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VOL. XXX.-NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

THE STATUE OF CLAY.

"Make me a statue," said the King, "" "Of marble, while as snow, It must be pure enough to stand Before my throne at my right hand. The niche is waiting. Go!"

The sculptor heard the King's command And went upon his way;
 He had no marble; but he went,
 With willing mind avd higb intent,
 To mould his thoughts in clay.

Day after day he wrought the clay. But knew not what he wrought ; He sought the help of heart and brain, But could not make the riddle plain— It lay beyond his thought.

To-day the statue seemed to grow-To-morrow it stood still-The third day it went well again. Thus year by year in joy and pain His serve i bis master's will.

At last his lifelong task was done; It was a fateful day; He took his statue to the King, And trembted like a guilty thing, Because it was but olay.

"Where is my statue?" asked the King. "Here, lord," the sculptor said. But I commanded marble." "True; I had not that-what could I do But mould in clay instead ?"

"Thou shalt not unrewarded go. Since thou hast done thy best. Thy statue shall acceptance win ; It shall be as it should have been, For I will do the rest."

He touched the statue, and it changed; The clay falls off, and lo! A marble shape before him stands, The perfect work of heavenly hands, An angel, pure as snow.

KNOCK.

Visions and Mirsoles Last Week Seen and Testified to by a Citizen-A Parent Baised From a Dying Bed-Sight Restored-An American With a Paralysed Side Completely Cured.

(From the Munster News.)

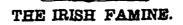
These wonderful and glorious miracles which are vouchsafed to the faithful who fock in myriads to the holy shrine at Knock --and which are fraught with such blessings to hundreds, are at length beginning to be accepted by those who do not believe in the manifestation of heavenly beings in this world, or only when the fact can no longer be doubted. The cures miraculously witnessed, and the parties who are the happy recipients of these blessings are swelling to thousands. They are confined to no class of nationality, as visitors from other lands have witnessed the heavenly favors, and the opulent as numbers in the humbler walks of tive of an enterprising and successful the missing 1,200 families ?" "They have starving. as well as numbers in the humbler walks of have been cured, they have seen the heavenly visions. The latest miraculous cures in connection with this city are as wonderful as those which have been recorded in your pages some short time since. A religious young resident, whose sight was almost gone, and who had expended a large sum of money in London and elsewhere in the vain effort to effect a cure, at last repaired to Knock-after hearing of the wonderful cures in cases like his own-and, after having been there for some time, performing the required devotions with implicit faith that if it were the will of Heaven he would be cured, what were his joy and gratitude to find his sight gradually restored, and after a short time longer fully recovered. But, in connection with him, more wonderful mercies were still further exemplified. When he had been some time in Limerick after his return, his mother was laid on a dying bed, with no hope of restoration. He immediately returned to Knock to supplicate merciful intercession for his dying parent, and deep and heartfelt were bis prayers, which were not in vain, for his parent was restored again to health. It was while thus engaged in supplication for his mother that the Blessed Virgin appeared to numbers in the chapel clad in robes of white, with gold stars studding her mantle. Amongst those in the thronged edifice was a young clerical student, about to the more I teel that I will forever be ordained for the priesthood, and who chanced to kneel next the young man; and also an American suffering from paralysis of the right side. The student asked him "if he saw anything ;" he replied "No," and then the young student told him to pray. After a short time elapsed he again addressed him in | tion of it, and rest assured we give it very the same words, but received the same answer, and again the same command was "to pray." The young student asked him again the third time and received the sorrowful" answer, "I do not," and then, grief overwhelming him, he burst but with the exclamation; "Oh; my God, am I, then, so great a sinner ?" but the young student told him with a loud voice "to pray," and, the congregation taking it up as if addressed to them, prayer resounded in a most audible and fervid manner throughout the church. Then, amidst a sudden silence, a beautiful star was seen to cross by the stained glass window and gradually float till it rested near the banner lately presented by the Confraternity of Limerick, and "almost immediately the vision of the Blessed Virgin was seen." This was the cause of a startling effect on the rapt congregation; for the American was suddenly seen to rise and attempt to rush through the congregation to where the Blessed Virgin rested near the banner, perfectly restored to the use of bis side. Numerous other instances could be chumerated of the Divine favor and marcy bestowed on these who visited Kuock." On recalling to memory the various places throughout the world, that it has pleased Heaven to so greatly favor and bless—the fact stands plainly forward that the humblest persons, and most out of the way, and seemingly the more decolate places have always been

place called Batharram. They were a class of peasantry who were always remarkable for their honest devotion-and the result of the vision of the Blessed Virgin was that a church was alterwards erected there and a pilgrimage established, and though it passed through some very severe trials it stands to the present time a monument of that most remarkable and blessed period. Again we find that the Blessed Virgin appeared. at the French side of the Pyrenees, to a person of most humble position in life, and later still-st Lourdes-to humble and innocent children; and now, glory to God on high, poor Ireland is made the honored repository wherein shall dwell the humble but exalted sanctuary of Knock, which will still further prove to scoffers that the Almighty watches over the destinies of the Irish people as He has ever done, and to show to those whose only god is wealth that He will otherwise comfort our countrymen in their hour of sorrow and suffering.

