 to 2.85; Superfine, \$2.50 to 2.65; City Bags (delivered), \$3.80 to 4.00.

Receipts here to-day-Wheat, 1,250 bushels; peas, 850 do; oats, 6,200 do; flour, 1,775 bris; ashes, 16 do; butter, 129 pkgs; dressed hoge, 13; leather, 51 rolls. Ashes-Pots are quoted at \$4.95 to \$5.05

Eags are easy at 141c to 16c.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- MAR. 21.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$3 50 to 5; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$10; cranberries, 500 per gallon, \$12 per bbl; Valencia oranges, \$8.50 to 9 per case; naples, \$6 to 7; lemons, per case.

DAIBY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but-

lb., 12c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 100; wild ducks, 50c per brace; snowbirds, 30c to 35c per doz; plower, \$3 50 per doz; black ducks, \$1 per brace.

. MEATS—Beef, per lb, trimmed, 12c to 15c; mutton, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, \$1 to 2; veal, per lb., 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per 1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hoge, \$8 50 to 9.

Fish.—Lake trout, per 1b., 121c to 15c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 12c; white fish, per lb, 12c; halibut, per lb, 15c; haddock and cod; per lb, 7c to 8c; mackerel, per lb, 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 122c to loc; tommy cods, 25c per peck.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET .-- MAR. 20, Prices were scarcely so firm as last week, owing to a larger supply of cattle. At Viger Market the receipts were 200 head, of which 150 head were from St. Gabriel Market. Prices ranged from 5c to 54c for very fair to choice cattle, and from 4c to 44c for good useful butchers' stock. RJ Hopper sold out a load at about 41c to 5c; Louis Delorme sold 27 head at 51c; M Benoit 22 head at 41c to 5c; Louis Martineau one load at 4c to 41c, and Baptiste Roy 64 at 43c to 5c. Calves realized \$3 to \$10 each; sheep \$5 to \$7 each, and spring lambs \$5.50 to \$6 each.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a slok child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will telieve the poor little sufferer immediatelysepend upon it; there is no mistake about it I'here is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Eheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

MASSES FOR THE DEAD, by the Rev. A. A. Lamburg, is a pamphlet of 86 pages. It deals extensively with purgatory and the benefits the souls therein confined obtain from the prayers and masses offered up by the faithful in their behalf.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April is, as usual, full of interesting matter and general information from "grave to gay, from lively to severe." It is also studded with etchings and engravings, illustrating the reading matter. It contains a rare engraving of Athena Parthenos (Minerva). Harper's is now recognized as one of the best literary magazines in the world, and as such it has a very large circulation which is increasing every month.

THE MONTH .- This fine Catholic periodical for March contains a number of articles of the greatest interest. The leading article, by the editor, treats of the positive argument of endless punishment in a masteraly, logical style. A chapter on "The Irish Agrarian War," by R. Barry O'Brien, is also worthy of perusal by those who are fond of studying that exhaustless subject. The other articles are :- A Modern Carmelite; the Danger from Diffidence; English Relics; "Mud Gods"; "Catholic Emancipa-tion and its Results," by the Revd. W. J. Amberst, etc. (Sadlier, New York and Montreal, Publishers.)

Donahor's ever welcome magazine for April has the following ot contents :- Hon. Wm. E. Bobinson; Some More of Our Weak Points; Irishmen in America; The Jesuits and their Persecutors; On a Certain Book; An Irish Governor of Louisiana in 1768; The Fall of Gambetta; Sermon on The Passion; The Happiness of Confession; True to his Memory; Dogs in Literature; Out of Death, Lite-"Priests"; Ancient Scotland; Lord O'Hagan; Mercy; Have Ye Counted the Cost ?-The Irlah Bar : Irishmen at the New York Bur; O'Connor; Dillon O'Brien ; Palm Sunday-Three Great April Anniversaries ; An Easter Song-Don't Go to It; 1782-1882; Sick Calls and their Consequences; Easter; Death-Warrant of Jesus Christ; Our Young Folks; Death of Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch; Useful Knowledge; The Humorist; Notes on Current Topics; Personal; Notices of Becent Publications; Obituary; Miscellaneous. Price per annum \$2, 25cts the single numbers. T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, publishers.

