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IRELAND The Land War. THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

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 Healy clause in order to set aside the limitation recently imposed by the decision in the Adams-Unsath case. The party decided to vote against the closure. London, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the closure 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. 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 north-western India, expressed its great regret that among a very large portion of the population of India there existed a feeling of absolute loathing 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 one to the cause of the feeling I 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 colonel off quite so easily. The Ashante 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 priests had come victorious. I beg leave to tell the hon. and gallant member that his proposition breathes a spirit of brutality, and not the spirit of the age, and that the day is past when such an idea should be revived in Ireland. Subsequently Mr. Sullivan withdrew the expression "hanging man." The above is one 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 outside 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. Finlader's bill to ease the block of business in the Land Courts by instituting a system of arbitration by 26, on the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster, who considered the matter would not be treated for a few months, as the present rate of progress is somewhat more encouraging. The Times publishes a communication on a question, notice of which has been given in the House of Commons by Mr. A. J. Oway (Liberal), member for Rochester, as to whether Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, 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 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 considering 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 slavery, the 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 extinguish slavery. Dublin, March 20.—Five suspects have been released from Limerick jail. A wounded man found on Tighe street has died. The murderer was arrested. Crawford, a rate collector and agent, was dangerously shot while driving to church with his family, near Clonsilla, yesterday. Some members of the family were also injured.

PANEGYRIC OF ST. PATRICK. FATHER RYAN'S SERMON IN ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.

His name to the nations of the earth. And as He sent Paul, so sent He successors of Peter and Paul, even as His Father sent Him, and the Church went on in her way of conquest under these chosen leaders. The Church, like her Divine Founder, advanced in wisdom and age and grace before God and man. Her triumphant march was in much suffering and blood. She walked the way of Calvary and the Cross. But she was strong in her weakness and victorious when she seemed to die. Buried for three centuries in the tomb of the Catacombs, she saw her Raster more came forth in her gracefully dignified and divine immortality to look upon the nations that were destined to be hers. Led by the hand of her Lord and Master, she took possession of the throne of the Caesars and gazed upon the ruins of Imperial 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 of the sons of God; their cry for help went up to the Eternal Throne. Their prayers pressed round the great High Priest, Jesus our Lord, and amid the cries of the nation that crowded around Him there was one prayer that went to His heart. Turning to His saints 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 hands clasped in prayer. He is keeping the night watch over his flock and he occupies his waking hours in repeating the prayer of God's great peacemakers in oration (Luke 6:12). That prayer of the humble shepherd boy has been heard, and from that moment Patrick's greatness and Ireland's glory begin. Yes Patrick has already entered upon his priesthood as he kneels there between earth and heaven offering to God the sacrifice of an humble, contrite, loving heart. The great High Priest has presented the offering to His eternal Father, and has chosen Patrick as his apostle for the conversion of Ireland. In our apostle, St. Patrick, we find all the constituents of the true priesthood. He was taken from amongst men at the call of God. Humily viewed, his captivity, may seem to have been a mere accident, but considered in the light of God it was part of a special providence that was to fit him for the great work he was destined to accomplish. Joseph was sold by his brethren, but he himself tells us that his going down into Egypt was ordained by God, and we know that what seemed to be his captivity was under an all-wise and all-powerful Providence, the beginning of his glory; so was it with Ireland's patron. He was torn from home and parents and friends—from all that his heart held dear upon earth and sent captive to a people that knew not God. But He who appeared as a sinner that He might be a saviour would have Patrick Ireland's captive that he might become her patron, her great High Priest. The priest is called by God and is prepared in the calling for the work he is to do; he is fashioned and framed by the hand of the Almighty. Patrick is now a priest, and a great priest, and he is to be a great apostle. A priest for men, for the individual; apostle for peoples, for nations. This peculiar in an Apostle's power, says Augustine, God makes His Apostles partakers of His power. 1st, over fallen nature to heal it; 2nd, over demons to conquer them; 3rd, over the elements to change them; 4th, over death to despise it and conquer it. Says St. Patrick, the whole nation was sick in head and heart; He healed it by His life-giving word. Light to the mind, peace to the heart. But the demon of darkness was there to resist the light, the demon of error to resist the truth. Patrick conquered both by the two-edged sword of the Spirit. See him on Tara, &c. But death came to him. Yes; but he had conquered it, for he feared not its terrors, but longed and prayed for the martyr's crown. It came as his share, and was almost first to come. The great High Priest and apostle, glorified in the sight of men, would give back all to God in giving his soul, and He went to give an account of his work to get his well-earned reward. His work and his reward, all to the glory of God. He gave more; he gave Ireland, the land of his love, to God. Non omnis moriar, said the old Roman poet, "I shall not all die," and so might St. Patrick. His spirit and his work lived on in the Catholic life of Ireland. God glorified Patrick because of the work He foresaw the saint would do through the ministry of Ireland. If we would know his greatness we must consider what Ireland has done. In gloriam meam creavi eum et feci eum. I have created him and formed him for my glory, and in His manner of effecting this new creation, God shows us the importance He attaches to the work and the value He sets on the new-formed creature. By His word only He brought the heavens and the earth from nothing. Dixit et factum est mandatum et creata sunt. He spoke and they were made; He commanded and they were created. But when he would create and form a priest He seems to exhaust his infinite wisdom and power through the priest whose formation was to be effected with His only begotten Son. The subject is vast; we can look at it only in outline. Three periods in the history of Ireland's priesthood, by Ireland's priesthood, do not mean merely Ireland's priests. It is, indeed, this, but it is more: it is that peculiar character of apostleship which God wished Ireland should have. Among the nations she is the priest of the nations. The first glorious period of her priesthood was from her conversion by St. Patrick to her invasion by the Danes. This was indeed the time of Britain's pride. The suddenness and

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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 blessing of all the nations." During the past few months 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 Ireland's rights, or in just and honest indignation at her wrongs. This cry of the exiled heart has been heard o'er the deep, and if it has not made Ireland's masters pause as they rivet her chains, it has, at least, brought comfort to the suffering captives. And you, my friends, have more or less shared in these varied feelings towards suffering Ireland; some have been moved by the generous impulse of our common humanity that leads to compassion, the murmur 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 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 your faith. I would not then ask you to listen to the sad story of Ireland's woes, nor would I attempt to excite your sympathy for her suffering and her sorrow; but taking my thoughts from the feast we celebrate I would speak to you of Ireland's glory. Yes, my friends, Ireland has her glories, too, as well as her sufferings and sorrows. She has the glory of her great ones—of her kings and sages, of her warriors and statesmen, of her orators, poets and patriots; but of no such glory would I treat to-day. I would ask you to look through the surface of things that appear, and in thought and in faith take hold of the substance of things that appear not. I would speak to you of a glory that lives on earth, but a glory that earth can neither give nor take away; of a glory that cannot be wrecked by the hand of man, nor covered by the taint of time; of a glory that is human and divine, a glory that God gives to man and man gives to God; and this is the glory of Ireland; the apostle priest, and of Ireland's Catholic Priesthood. "Behold the great Priest." Such, my friends, is the sublime panegyric that God Himself has been pleased to preach on Ireland's patron, St. Patrick. These are the words of God, and the Catholic Church, the authorized interpreter of God's Word, applies these to our great Apostle: they are read in the Mass of his Feast, and from thousands of Catholic altars these words shall go up as a hymn of praise and glory to that great Priest, who to-day is glorified by God Himself. Yes, the Church triumphant in Heaven takes part with the Church militant on earth with the honor she pays to her heroes. Were it but granted to us to-day to look in for a moment upon the ho's of God we should see the true and external glory of Ireland. But here, now, we live by faith and not by sight; but our faith tells us we are children of God, co-heirs with Him and fellow-citizens of the Saints. Therefore, do we say that the Church of Ireland, militant and triumphant on earth and in heaven, preclaims the praises of St. Patrick as they sing ecce sacerdos magnus—behold our great apostle priest. But I may be asked how can man be glorified in comparison with God? I say that not only man may be glorified, but I assert further that there is a Man who must be glorified in comparison with God, who must be glorified as God, for this Man is God; the Man Christ Jesus Our Lord, who thought it not rapine or wrong to make Himself in all things equal to God, who is blessed above all for ever. To this God-Man are the words of the inspired writer primarily and principally addressed: Behold the great Priest! Yes, He is the great High Priest of all, for so hath His Father spoken it: Juravit Dominus et non penitabit eum, etc. "The Lord hath sworn, and it will not repent Him. Thou art a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedech (Ps. 209, 4). He is the priest of all, as He is the Saviour of all, as the great Terullian sublimely says: "He is the Catholic priest of the Eternal Father." And now, having entered into the Holy of Holies, He is ever at His Father's right hand to make continual intercession for His people. But though our Lord is the priest of all nations He was not pleased to be the apostle of each. He tells us Himself He was sent by His Heavenly Father only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel (Math. 15, 24). And when the time came to call the Gentiles He struck down Saul, the persecutor, on the road to Damascus and made him a vessel of election to carry