A respectable native of Limerick who, having had relations with a religious community in another country, was obliged to return for the restoration of health to his own, visited Knock during the past week, and beheld a blind man, a native of Tipperary, recover his sight whilst making the rounds of the Stations of the Cross within the Church. The afflicted man was led about by an assistant, from Station to Station, and at the eighth, whilst offering up the appropriate prayers, he appeared to be struck with suddan emotion, and he sud-denly uttered an exclamation, indica-ting that his vision was restored. He threw out his arms as if to reach objects before him, and seemed fascinated, remaining rooted to the spot, entranced, as ha afterwards stated, by the vision of the Blessed Virgin, whom he beheld encompassed with a halo. The man manifested the perfect restoration of his sight, dispensing with his guide and walking about like other persons as if he had never been suffering from blindness. A woman who had lost the use of one of her lower limbs, whilst beseeching relief through the intercession of the Blessed Lady, and making the devotions of the Stations of the Cross, felt life returning to the painful limb, an artificial support to which it was connected falling away and enabling her to plant her foot on the ground, and walk with a little difficulty. This she was convinced would cease after a few other visits to the sanctified scene of mercy and relief. The Limerick man himself went with crutches to Knock, disabled by rheumatism, and entered his house on his return carrying only a hand stick, and evidentrenovated in bodily constitution; his face bearing a complexion, and his manner manifesting the freshness of health. The commercial representa-

people lived close to the Pyrenees, at a free from pain for two hours in succession. Now, I have one great favor to ask you, and I am almost sure if it will be in your power you will grant it. It is that if you should again visit Knock you will think of us far away, and after offering in our behalf one little act of thankagiving, you will then say one "Hail Mary" for my particular intention. I trust I have not overtaxed you, it so I ask your forgiveness.

8. Yours affectionately, Nora.



Evils of the Land System-Starvation in the West of Ireland-The Stolen Es-

read with great interest, lectured lately in New York, in the Cooper Institute, to a large audience. He first gave a detailed statement of the actual distress existing in each county, and described incidents that had come under his own observation of the greatest destitution and misery. Many of the audience were visibly affected. He denounced the land laws, the exaction of the land-owners, and the negligence of the English Government. The only remedy, he said, lay in the abolition of these laws. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with deep attention and frequently applauded, any sentiment an-tagonistic to the English Government being received with especial entnusiasm.

THE INTRODUCTION AND THE LECTURE.

Congressman S. S. Cox was called upon to preside over the Cooper Institute meeting to hear James Redpath's lecture on Ireland.

Mr. Redpath, who was greeted with hearty cheers, said : "One day, about three months ago, I was riding in an Irish jaunting-car in the parish of Islandaddy, in the County Mayo. His companion was the Rev. Father O'Malley, who had been parish pricet of that place for more than twenty years. Here and there, on both sides of the road, I saw-as you see everywhere in the West of Ireland-the ruins of little cabins that once had been the happy homes of a hardy and hard-working and hospitable peasantry. I turned to Father O'Malley and asked him: "Have there been many evictions in your parish?" "Yes," said the old man; "when I was a young priest there were 1,800 families in this parish ; but" -his face grew sad and his voice quivered places the number in distress in that province with emotion as he added ... "there are only at present at 180,000. On the sea-coast people

fore. If this case should only have lasted \$90,000,000 yearly to 6,000 or 7,000 landlords, for one week it is a miracle, as during five who do nothing but hunt a fox, or hunt the months he did not know what it was to be tenantry. The Government that upholds this cruel system abstracts \$35,000,000 more from the land in imperial taxation, while there is left for food, clothing, and sustenance, for 5,000,000 of people, not more than \$50,000,000, or about \$10 per head yearly. If the harvest be good, the landlord luxuriates and abstracts all; if bad or acanty, he seizes on the food and cattle for the rack rent.

A GLANCE AT CLETER.