Quenzo, March 19 .- Etlenne Genest, a shoemaker, aged 38 years, residing in Felix street, St. Sauveur, was brutally mur dered last night. He was quietly returning home about 11 o'clock in company with a man named Laflamme, and was within 10 feet of The markets were only moderately well his own door, when set upon by some unattended to day. Dressed hoge, which are known parties and left on the road dead. to 1040; figs, 10c to 150

HARDWARE AND IRON.—The pig-iron trade remains exceptionally dull, the only move being in small job lots. The general hardware trade continues fairly active, our whole-sale houses said at 12 to 8c. Farmers were saking 10 to 12c for new maple and other witnesses have been secured and supported and other witnesses have been secured and support this way attending to 12 new realization for this contains the Ballon Hardware trade continues fairly have attending to 12 new realization for this contains the Ballon Hardware and the road dead. sugar and \$1 12 per gallon for this season's are detained in the Police Station to await the Coroner's inquest. There are all kinds wheat flour, \$2 15; catment, do, \$2 50; corn-correct facts of which will, however, come season of the year are being sought for. We meal, do, \$1.55 to 1.65; moulie, do, \$1.60 out at the inquest to-morrow morning.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oil for some years, and have no besitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

From Roswell M. Kenny, M.D., of Mannsville, N. Y.

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HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

At the last meeting of the F. M. T. A. of Almonte, the following resolutions were inanimously adopted :--WHEREAS -- We, the members of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almoute

believe that the Irish people in Ireland are entitled to the same system of local government and land laws which have worked so beneficially in Canada. We hereby resolve: 1st. That we heartly and sincerely sympathize with our fellow-countrymen in Ireand in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that we consider it would be in the interest of the Empire that "Home Bule" should be granted to Ireland, and that the political prisoners be immediately released. 2nd. That we request Mr. John Costigan,

are the opinions and wishes of the members of this Association.

3rd. That M. D. G. Macdonnell, member of Parliament for North Lapark, be requested to support any address to this effect that may

M. P., to move a resolution in the House of

Commons at Ottawa to the effect that such

be made by Mr. Costigan, M. P. 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Messrs. D. G. Macdonell, John Costigan and the press.

R. J. DOUGHERTY, 8ec'y, F. M. T. A.

March, 20th, 1882.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. \_" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocca, Mr. Errs has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boil-ing water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (‡ lb. and lb.) labelled.... JAMES Eprs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of EPra's CHOCOLATE Essendian affarman use.

#### DIED.

HIGGINS—At St. Anicet, on the 2nd instant, Bridget Ellen Leehy, wife of Patrick W. Hig-gins, aged 33 years. May her sour rest in p-ace. Amen. 32 1

MURPHY—At West Osgoode, Onlario, on the 16th inst., Patrick Murphy, aged 41 years, formerly of Montreal. MoKilLop—At Glennevis, Co. Glengarry, on he 27th ult., Mary McKillop, aged 22 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. 641

MCRAE.—At Glennevis, Co. Glengarry, on the 11th inst., Alexander McRae, a native of floss-shire, Sociand, aged 85 years. May his soul rest in peace. Amen. Scolland papers please copy. 641

Modonald.—Ann McDonald, fourth daughter of the late Captain Nell Ban McDonald, of the 7th Concession of Lancaster, Ont., aged 55 years. May her soul rest in peace. 571

Hew Adberfisements.

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District of Montriell, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Josephine Eno dit Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Donals, trader, of the said City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Donals, trader, of the said City and District, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Donals, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to properly has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff against the said Defendant.

PREFUNTAINE & MAJOR,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, March 10th, 1882.

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