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completion of Ireland's conversion is the wonder of the world. It was truly miraculous. There is nothing like it in the history of the world. So was it when Patrick breathed the spirit of God, the spirit of Christianity into pagan Ireland. Her children arose at the words of 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 kindled on Tara burned in Ireland's heart, and she knew her master wished this fire to be kindled 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 image of God was broken and shattered in both by the forces of error and evil. The Irish missionaries took up the fragments and restored the lost likeness again. The spirit of darkness raged to see his power thus broken, but Ireland's son struck him with the sword of the spirit, despoiled the principalities and powers of their prey and exposed them to scorn and defeat to the strong man. This did Ireland continue in the countries of Europe the work that St. Patrick began, raising and healing fallen, corrupt humanity, breaking the power of the Prince of Darkness, changing the elements of the Pagan world, and dispelling 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 Wodan was heard to mingle with the canticles of the names of God in the Island of Saints. Ireland gathered her strength for the fight; her warriors were brave as her priests were faithful, and these soldiers and priests united, and after a struggle of 300 years the Northmen were hurled back into the sea or sent to their homes in the north. The first period of our priesthood was glorious; the second more 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 conquered.

PANEGYRIC OF ST. PATRICK. FATHER RYAN'S SERMON IN ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE. Some Important facts Concerning the Chinese Nation. The Rev. Pere 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 Gesù. In the course of the reverend gentleman's remarks he related several interesting facts concerning China, 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 ancient 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 gentleman 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.

LENTEEN MISSION IN ST. PATRICK'S, OTTAWA

Rev. Father McGrath's Eloquent Sermon on the Closing of the Services. [Specially Reported for the TRUE WITNESS.] 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 Jesus Christ entered into a boat, accompanied by His disciples. And going on the Lake of Genezareth our Divine Lord fell asleep, and during the time he slept a heavy wind set in, and the waves rose high, and a great storm commenced, and behold! the little boat was tossed about by the winds and waves, and the Apostles began to fear. They 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, "O 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 sea, lashed into fury by the storm, represents 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 Apostles 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 of man with his God—

THE SALVATION OF MAN. How was this to be accomplished? By a two-fold means. First, by enlightening the intelligence of man; and, secondly, by purifying his heart. The intelligence of man was to be enlightened 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 DIVINE 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, and 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 spoke in the language of their country, which was the byria-Chaldee; yet they were understood, all present hearing and comprehending in their 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 arose from the tomb, and then the Jews began to persecute the Church. They brought the Apostles before their councils and scourged them, and sent them about their business, saying: "Preach not that Christ crucified rose from the dead." We have an example of the intensity of that persecution in the person of St. Paul. St. Paul left Jerusalem: He was determined to bring every Christian he could find from all parts of the empire to Jerusalem, in order that

OBITUARY.

Geo. Hollingworth, 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 on 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. Boisvert, of Lower Town, Quebec. She was a lady of rare good qualities and universally beloved and respected by her large circle of acquaintances. 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 inst., took place on the 16th March at the Ursuline convent chapel, Quebec. The deceased was a nun for 25 years, and considered one of the most talented ladies of the convent. Mr. George A. Gouin, J.P., and Superintendent and Manager of the Piles Branch of the Q. M. & O. Railway, died at Three Rivers on the morning of March 14th, aged 61 years. Mr. Gouin was for a long time one of the most pushing and enterprising lumber merchants on the St. Maurice river, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Benson, Bennett & Co., of Quebec. Mr. J. A. Gouin, proprietor of the Russell House, Ottawa, and Mr. Charles Gouin, also of Ottawa, 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 like-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 country and in a manner its principal writers devote their lives and energies in advocating, upholding and defending those principles which all the Irish race hold so dear. Yet, in the face of all this, it is somewhat disheartening to find Irish Catholics indifferent to the call of duty and honor in not tending that support which is not only right, but a matter of duty and common sense, or else how can it be reasonably expected even according to self-interest, which is a lesser than more mankind, that their organs can devote all their time against immense odds in endeavoring to maintain a holy cause when those for whom such sacrifices are made are not only indifferent to the success of the cause, but refuse to aid it. How, then, can they reasonably expect to succeed when they fail to encourage those whose lives and energies 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 refuse 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 extreme liberality is seldom exhibited by Protestants; they generally support their chosen organs. They may look over, now and then, a Catholic journal through curiosity, but it would be preposterous to expect that they would subscribe for it. Why should Catholics do otherwise? Catholics are often accused 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 inculcated the duty and necessity of Catholics more strictly supporting the Catholic press. J. A. H. Eganville, March 14th, 1892.





CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mr. John P. Whelan, Managing Director of The Post, was arrested this afternoon at the instance of Mr. F. B. McNamee, charged with criminal libel. Bail was fixed at \$500, Messrs. W. E. Doran, architect, M. C. Mullin and the defendant giving bail.

A grand concert is to be given in aid of the blind children under the care of the Gray Sisters of Nazareth, at the Cabinet Parloiseal this evening. Mr. Benjamin Suite, the well-known litterateur, will deliver a lecture. The musical ability of these children is said to be great, and whatever assistance may be rendered to so worthy a cause will be well deserved and heartily 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 aid and kindly 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 Genevieux and Joseph Laurent, two youths, 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 youths 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 Hermine Beauvais who resides on 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 to 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 on the piece of lumber. The girl had not strength to rise herself above the surface, 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 expressions of sympathy towards her brother and 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 recitations was given by the members. Mrs. Evans addressed the meeting. Miss Nora Sullivan presided at the piano and delighted the audience by her rendition of a selection of Irish airs. A resolution was passed condemning the arrest and imprisonment of Misses E. Reynolds and B. McCormack, and after God Save Ireland the meeting adjourned. Seven new members joined.

A HEART-RENDING SCENE.

At St. Justine des Trappees last week Marie Roy, wife of F. X. Anté, a young woman of thirty years, was found dead in her bed. 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 neighbors. One of the children of the distant village who was sent a message there, found 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. Anté but hearing the weeping voice of a child, she broke open the door of the miserable hut 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 Morris 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 convulsions.

SHREWD AS EVER.

In an extended article in the Washington (D.C.) Star, we notice that, among others, Senator James G. Blaine, who has suffered in the past with rheumatism now keeps St. Jacobs Oil on hand in case of any future attack.

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. Whelan, Manager of The Post, on the one hand, the same reverend gentleman and Mr. Francis B. McNamee on the other, together with a letter from Mr. McNamee to Mr. Whelan:—

To Messrs. F. B. McNamee, 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 unneighbourly 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 assigned, 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 further controversy in regard to a matter which promises no good, and may terminate disastrously.

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 remain 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, I don't 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 complicated, and will give more trouble. It is this:— 1st. Let impartial friends be chosen, one by each of you, gentlemen, and the third by these two.

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 contravened by either of them; they shall sign a paper to this effect, so soon as the three friends 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 in 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 granted that the speech of Mr. McNamee, and the articles that appeared subsequently in The Post, may fairly shake hands, and cry "quit."

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 to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st of February last, which reached me the day before yesterday, to express how deeply I feel the personal solicitation that moves you 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 social ends to reach. The publication in the columns of The Post of a small clipping from an informer in the city of Montreal, caused Mr. McNamee to adopt such proceedings as have brought about this controversy, 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 eloquently, appealingly mentioned in your communication, and knowing that as well as feeling deeply, I am 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. McNamee is content to remain in silence it will be no business of mine or The Post newspaper to expose him or to place the Irish people on their guard against him. The rôle he has once played there is nothing to prevent his attempting again, and we must, if possible, protect our people from the disastrous consequences of any such contingency.

The second plan proposed by you I must respectfully decline, as apart from its 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 called upon to oath, and the only satisfactory conclusion possible arrived at. I do not anticipate, that Mr. McNamee will accept the conditions of The Post's silence, and rest assured, Father Dowd, that your interference in the matter will not be barren of

good results, for although armed with evidence that is crushing in its character against Mr. McNamee, but upon more articles of 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. Patrick'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. McNamee then can, suit himself 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, JOHN P. WHELAN,

Managing Director of The Post Printing and Publishing Company.