Leinster contains one-fourth of the population of Ireland and Ulster. to which we will now proceed, contains 480,000 more persons than Leinster. English writers and their American echoers have so constantly asserted that Ulster is always prosperous, and they have so constantly attributed that prosperity to the influence of Protestantism, that 1 must tates of Catholics-Mr. Redpath' hypocrisy of this pretence. In doing so let me say that I am not a Catholic. The Rev. Robert Ingersoll belongs to my congregation . James Redpath, the correspondent whose (Laughter and applause.) With the doctrine letters to the Tribune on the Irish famine were of the right of private judgement in its mouth political Protestantism in Ireland has personuted the Catholics for conscience' sake for nearly three centuries. (Hisses.) The history of these persecutions is one of the saddest chapters in the annals of modern Europe. It is a history of penal laws framed in hell and executed by fiends in the name of Jesus Christ. It swept the entire gamut of crime. Its seven notes were proscriptions, perjury, confiscations, priest-huntings, hangings, massacres, and calumnles. Landlordism and Protestantism play the part in the Irish history that the two chained giants that John Bunyan called Popery and Paganism play in the famous Puritan story of "Pilgrim's Pro- A Sketch of the Originator of the Land gress." They curse and howl at the victims they can no longer torture. For when the progress of civitization rendered it imperative for England to extract the fange of Protestant hate in Ireland, it began that career of calumniation that has not yet closed. One reason why the Protestant province of Ulster is more prosperous than the Catholic provinces of Ireland is because Protestants' es-

tates were never confiscated there, for Protestants were the receivers of the stolen estates of Catholics.

These crimes belong to the past it is true, but it is equally true that their results remain. It is not a question of spiritual theses, but of temporal leases; it is not what faith we hold about our home in the next world, but what hold we have on our home is this. Ulster has enjoyed a stability of tenure respected, for the most moderate estimate are cating the black sea-weed to keep from

DISTREES IN THE WEST OF IRELAND. Let us now approach the sacred soil of Munster and Connaught. There is nothing on this earth so sacred as human sorrows. Chris tianity itself has been defined as the worship of sorrow. And if the definition is a true as an excellent bit of rhetorical art, as a skil- one the Holy Land of our age is the West of have heard so much and I have seen so much of the sorrows of the Wesit never needlessly arrays itself against the civil that when the memory of them rises before me, I stand appalled at the vision. If I could put the picture into words I could not utter the words. I must call witnesses less sensitive.

not one-tenth of the truth has been told. And so, as I have already in the Tribune-(applause)--told a part of what I saw, I plished. determined to-night to try to bring wit- When nesses to confirm my testimony, so that no man should be able to pretend to believe that the distress in Ireland has been made the excuse for raising money obey a second cavil in leading a detachment under false pretences. By and by I hope to review and extend my own testimony. I gathered to attack Chester Castle. When aball then show that the menual have shall then show that the scenes I have brought the political enemies of the Irish Land League to describe to you are not ex-orptional, but common; that the Irish peasant is neither indolent nor improvident, but the victim of laws without mercy that are mercilessly enforced; and that the misery I saw, and the sorrow and the wretchedness are the inevitable results of the premeditated

policy of England in Ireland to drive out her people. (Loud applause.) The underly-ing cause of the famine is landlordism. The landlords have always exacted as rent every shilling that the poor tenants could pay, over and above the most meagre subsistence for their families. In the best of times the peasants can save nothing. Their cabins are meaner than the slave-cabins of the South

Father O'Farrell, of St. Peter's Church, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the locturer, and spoke in high terms of Mr. Redpsth's Tribune letters. The meeting was also addressed by John Dillon, who came to this country with Mr. Parnell.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Movement.

Davitt was born of peasant parents, near Straide, County Mayo, in 1846-that year of trial and torture to the Irish people. While he was yet young the little home in which he was born was

TOBN DOWN OVER HIS HEAD,

by that ruthless institution which has played so prominent a part in Ireland's history-the Crowbar Brigade-the executive of the landlord's will; and he, with his parents and tamily, were thrown upon the readside to live or die, as they might for all the reigning power cared.

But they didn't die, unluckily for Irish landlordism, and the evicted infant lived to return to the site of his desecrated home, and in the presence of 15,000 persons denounce the law that allowed such deeds to be perpe-trated. The recollection of this crime has had its effect upon Davitt's life, for on the occasion referred to, the 1st of last February,

geneted for political purposes. I know that | that he could to overthrow that wrong; and it was no, due to such men as Michael Davitt that more in that direction was not accom-

TERMS: \$1.50 per anunn

When the call came from Ireland for men in '65, Davitt w as one of the first to respond and was not the least disheartened at the failure, as was shown by his willingness to those above him co.untermanded their orders, and it was evident , that they did not mean business. Davitt led i'is men back to their homes, disposing of hi. v personal valuables to aid his less fortunate courades.