To Messrs. F. B. McNamee and J. P. Whelan, Managing Director of "The Post," &c., &c. GENTLEMEN,—I am now in receipt of your separate replies to my communication of the 21st ult., addressed to you in a joint form. I am happy to discover in these replies a common, 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 that the first is that Mr. McNamee "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. McNamee 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, I 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. McNamee meet him, and thus put an end to the scandal that shames and injures us beyond calculation?

Your obedient servant, P. Dowd, 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 should Mr. McNamee refuse to accept the conditions specified, or, if having accepted that condition, should on any future occasion set it at naught, you, Reverend and Dear Sir, will, I feel, be the last to blame The Post if it gives our people due warning against him in no uncertain tone. Awaiting your pleasure to inform me of Mr. McNamee's determination, I have the honor to be, Rev. and Dear Father,

Your obedient servant, JOHN P. WHELAN, Managing Director.

Montreal, March 4th, 1882.

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 the right to publish all this correspondence, and to brand you as an irresponsible and cowardly slanderer. Yours, &c., F. B. McNamee.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22

The St. Petersburg Gazette says:—"Generous England, which raises a clamour every time a slave is sold in Africa or a wretch flayed 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 Volksraad 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 reference to the label on their papers. This amount, though in small sums as regards individual subscribers, amounts to thousands of dollars in the aggregate, and will, if promptly paid, be very welcome to the proprietors, who are preparing for a heavy expenditure in legal and other ways, as may be gathered from this week's issue of The True Witness. We need hardly appeal to our Agents in this emergency to use their best efforts in collecting and forwarding the interests of a paper which is published for the general good.

Several members of the British Parliament, Liberal and Conservative, are beginning to feel ashamed of the treatment meted out to the Irish suspects, and one of them has intimated plainly that if the Government does not intend to soften the rigors of confinement 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 release of some of them and to the bettering of the condition of those remaining in prison.

ST. 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. Besides, 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 shamrock, sent to friends and relations in Europe. What a mean, despicable Government is our half Radical, half Whig. The Tories may be more bloodthirsty—though that is doubtful—but of late years they have left the imprisonment of political opponents and opening of letters to the Whig-Radical party.

Another of our contemporaries, the Witness, could not let the day pass without a dismal attempt 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. Although one legend declares that his mother kept a shebeen shop in the town of Enniskillen, it is generally held that he was not really an Irishman, having been born either at Boulogne 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 snakes or not, we wish his memory would banish heart-burnings, intolerance, and a few other modern vipers not yet altogether called off."

We sincerely echo the wish of our pious contemporary, and among the snakes would classify those, who, like them, would leave a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

slimy, nasty, dirty trail in the path they have gone over. Mr. Dickson, one of the members for Tyrone County, sends to the Tyrone Constitution, a list of the Parliamentary representatives of that County from 1813 to the present time. The list shows what a powerful family influence has been in Ireland until of late years, indeed up to 1880. After 1839 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 of time until they lose the land as well. From 1839 to 1877 the Mervyns and Stewarts were returned as regular as the clock, with an occasional Hamilton intervening. In the year last mentioned the Mervyn disappears and a Lowry takes his place, but the Stewart hangs doggedly on. From 1877 to 1883 the Stewart and the Lowry walk cheek by jowl into Parliament regularly every session, but in 1883 our friends drop out to make way for the Hamiltons and Corry's folks, it is to be presumed, slightly less cloyed in the wool than their predecessors. But stay, the Lowry does not go away altogether, for a little further on, in 1881, 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 Corry's, 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 decay.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the 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 Dominion 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 Parliament—representatives 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 to the United States—being a British dependency—so long will Irish politics be of the deepest interest to Canadians. Next to the principals themselves, Canada is the most interested in the welfare of Ireland. Leaving selfish motives aside the sympathy of Canada leans towards Ireland. There are here a million or more of Irishmen, by birth or descent, who left the old land to better their condition, or whose fathers left it, and who are here loyal and happy and 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 "disolute tyrant village ruffian" of Forster's diseased imagination come 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 greatly 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 Irish cottier would find all his dreams realized, but they do not, and it is they whom our Government wish to convince. The way to do this would be to remove hatred against Britain from their hearts, then would they make a trial of Britain's colonies, and open their ears to the stories of the magnificent North-West.

It is possible that members of our Parliament, whose sympathies are really with Ireland as having a just cause, may be unwilling to do what they may consider an impertinent action in giving advice to the Sovereign, for they may say that after all Her Majesty's Government may know best what is good for Ireland. But this is not so, unless we conclude governments to be infallible. Governments are, on 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 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 opinion, and the voice of Canada can mould this opinion to a great extent. "Here," the 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 enjoy. Let us, in God's name, accept the advice of those Canadians who mean well to us all, English, Irish and Scotch; those prisoners are not such monsters after all, and Home Rule does not mean separation; let us end the strife of centuries, let the Empire be at peace within itself at all events."

We are not aware that there is a precedent to be found for the proposed action of the

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 fall, which is improbable, it will not be his fault; if he succeed he will be deserving of the gratitude, of not only Ireland, but the whole British Empire, and it may be that 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. In doing so, we have spared neither time, pains, nor money, in our endeavors 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 McNamee, President of the St. Patrick's Society of this city. Against him we make the following charges:— First.—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 Fenianism was not the first illegal means 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 years 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-brokerage and informing, and made money at each, he has not been content to enjoy 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 aggrandizement, every step that they have taken in connection with national or other affairs. These are the charges we make against Francis Bernard McNamee. In doing so we have but put in plain words what has 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 is a sacred duty. In his speech, to which we have already referred, Francis Bernard McNamee declared that he would leave the charges brought against him to the verdict of the people. We have now laid before the Grand Jury of his choice the indictment upon which we have left it our duty to 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. We have said our say.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 23.—Feria.

FRIDAY, 24.—Most Precious Blood of our Lord.

SATURDAY, 25.—Annunciation of the B. V. M. Leas. 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 and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of DOWNS' ELIXIR, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Leuten Mission in St. Patrick's, Ottawa.

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.

THE ARTICLES OF FAITH. We find others rising up and taking that seamless garment and tearing it asunder, and who would rent it in twain.

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.

COURSE OF TIME. As I said before, new errors had crept into the minor discipline of the Church, and the so-called Reformation of the fifteenth century made out of all these errors or abuses in order to test the sanctity of the Catholic Church.

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. Today, is the Catholic Church free from persecution?

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.

as for the rich, the educated as for the ignorant. There is one faith and one dogma, and all we may say will not take them away.

A WANT OF RESPECT for the authority of the father and mother, and this want of respect is shown by their children. They imitate that spirit by the sentiments expressed in some of our modern literature and some of our daily newspapers.

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 law that is not suitable to them, then the Church is glorious.

PREPARING FOR WAR. Rome, March 20.—The Nuova Antologia 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 \$500,000 worth of dry goods and jewelry 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 Kelly and Anger Lacroix, the latter a journeyman shoemaker from Montreal. During the struggle Kelly struck Lacroix over the head with a pair of curling tongs, killing him instantly.

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

Major Walker, Treasurer of the American Committee for arranging an international shooting match, appeals for subscriptions from volunteers, so that expenses will be no obstacle to forming the best team the country can produce.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

ST. GABRIEL VILLAGE. A DELIGHTFUL EVENING AND A HAPPY ADVISOR.

In the evening the parishioners of Father Salmon in St. Gabriel Village celebrated the great festival of Ireland's Patron Saint in their usual happy manner. A concert 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. Towley, sealer master in the Academy. The programme, as is always the case at these reunions of St. Gabriel Parish, was one of the finest ever submitted to an audience.

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 its traditions of a glorious, but distant past, a land chastened by centuries of unpeppable 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 arena of the unending struggle of a nation for that priceless boon, that inestimable treasure, liberty.

Major Hopper then gave the song "In Happy Moments" in a most creditable style, and Miss Malby sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" both being heartily encored. Master P. McCaffrey, the young soprano singer of St. Patrick's Church choir, then sang "Killarney," for which he was heartily encored. Miss Lusher sang 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. Thorton sang "The Jewel Song" from Faust (by request) in an excellent manner, and was warmly encored; in fact, encored to the accompaniment of the evening. The song "Handful of Earth," by Master J. Carroll, was followed by 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.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONCERT. The usual annual concert of the St. Patrick's Society was held at night and was largely attended. The programme was a good one and was engaged in by some of the best talent in the city. A large number of our friends of other nationalities were present. The chair was occupied by the President of 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, and Mr. James McShane, M.P.P.

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 Beaudry 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 monopolize 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 Malby sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" both being heartily encored. Master P. McCaffrey, the young soprano singer of St. Patrick's Church choir, then sang "Killarney," for which he was heartily encored. Miss Lusher sang 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. Thorton sang "The Jewel Song" from Faust (by request) in an excellent manner, and was warmly encored; in fact, encored to the accompaniment of the evening. The song "Handful of Earth," by Master J. Carroll, was followed by 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, honored as they had been that day in the church of God. Never before had he seen such respect paid to the memory of Daniel O'Connell, the greatest man of modern times, the unequalled and unsurpassed liberator of Ireland, as he had that day, when he saw his portrait in St. Patrick's Church. And deservedly should he be honored by the Church, to which, when dying, he gave his heart. Mr. Oliver then, on behalf of the sixty-nine organized Irish societies of New York, presented to the people of Montreal of all nationalities and creeds, and to the Irishmen either by birth or blood, the kindest, warmest brotherly feelings that could be expressed by the tongue of any human being. He wished them continued prosperity. Sheriff MERRICK, of L'Orignal, in a brief and stirring address, stated that he was a Home Ruler down to the ground, and believed that Ireland had the same Government as Canada had her people would be loyal to the institutions and laws of the land, and to every principle of liberty and truth. He urged upon the Irish people to cultivate spirit of unity, and, above all, to educate

and Fontenoy, and after an effective reading of the poem, Fontenoy, 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 wholed and generous patriots who sacrificed their time, their means, their lives in their country's cause, and deemed the sacrifice small—men who, after their God, had no solicitude greater 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 others who wish to do their share in worthily celebrating the day, this which it has been prophesied that Irishmen in this country will eventually cease to celebrate. Ah, ladies and gentlemen, who ever made that prediction knew but little, I think, of the Irish heart; for until Irishmen shall have forgotten the ancient glories of their 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 unscrubbed, shall be no more, until Irishmen shall have ceased to be Irishmen, then, and not until then, will St. Patrick's Day see that cherished place which it now occupies in the hearts of Ireland's sons.

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 Sonnambina," by the pupils of St. Gabriel Academy. Madame Mooney delighted the audience with a solo, "Dormer Ashlar." 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. Granite, 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. Hiphpy. Mr. J. Murphy took the part of Tom Bobolink, an honest truckman, and O'Byrne, 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 Granite's office boy was William M. Shea. Miss Mary O'Byrne shone to great advantage as Polly, Bobolink's wife. Mrs. Gringriska in the type of a boarding mistress, with an eye for her own interest, was acted by Miss Kate 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. Towley 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 entertainment, which was highly successful in every way. Father Salmon dismissed the audience in a few well chosen words of praise, in which he referred in terms of high praise to Mr. J. W. Towley, to whose untiring efforts he attributed in a great degree the success of the entertainment.

their children and give them all the advantages 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 ASSOCIATION. 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 Society, Mr. M. C. Mullarky occupying the chair, surrounded on each side by the presidents of the various other sister societies. Amongst those present were Mr. W. D. Stroud, representing the President of the St. George's Society; Mr. James Stewart, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. John Robertson, President of the Caledonian Society; Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. Thos. Robin, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. O. J. Davlin, Mr. J. J. Curran, G.C., Messrs John Murphy, L. O. David, Dr. Guerin, H. J. Kavanagh, John McEroy, P. J. Durack, P. J. Coyle, E. Guerin, F. Wright, E. Ronayne, F. Colson, J. F. Whelan, John A. Rafter, M. Arrahill, J. Cloran, George Bury, Sheriff Merrick (Ontario), P. J. Ronayne, W. Mackenzie, John MacBryde, Iva McEntyre, John Ryan, J. Tansy, J. Carroll. 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 with a will. Mr. P. J. Coyle, on 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 cooled 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 to English 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 Fontenoy 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 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. Coyle concluded in hoping for Ireland the liberty we enjoyed here in Canada, and, after referring to the leaders of the people at home, 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 utterances, he spoke at great length of the liberty which all enjoy on the free soil of Canada under our progressive government. He enlarged upon the immense benefits we enjoyed in our Canadian 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 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 subsided. After being duly honored, in the absence of Mr. Fleming, who had been fixed upon to reply to this toast, Mr. J. P. Whelan was loudly called upon. Mr. Whelan said he regretted the absence of Mr. Fleming whom he had understood intended to reply to this toast. 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 than if he was representing Ireland even in the English House of Commons. He was the connecting link between Ireland at home and Ireland in America. On his mother's side he was an American, and retained all the characteristics of the great American people. On his father's side, Sir John Parnell, who at one time was the speaker of the Irish House of Commons, he retained all his patriotism and zeal. Mr. Whelan concluded by expressing the hope unhesitatingly that Charles Stewart Parnell would be the first Premier of an Irish Parliament in College Green. (Great 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 different societies present, all expressive of the good will and cordiality between all races in this country. "The Poets and Patriots of Ireland" found a brilliant advocate in Mr. Edmund Guerin who in an able speech traced the history of the bards, poets and patriots of Ireland, from the days of Brian Boru down to those of our own glorious days, Charles Stewart Parnell. His speech, applauded on all sides, was a masterpiece of eloquence. "The dear little shamrock" was sung in a charming manner by Mr. George Bury, who

was not allowed to resume his seat before rendering in an able style, "To the West," a Mautoull song. The toast of the press was responded to by Mr. F. Colson, of the press, 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 present being given to the Land League by the ladies. "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 appropriate 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 Irish, 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. Houghlin, elicited a flowery speech from Mr. Hugh Dolan, which was frequently interrupted with applause. "The National Game" was well responded to by Mr. Moran 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.

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's, where Mass was celebrated. Afterwards the Society continued their march through the city, the streets en route being filled with crowds of admiring spectators. Handsome flags spanned the streets in many places. ST. JOHN, N. B., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by High Mass in the Cathedral, 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 in 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 a couple of soirees, and the St. Patrick's Society held their annual banquet 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 Dunmurry, in the County Cork to-day, the police interfered, and cleared the streets with loaded rifles. Several persons were arrested. The day passed quietly in Belfast and Dublin.

THE GREAT PIANISTS. CARRARO—RIVE-KING. We have in a former article compared the two great pianos, Weber and Steinway, giving our opinion on the merits of each, with a very decided leaning for the instrument of Weber, for the reason that as an instrument of music it has, in our opinion, no equal among the pianos of the present day. We have been asked to give our opinion on the relative merits of the two leading pianists of the day, Carraro and Rive-King. We have met somewhere a comparison between two great poets which with a change of names we will apply to the two eminent leaders. "Carraro is the greater genius, Rive the better artist." In one we most admire the woman; in the other the performance. Carraro captivates and transports us with a commanding impetuosity. Rive leads with an attractive majesty. Carraro scatters with a generous profusion. Rive bestows with a careful magnificence. Carraro, like the Nile, pours out the richness of her harmonious soul in a boundless overflow. Rive, like a river in its banks, with a gentle stream. Both appeared before a Montreal audience in the same hall, used the same instrument, and, in some cases, the same music, but here all similarity ended, and the powerful individuality of each was stamped on their performance. With a quick and girlish step Carraro entered upon the stage gracefully bowing her acknowledgements for the generous welcome she received. The applause which greeted Rive-King was equally hearty, but her step on the stage was timid and hesitating, 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 piano stool for Rive-King. Carraro adjusted the piano herself, wheeling the immense Weber Grand into the position she required as gracefully as one could move a chair. During the performance it is difficult to criticize Rive-King; it is impossible to criticize Carraro. The playing of the one is the perfection of art; the playing of the other is above all art. The strings of the piano which has been privileged to hear either will not live long enough to forget it. Those who have heard both are privileged indeed.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

The Gazette of this morning, under the heading "From our own Correspondent," publishes the following: "On the 12th of October, 1880, by Mr. Woodward, of Sherbrooke, beginning of negotiations without price being fixed."

January 3rd, 1882.—By Messrs. McGreevy, J. A. D. O'Neil, and Alphonse Desjardins, Laurent, and St. Elizabeth's, the following conditions:—\$415,000 yearly for two years; \$435,000 for three years; \$465,000 yearly for four years; average yearly, \$442,000. Moreover, immediate expenditure on road of \$600,000, obligatory by schedule and under control of Government engineer, representing with interest, \$43,200; 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 \$400,000, 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 Government offered \$500,000 more if the company transferred to its claim against the city of Quebec.

January 11th, 1882.—By Mr. R. N. Hall, of Sherbrooke. Lease—five years—first year \$427,500; yearly, five following years, \$472,000; yearly, five following years, \$495,000; yearly, five following years, \$517,000; average yearly, \$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. Hall 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 buyers 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 Allan and J. J. Ridley. Purchase.—\$8,000,000, payable in six months, the Government paying \$400,000 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 Messrs. S. Rivard, L. H. Messier and H. Laurent. Lease, five first years, \$425,000 yearly; five following years, \$450,000 yearly; five following years, \$475,000 yearly; average following years, \$500,000 yearly; \$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, 1882.—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 Province. 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 Allan, and Messrs. Hall, Woodward & McGreevy have authorized Mr. Chaplain to make their offers public, the former, however, not permitting any private notes to be given publicly. The following are the names of the persons composing the McGreevy-O'Neil syndicate:—Hon. T. McGreevy, J. G. Ross, P. Valin, Nazaire Turcotte, Quebec; William Carrier, Pointe Levis; Telephone Norman, Three Rivers; E. O. Wurtelle, Sorel; J. A. O'Neil, Alphonse Desjardins, M. H. Galt, John McDougall, J. B. Renaud, Victor Hurdon, H. Ewing, Montreal; J. O. Villeneuve, St. Jean Baptiste village; J. B. Mongenais, Bigrand; 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. Grodnerham presiding. Resolutions as to the contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company for the establishment of money order transfers by telegraph between all parts of the United States and Canada were formally ratified and confirmed, together with several other contracts providing additional facilities. A report was submitted as to proposed operations in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the coming season, and the action of the committee endeavoring to make connection with the Government to provide telegraphic facilities for that rapidly growing region and prairie province was approved. The purchases of poles and wires to a large extent were reported and agreed to. 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 transacted.

BANK OF P. E. I.

St. John, N. B., March 14.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, held at Charlottetown, the directors' report said: "They have made every effort to realize and secure the bank's assets, with the result that \$87,000 has been paid in one account of bills receivable, \$168,000 on overdraft accounts, and \$3,000 on mortgages and judgments, making a total of \$881,000; 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' payment of \$75,000, \$67,000 has been already paid and \$8,000 secured on real estate. On the shareholders' payment, \$43,510 has been actually paid, \$16,000 secured by notes and \$25,330 provided in the event of resumption; total, \$85,840, being a deficiency of \$1,460 in the proposed sum of \$100,000 to be paid by stockholders. They also state that \$20,648 has been paid on account of the late cashier's guarantee bond of \$20,000. A gentleman representing Thomas Ashley & Co. has arrived here, holding, on behalf of Thomas Ashley & Co., a guarantee of J. B. Brecken, cashier, for payment of accepted drafts of Thomas S. Oxley on John Hughes."

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 day 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 light-house or light-towers 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 trustees of the Burns statue fund has received information that the statue, after a model by Mr. D. O. Hill, had been shipped to Leith, and its arrival in this country is daily expected. On Monday Mr. Grahame, the contractor for the pedestal, commenced operations for its erection in Church Square, on the site formerly occupied by the Russian cannon, now removed to Green Sands.

A SUNDAY LAUNCH.—A novel spectacle was witnessed at Edinburgh on Sunday. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons assembled at Messrs. Kay's shipbuilding yard to witness the launch of a vessel, the largest screw-steamer ever launched on the Fife coast. This was successfully accomplished, but in being 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 stations 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 1880, and 107 for 1881, against 99 for the present exhibition. In the aged class of Clydesdale the first prize was awarded to Mr. David Hiddell's "St. Lawrence," and in the three-year-olds the place of honor was secured by Mr. P. Crawford's "Lord Erskine."

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 entitled under the Act of 1874, surrendered by them upon the abolition of their rights of patronage, was £96,083 15s 6d, while the amount of compensation which private patrons were awarded by the Sheriff's Court was £59,160 11s 2d. The value of the Crown patronage is stated at £77,477 11s 10d, and of public bodies £2,779 0s 2d, showing that the total value of the patronages abolished by the Act was £330,597 18s 8d. The number of cases in which compensation was allowed was 250, of which 20, of the value of £4,625 15s 2d were in Aberdeenshire, 7 of the value of £1,915 5s 6d in Forfarshire, 17 of the value of £2,624 10s 9d in Kincardineshire, 6 of the value of £1,443 9s 7d in Fife, 1 of the value of £82 2s 10d in Kinross-shire, 23 of the value of £6,992 18s 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 £2,372 2s 3d; Forfarshire, 11 of the value of £2,372 2s 3d; Kincardineshire, 2 of the value of £314 5s 1d; Kinross, 3 of the value of £843 2s 7d; Perth, 14 of the value of £2,349 4s 9d; and Stirling, 2 of the value of £242 7s 10d. The Crown patronages in Aberdeenshire numbered 21, of the value of £4,895 9s 1d. There were no patronages in the hands of public bodies. In the county of Fife the Crown patronages were 19, of the value of £6,291 13s 4d, and the public body patronages 4, of the value of £938 8s 11d. In Forfarshire, Crown patronages 28, of the value of £6,995 1s 10d; and public body patronages 4, of the value of £1,470 9s 3d. In Kincardineshire the Crown patronages were 10 in number, and of the value £2,611 7s 10d; and there was also no patronage of the value of £276 6s in the hands of a public body. Perthshire Crown patronages 29, value £7,557 4s; public body patronages 1, of the value of £269 6s 10d; and Stirlingshire Crown patronages 10, value £3,235 10s 4d; public patronage values, £687 11s 10d.

THE ASSASSIN GUILTEAU.

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 flesh since his trial, and his color has greatly improved. The warden says he spends no time in religious exercises, 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 over the severe sentence in Mason's case. He spends the greater part of his daylight reading the proofs of his new edition of "Truth." Warden Crocker says his prisoner exhibits no signs of insanity. All the officers at the gaol 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 he will commit suicide, and is sure the prisoner's health and insolence will remain unimpaired to the last.

Judge Cox, Corkhill, Porter, Davidge and Scoville this afternoon met and discussed the bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case. Scoville says it will probably take several days to complete the bill. He knows nothing whatever about General Butler being retained.

Mary Allen, a Hartford thief, made such wry faces when they tried to photograph her for the rogues' gallery that nothing in the least like a portrait could be obtained.

THE HOLY FATHER'S SPEECH.

[Catholic Times Correspondent.] THE HOLY FATHER'S SPEECH. The Holy Father granted a special audience this week to the preachers appointed for the Lenten season which has just set in. In the allocution pronounced by his Holiness upon this occasion, these words were 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 season are: For St. John Lateran, Mgr. Tripepi, Hymnographer of the Holy See, and Canon of that Basilica; for St. Peter's, F. Bizzoli, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Precious Blood; for St. Mary Major, F. Vincent Lombardo, of the Order of Preachers; for the Ara Coeli, the Solicitor-General of the Convent of the same name, Father Lupori; for the Gesù, P. Antonio Pierleoni, of Recanati, &c.

THE EAST—THE BELGIAN PILGRIMS.

A meeting of Cardinals was convened at the Vatican, in the Papal presence, for the special purpose of instituting new Apostolic Vicarships in the East, where the Holy Father is anxious that Catholicism should be propagated. Various receptions have been held this week in the Vatican Palace. First of all the Pope received the body of Belgian pilgrims lately arrived here, and gave audience to various ambassadors of Foreign States, and of the Transatlantic 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 them, the crypt of St. Peter's, by the Archbishop of the Vatican Basilica, Cardinal Howard. A small tribune of the choir chapel, where all the services are held, is not to be opened this year to the public for the ceremonies of Holy Week, as in previous years, when Cardinals, diplomatists, and persons of note had access within the tribune, which, however, could contain but a 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 compete in this work. The models for the statues are to be deposited at the Academy of St. Luke, and the statutes 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 the Basilica.

ACCIDENTS AT THE CARNIVAL.

The last day of the Carnival was marked by several sad accidents. As usual, when the race of the Barberi began, the careless crowd could not be made to move out of the way and to clear a passage; consequently, several persons were knocked down, falling under the horses' feet; of these some seven or 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 Teatro Palace, at the corner of the Via Frattina, where the king and queen were looking on at the amusements. The king descended from his balcony into the crowd to assist personally at the help that was being given to the wounded, and forwarded next day the sum of 2,000 lire to the distressed families of the sufferers.

MR. LOWELL AND THE AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

RELEASE OF THE UNITED STATES } London, February 10, 1882. } E. A. Merrill, Consul-General of the United States, 55 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.: Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in relation to the case of Michael Hart, now imprisoned 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 so-called "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 not 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 is 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, VANUGHAN, 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 Soda, and determined to try it. I 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."

SCOBELLEFF SPEAKS ONCE MORE.

London, March 16.—St. Petersburg advices state that last night the reception was given to Gen. Scobelleff at the rooms of the Russian Officers' Club. The rooms were crowded, the audience representing leading Russian thought and influence. Gen. Scobelleff was received with tremendous cheering. Replying to an address of welcome Scobelleff said he meant every word uttered in his speech to the students. He was prepared when he made the speech for the consequences that might follow. He felt that he was speaking for all Russia. He had a conference with the Emperor, his wife, and the Empress, and discussed at the conference was the speech.

THE CEAR AND THE NIBLISITS.

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

MICHAEL DAVITT'S SELF-DENIAL.

A LETTER FROM PRISON DECLINING A GIFT FROM NEW YORK LAND LEAGUES. 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. Alphonse's 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 letter. 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 SIR,—I have 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 SIR,—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 friends, 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 most graciously acquainted me. 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 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 of enjoying in consequence that unpleasantness which must necessarily arise from such a circumstance. The squaring of the "hard knocks account" does not trouble me very much. Ent 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 sustained by me that should call for such action as that of the Fifth Ward Branch of the Irish National Land League on my account, neither can I imagine any continuing in my personal affairs as likely to arise pending my release from prison that will need any monetary assistance outside my own resources. I 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 (respective of our all consideration of reward save the honor of knowing that I am laboring for her welfare) 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 the Land League for the kind intentions which prompt so generous an act, and desiring, through you, a remembrance to my New York friends,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

MICHAEL DAVITT.

On the left hand upper corner of the letter is written "George Clifton," and on the right hand side is a stamp which reads "Directors' Convict Prison, Feb. 25, 1882.—N. F. Star."

Mr. Pappas Hollean, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric 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."

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 factories; employing 7,242 hands, were established in the Dominion. The percentage of increase in the number of hands employed in factories which were in existence prior to September, 1878, is as follows:—In foundries the increase has been 14 per cent; in furniture factories, 20 per cent; in boot and shoe, increase, 11 per cent; in glass and pottery works, increase, 25 per cent; in organ and piano, increase, 29 per cent; in wool and knitting factories, increase, 19 per cent; tobacco and cigars, increase, 7 per cent; clothing factories, increase, 14 per cent; cotton factories, increase, 30 per cent; rope, fax and twine factories, increase, 11 per cent; manufactures of paper, increase, 10 per cent; miscellaneous manufactures of wood, increase, 10 per cent; miscellaneous manufactures of iron, increase, 16 per cent; general miscellaneous manufactures, 23 per cent. A comparison of the prices of manufactured goods, between January 1879 and the date of the visit of the Commission in 1881, showed that the number of factories which had made no change in prices of goods was 322. The increase in most of the factories 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 remained the same was 35, and in 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.

NATURALIST'S PORTFOLIO.

A WILD RIDE.—Since Mazepa's most unwillingly rode to death the wildest Tartar 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, deerstalking would probably be the more appropriate word. The other day, while a noble stag of ten was being hotly chased by the Kapostasmegever 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 his rider, the stag, stimulated anew to flight by the cry of the approaching hounds, reared under the weight of its unaccustomed 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.

CHRISTAL HUNT AT BARODA.—A correspondent of the Bombay Gazette, in his account of the festivities at Baroda last month in honor of the investiture of the young Gaiwar, gives the following description of a cheetah hunt, to which one day was devoted:—"It may be doubted whether the killing is pleasure to anything but the cheetah. There is the minimum of excitement in the shortest space of time, and all is over. The cheetah, 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 air. 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 manoeuvre would involve a needless expenditure of energy. He simply clenches his bounds, only taking care to place his forepaw 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 neck. The cheetah drives his sharp incisors into the vital spot and buries his teeth, nose, and all in the palpitating flesh, and drinks in the foul blood in an ecstasy 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 over the lurid eyes of the entranced cheetah, 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 his bullock-gary. And that is all. It may be a sign of an unpolymorphic temperament, but the present writer confesses that his sympathies are always with the antelope on these occasions."

SAVED BY AN ALBATROSS.

The following is from the Sydney Daily Telegraph of November 22:—"A singular story has 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 by 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 steered 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 attacked 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 his meal, fancied its victim with its wide-spread wings. Suddenly, however, as though 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 batten' black and blue, and cruelly lacerated, but he held his own, and slowly the bird quivered and died. The carcass 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 he 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."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The fact that projectiles weighing 340 kilograms (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 information.

The late Lady Essex had drawn a jolture 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 fastings may solace themselves with Sydney Smith's reflection: "According to my computation, I have eaten and drunk between my tenth and seventeenth 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 "Janette" was unfit for an Arctic voyage and would never come back. In another letter, written in Bahrings Strait, Melville tells of an encounter with ice which was almost fatal to the "Janette," and weakened her greatly for subsequent work.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE REV. DR. JOHNSON AND MANAGER McVICKER, OF CHICAGO.

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 Danish Minister from St. Petersburg last month, on a visit to Copenhagen, he had frequent interviews with the Czarist, 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 nowadays.

William Murley, aged 12, of Leavenworth Kansas, is either a moral monster or a martyr to a cruelly false accusation. He went to play on the ice with a lad younger than himself, and this companion was drowned. A 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 Mabillo 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 friends. 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 approve 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 McBride, 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 fellow-convicts. 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 he did not do so as he expected to be pardoned. He was "padded" in Sing Sing because he could not iron as many shirts in a day as the keeper ordered him to do. His grandfather, Lord Osborne-Bentley, is revivified by another, according to whom he lives it between the younger children of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, with the exception of a legacy of £4,000 to the children of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Blake.

Jennie Winterose, "clipped" with John C. Miller at Little Rock, 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. Mr. Winterose, deemed; his daughter's "wretched wifelyness, and compelled her to return home. That night, Miller, came to the house and shot him.

Policeman Kirwan, of Baltimore, was placed in a dilemma. While on his post he saw one young woman 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 dilapidation. 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 Osborne-Bentley, is revoked by another, according to whom he lives it between the younger children of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, with the exception of a legacy of £4,000 to the children of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Blake.

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Policeman Kirwan, of Baltimore





THE FEAST OF THE REV. P. DOWD.

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

The performance was opened 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 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.

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 we go to press.

FANCIES ABOUT A MILLIONAIRE'S MONEY.

A correspondent sends the following calculations with regard to the reputed wealth of William B. 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 511 pounds, requiring 1,072 cars for its transportation.

The latest song is, "A Mabel, hear the bluebirds sing." We fear Mabel will be able to hear the bluebirds sing for about six months, unless she has a telephone just put into the house.

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 her vast empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the sovereigns and people of other nations.

Matters do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition in the French colony of Martinique just now. At last accounts bands of ruffians were running riot in the colony, impeding every kind of agricultural labor by forcibly unyoking the oxen, cutting the harness, and wounding the cattle.

Hutchins, the champion spitster of England, has arranged to visit America at the end of April. Before leaving he will attempt to lower the records at 100 and 400 yards. Hutchins assisted in training Myers during the visit of the latter to England. It is believed his principal attention is to oppose Myers.

Not a Half-Way Cure, but a positive permanent relief, soon experienced, follows the use of Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil for Coughs, colds, sore throat and chest, rheumatism, neuralgia, piles, sores and diseases of horses and cattle. Indorsed by professional men of eminence; inexpensive and popular, it in every case proves itself worthy of the general confidence reposed in it.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, March 21, 1882.

There was very little doing in money or sterling exchange.

Local stocks this a.m. were irregular. At noon Montreal was at 213 1/2; Ontario at 64 1/2; Merchants at 133; Commerce at 146; Montreal Telegraph at 123; Bichelieu at 60; Gas at 173 1/2, and City Passenger at 144 bid.

Morning stock sales—25 Montreal, 214 1/2; 99 do, 214; 25 do 213 1/2; 15 do 213 1/2; 25 do 214; 200 Ontario 65 1/2; 75 do 64 1/2; 11 Jacques Cartier 115; 50 Commerce 146; 165 do 145 1/2; 100 do 146; 40 Merchants 133 1/2; 40 do 133 1/2; 50 do 133 1/2; 10 do 133 1/2; 30 Toronto 176 1/2; 25 do 176 1/2; 21 Exchange, 151 1/2; City Passenger 144 1/2; 25 do 144; 20 do 143 1/2; 8 do 144; 60 do 144; 50 Coal 39; 160 Richelleu, 60; 1 do 61; 7 Dominion Telegraph, 95; 360 do 123 1/2; 40 do 123 1/2; 100 do 123; 100 do 123; 50 Gas, 172; 110 do 172; 200 do 172 1/2; 60 do 173; 250 do 173 1/2; 265 do 173 1/2; 25 do 173 1/2; 400 do 173 1/2.

New York, March 21, p. m. — Stocks irregular. Am Ex, 92; C S, 49 1/2; D & L, 120 3/4; Erie, 36 1/2; Ill C, 136 1/2; K & T, 33 1/2; L S, 117 1/2; M C, 84 1/2; M O F, 95 1/2; N F, 35; preferred, 74 1/2; N W, 133; preferred, 141; N Y C, 132 1/2; R I, 132 1/2; S E F, 113 1/2; W U, 84 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

Business during the week improved very considerably, and for the season of the year trade in every branch is remarkably brisk. In groceries 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.

Boots and Shoes.—Manufacturers continue busy on spring orders, the shipment of which they began during the week. Remittances have begun to fall off a little, but not enough to cause any anxiety in the trade. Prices are unchanged. We quote: 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 split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmarols, \$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 balmarols, \$1.00 to 1.50; do split balmarols, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella balmarols, 50c to \$1.60; do inferior balmarols, 45c to 60c; do cong. balmarols, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin balmarols, 75c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmarols, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmarols, 75c to \$1.00; do prunella balmarols, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmarols, 60c to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmarols, 60c to 90c; do split balmarols, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmarols, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Grain.—The upward tendency in sugar prices has been arrested, while the market for good Japan teas is steady. Some qualities of tea continue depressed, while the fruit market is dull. Pepper is reported higher by about 3c per lb, and other spices are quiet and steady. We quote: Teas—Japan, common, 22c to 28c; good common to medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 25c to 35c; fine choice, 44c to 58c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35c; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 20c to 31c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 20c to 25c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; Suez, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 50c; Twankay, common to good, 28c to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 45c to 65c; Souchong, common, 25c to 30c; medium, 30c to 40c; fine to finest, 45c to 65c; Oolong, 25c to 30c; fine to choice, 40c to 65c; Sugar.—Granulated, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; Yellow refined, 7 1/2c to 8 1/4c; Barbadoes, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; Cuba, 7 1/2c to 8 1/4c; Syrup and Molasses—Bright, 62c to 75c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses—Barbadoes 53c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 60c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee—Mocho, 32c to 35c; O. G. Java, 20c to 28c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracabo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 17 1/2c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, 12c to 20c; mace, 80c to 95c; cloves, 30c to 45c; Jamaica ginger, bl., 20c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl., 17c to 21c; Coshin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 16c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; currants, 8 1/2c to 7 1/2c; layer raisins, \$2.75 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; S S almonds, 15c to 17c; Granobale walnuts, 14c to 14 1/2c; filberts, 10c to 10 1/2c; figs, 10c to 15c.

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 wholesale houses being kept fairly busy attending to the orders being forwarded by their travellers at present on the road. In this branch of business also more removals than usual at this season of the year are being sought for. We quote as follows: Sheet-iron, \$24.00 to \$25.00; Galvanized, \$26 to \$27; Sumner's, \$28 to 27; Langdon, \$26 to \$27; Eglinton, \$33.50 to \$24.50; Carnegie, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs \$22 00 to \$23 25; Canada plates, per box \$20 to \$33.50; other brands, \$33 50; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I O, \$5 50; Coke, 10, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12 1/2c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, \$5 75 to \$6; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 12c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75; do Tire, \$3 25 to \$3 50; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50; Ingot Tin, 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. Sheet Zinc, per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 75. Puroved Coil chain, 1/4 in, \$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 6 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.30; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.80.

Dates and Chemicals.—There was but a slow movement in heavy chemicals this week, but orders for light drugs and sundries have been coming in pretty freely from the country. English manufacturers' agents have received their spring goods, and are offering them to the trade. Prices are unchanged all through the list. We quote: Bi-carb soda \$3.12 1/2 to \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 13 1/2c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tartar crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.30 to 2.40; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.35 to \$1.50; alum, \$1.80 to \$1.90; copperas, 100 lbs, 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$4.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, 1.00 to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; carbonate of copper, 5 1/2c to 7c; whiting, 5c to 6c; quinine, \$3.75 to \$2.90; morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to 10 1/2c; shealac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.75.

Fish.—So heavy has the demand through 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 on the market. We quote:—Labrador herring, \$1.50 to \$2.00; North Shore Salmon, \$21 50, \$20 00 and \$19 50, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, \$16.75; No. 1 split herring, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per barrel; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-brisk, \$3.25; dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.50 to \$5.75 for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$3.00 to \$3.50; No. 3, \$3.25; salmon 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. 3, A, 24c to 27c; ordinary, 23c to 23 1/2c; No. 2, B, A, 23c to 23 1/2c; No. 2, ordinary, 22c to 22 1/2c; Buffalo sole, No. 1, 23c to 24c; No. 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 28c; waxed upper, light and medium, 28c to 30c; splits, large, 33c to 38c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (7 1/2 to 8 1/2), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 28 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12 1/2c to 15c; rough, 25c to 28c.

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 Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, 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. (G28)

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Mar. 20. Prices were scarcely so firm as last week, owing to a larger supply of cattle. At Vigor Market the receipts were 200 head, of which 150 head were from St. Gabriel Market. Prices ranged from 5c to 5 1/2c for very fair to choice cattle, and from 4c to 4 1/2c for good butchers' stock. E. J. Hopper sold out a load at about 4 1/2c to 5c; Louis Delorme sold 27 head of calves, 13 head at 4 1/2c to 5c, and Baptiste Roy 64 at 4 1/2c 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 sick 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 relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you in advance 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.

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 "Save to Gay, from Lively to Grave" 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 masterly, 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 Beliefs; 'Mud Gods'; Catholic Emancipation and its Results," by the Rev. W. J. Amberst, etc. (Sadler, New York and Montreal, Publishers.)

DONAHOW'S ever welcome magazine for April has the following table of contents:—Hon. Wm. E. Robinson; 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; Confession; True to his Memory; Dogs in Literature; Out of Death; Life—Treats; Ancient Scotland; Lord O'Hagan; Henry; Have Ye Counted the Cost? The Irish Boy; Irishmen at the New York Bazaar; O'Connor; Dillon O'Brien; An Easter Song—Don't Go to It; 1782-1882; Sick Calls and their Consequences; Easter; Death-Warrant of Rev. Charles J. O'Connell; Our Young Folks; Death of J. B. Lynch; Useful Knowledge; The Humourist; Notes on Current Topics; Personal; Notices of Recent Publications; Obituary; Miscellaneous. Price per annum \$2, 25c the single numbers. T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, publishers.

QUERRE, March 19.—Elienne Genest, a shoemaker, aged 38 years, residing in Felix street, St. Sauveur, was brutally murdered last night. He was quietly returning home about 11 o'clock in company with a man named Lafamme, and was within 10 feet of his own door, when set upon by some unknown parties and left on the road dead. Four men named Pierre Robert, Joseph Robert, N. Bezeau, and J. B. Laprise were arrested on suspicion and lodged in goal. Lafamme, who was in deceased's company, and other witnesses have been secured and are detained in the Police Station to await the Coroner's inquest. There are all kinds of rumors as to the motives of the crime, the correct facts of which will, however, come out at the inquest to-morrow morning.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET.—Mar. 21. The markets were only moderately well attended to-day. Dressed hogs, which are now about out of season, sold at 8 1/2c to 9c, but offerings were light. A few quarters of beef brought in by farmers sold at 8 to 8 1/2c, and mutton carcasses sold at 7 1/2c to 8c. Farmers were asking 10c to 12c for new maple sugar and \$12 per gallon for this season's syrup. Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3 50 to 3 60; buckwheat flour, \$3 15; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; corn meal, do, \$1 65 to 1 65; moulis, do, \$1 60 to 1 60; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00 to 1 10. GRAIN.—Oats, per bag, 95c; peas, per bush, 80c to \$1.05; beans, \$1.85 to \$2.40; buckwheat, per bush, \$1.25 to 1.30. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1.10; carrots, per bushel, 60c; onions, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$2; Montreal cabbages, per bushel, \$2.50; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, \$1.50; beets, per bushel, 50c; parsnips, \$1 per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel; rhubarb, 20c per bunch; radishes, do, Spanish onions, \$1 per bushel. FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$3 50 to 5; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$10; cranberries, 50c per gallon, \$12 per bushel; Valencia oranges, \$8.50 to 9 per case; nappes, \$8 to 7; lemons, per case. DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 16c to 18c; packed, 14c to 16c. Poultry.—Fowls, per lb, 11c; chickens, per lb, 12c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c; wild ducks, 50c per brace; snowbirds, 30c to 35c per doz; plover, \$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 lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$5 50 to 6. FISH.—Lako trout, per lb., 13 1/2c 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, 12c to 15c; tommy coda, 25c per peck.

D. Sullivan, Malcom, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil for some years, and have no hesitation 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 Mansville, N. Y. "I do not hesitate to say that the PERUVIAN SYRUP has claims to confidence equal, if not superior, to those of any medicine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it with great success for Dyspepsia and Epilepsy." Sold by dealers generally.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

At the last meeting of the F. M. T. A. of Almonte, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— WISDOM.—We, the members of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, believe that the Irish people in Ireland are entitled to the same system of local government as the laws which have wronged so beneficially in Canada. We hereby resolve: 1st. That we heartily and sincerely sympathize with our fellow-countrymen in Ireland in their struggle for freedom and justice, and that we consider it would be in the interest of the Empire that "Home Rule" should be granted to Ireland, and that the political prisoners be immediately released. 2nd. That we request Mr. John Costigan, M. P., to move a resolution in the House of Commons at Ottawa to the effect that such are the opinions and wishes of the members of this Association. 3rd. That M. D. G. Macdonnell, member of Parliament for North Lanark, be requested to support any address to this effect that may be made by Mr. Costigan, M. P. 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Messrs. D. G. Macdonnell, John Costigan and the press. R. J. DOUGHERTY, Sec'y. F. M. T. A.

March 20th, 1882. ERFF'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 selection of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Erffs 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 boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and 1/2 lb.) labelled "James Erffs & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of ERFF'S CHOCOLATE BASKETS.

DIED. HIGGINS.—At St. Andrew, on the 2nd inst., Bridget Ellen Higgins, wife of James W. Higgins, aged 33 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. 32 1/2. MURPHY.—At West Osgoode, Ontario, on the 16th inst., Patrick Murphy, aged 41 years, formerly of Montreal. 61. MCKILLOP.—At Glenneville, Co. Glengarry, on the 21st ult., Mrs. McKillop, aged 72 years. May her soul rest in peace. Amen. 61. MCGRAE.—At Glenneville, Co. Glengarry, on the 11th inst., Alexander McGrae, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 83 years. May his soul rest in peace. Amen. Scotland papers please copy. 61. McDONALD.—Ann McDonald, fourth daughter of the late Captain Neil Ben McDonald, of the 7th Concession of Lanarcon, Ont., aged 55 years. May her soul rest in peace. 67 1/2.

New Advertisements. GRAND EXCURSION TO— MANITOBA. The ordinary fare to Manitoba is from \$30 to \$40. If you invest that amount in our celebrated \$3.50 Circular Excursion Ticket, you can visit the Needle Point, you can more than pay your expenses. Improved Climax Breech Loading \$5.00; Zulu \$4.50; Breech Loading Rifles \$4.00 and \$3.00; genuine Twist Double Breech \$2.00; Genuine Twist Double Breech, an Elegant Gun, \$2.00 and up to \$1.75. Send 8c for our 64-page illustrated catalogue containing over 300 illustrations of Fire Arms, Watches, Silver Ware, Jewellery, &c. Will send to any express office for examination when charges are guaranteed. CHANNES STARK, 52 Church Street, Toronto. Opposite St. James Cathedral, Toronto. When you come to the city give us a call we will show you more fire arms than can be seen in all Toronto, Hamilton and London combined. 32 1/2.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Dame Marie Louise Josephine Enno dit Deschamps, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Donais, trader, of the said City and District, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Donais, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff against the said Defendant. P. REFONTEINE & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 10th, 1882. 34 1/2.

KNABE PINPORTES. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP & DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. No. 204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York. MARCH NUMBER

VENNOR'S WEATHER BULLETIN. Leave your orders at your booksellers. THOUSANDS SOLD ALREADY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DEVOTIONAL INSTRUCTIVE BOOKS FOR THE Season of Lent and Holy Week. BOOKS FOR MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH. A Flower for each day of the month of March... 10c Novena in honor of St. Joseph... 22c The Devout Client of St. Joseph... 35c The Month of St. Joseph... 60c Legends of St. Joseph... 85c Little Crown of St. Joseph... 85c Meditations of St. Joseph, by Brother Philippe... \$1 70

BOOKS FOR LENT. The Lenten Monitor... 60c The Lenten Manual... 50c Lenten Thoughts... 75c The Child Jesus, by Mgr. De Segur... 10c Preparation for Death, by St. Alphonsus Liguori... 75c Foot of the Cross, by Frederick W. Faber, D.D... \$1.50 Precious Blood, by Frederick W. Faber, D.D... \$1.50 All for Jesus, by Frederick W. Faber, D.D... \$1.50 The Christian Mother... 75c Imitation of the B.V.M... 35c The Mirror of True Men and Womanhood, gilt... \$3.00

THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST With Practical Reflections and a Prayer at the end of each chapter, cloth, 45c; cloth, red edges, 65c; roan, gilt edge, 85c; French morocco, \$1.00; Turkey morocco, \$1.50.

HOLY WEEK BOOK. The Office of the Holy Week in Latin and English, with instructions when to stand and when to kneel. Cloth, 50c; cloth, red edge, 70c; French morocco, \$1.00.

Any of the above books will be sent free by mail on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, Church Ornaments and Religious Goods, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

TAPESTRY CARPETS! Tapestry Carpets, 40c. Tapestry Carpets, 40c. Tapestry Carpets, 40c. Parties requiring Tapestry Carpets will please give our stocks. Tapestry Carpets, 45c. Tapestry Carpets, 45c. Tapestry Carpets, 45c. This day we reduce the price of all Carpets in stock both Tapestry, Brussels, Jute and All-wool.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS! NEVER BETTER! Our White Shirt Department was never in better condition for the spring demand than at present. All styles, all sizes, all qualities. Prices sure to suit everybody. S. CARLSLEY'S Price List for Gent's White Shirts. A good durable White Shirt for 65c. A strong, lasting White Shirt for 80c. White Shirts of good quality (burgundy), \$1. Extra quality White Lyons Shirts for \$1.25. Our White Shirts, No. 1 quality, only \$1.50. Very fine White Shirts, extra finish, \$1.75. Full Dress White Shirts, best quality, \$2.

REMEMBER! Remember that all of the above qualities of White Shirts are worth the price asked for them. CONSEQUENTLY you can order by MAIL the quality which suits you best, and be sure of satisfaction. E.O.W. to order—Send size of neck band. RETURN to order—Immediately. AISE S. CARLSLEY'S TWEEDS CHEAP? An easy question to solve for those who buy their Tweeds there regularly. A very hard question to solve for those who never bought Tweeds there. We invite those who have not seen our new Spring Tweeds to call and examine our patterns and prices.

CANADIAN TWEEDS! Useful Canadian Tweed, for boys' suits, to be sold at 35c and 40c per yard. Good Tweed, for boys' suits, at 55c per yard. Very good Canadian Tweeds sold at 60c, 65c, 70c and 80c per yard. Extra good Canadian Tweed sold at 90c, 95c, \$1.05 and \$1.10 per yard. SCOTCH TWEEDS! Light make of Scotch Tweed, very fine, to be sold at 65c and 85c per yard. Scotch Tweed Serges, in dark colors, to be sold at \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.35 per yard. SPRING OVERCOATS! Spring Overcoating, in mixed greys, drabs, and dark browns, frocks and black. Prices, \$21.00, \$22.00 and \$23.00 per yard.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED General Servants, also 10 Young Girls to assist with housework, Nurses and Kitchen-maid, MISS NEVILLE'S Registry Office, 67 Juron Street.