While thus engaged he was arrested in London and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, being pardoned on a " ticket-of-leave" after serving seven years. During his incar-ceration he was subjected, like other Irish political prisoners, to systematic and cowardly ill-treatment, but his firmness of soul and his manly spirit won him triends even among the English wardens, and he was able to organize a system of communication with the outer world which lightened the burden of his captivity.

There are many interesting incidents connected with this portion of his life which we pass over to couse to what is really the most important and the one part in which he will be best known to posterity. Somo time after his release Mr. D'avitt paid a visit to his sister and relatives who reside in Pennsylvania, and while here, at the solicitation of friends, gave a course of lactures, the proceeds of which went to the support of an Englishman named Wilson, who had suffered five years' imprisonment for selling arms to Davitt for Irish political purposes. His last lecture was delivered on a Sunday evening in October, 1878, in the Brooklyn Park Theatre, and that was his first utterance on the Land Question, and in it he gave forth the first in-

timation of his future work. On returning to Ireland he set to wark with his usual vigor, and he soon had the satisfac-tion of seeing the machinery of the Irish Land League in motion. At Irishtown, Co. Mayo, April 15, 1879, the "Anti-Rent" is sumer was first flung to the brooze, and by it stood. as sponsors Davitt, Brennan, and Daly. Tho other Mayo and Galway demonstrations that have now passed into history, follow-ed, and it was soon evident that the popular heart had been touched, and that Ireland was on the point of a national crisis. While still pushing on the meetings, and addressing from fifteen to thirty thousand persons regularly, Davits was also quietly working in other directions, the success of which was

THE WINNING OF ME. PARNELL

over to the cause of Irish Land Reform, upon whose platform every Irishman, regardless of other prejudices, could unite. Mr. Parnell, who has always been a well-meaning man, who had previously thought of other methods of attaining the well-being of Ireland, makes no secret of the manner of his connection with the agitation. To Michael Davitt's influence, he attributes it. Mr. Parnell and Davit ,have proved a strong team, and they stand to-day THE FIGUREMEADS OF THE INSH REVOLUTION

imerick trader, some time after the Divine Apparition first became manifest, saw a disabled man recover the power of one of his limbs within the church, and was a witness to his restoration, from the moment when he felt a creeping sensation proceeding through the withered member, portion of which had lost flesh and sunk to the bone, until it acquired the healthy proportions of its fellow member, and the man could walk vedibus suis. Numbers of English and other Protestants of both sexes are amongst the pilgrims, and they perform the same acts and breathe the same prayers, if they do not entertain the same implicit faith, as the Catholic thousands whose discarded crutches and other contrivances of aid to decrepitude are increasing enormously.

CURES ATTRIBUTED TO THE CEMENT OF KNOCK CHAPEL.

(From the Tuam News.)

The following letter from Montreal has been sent to us for insertion :---

MONTREAL, March 28, 1880.

DEAREST COUSIN KATE-A few weeks ago I was the happy recipient of your very welcome letter, which contained the very precious relic from "Knock Chapel." Believe me, words are inadequate to express my thanks, and the more I think of your kindly act remain under great obligation to you. Though Mr. P. J. M ---- had already favored us by sending some of the " cement," still yours also I received with great delight and put both together. Numbers that have since heard of it have come to obtain a small porsparingly. If I should hear of any cures effected by it I will let you know. Now for the good news. Really I feel hurried until you know all, as I think you too feel anxious. Pa is ever so much better; you msy imagine how well when he has been going out every day anring the past three weeks. Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of rainy and snowy weather, he still continues to do the same. He is the great subject of conversation, as no person ever expected to conversation, as no person ever expected to see him well enough to leave his room. How good the Almighty has been to us; I am afraid we will hardly ever be able to pay our debt of gratitude. I will tell you as conclusive as pessible about the pro-digious cure. Exactly three weeks on Monday last (the 23rd), a letter came from Mr. M-to Pa; to his great antanishment he found enclosed commit from Knock. Such a strange feeling as came over him is much easier imagined than described. Growing quite nervous, he exclaimed, " My children, this is sent to cure me." 'Not even waiting until be would read his letter he put it (the cement) drinking a small quantity of it, invoked our "Blessed Mother" to grant him relief. (I de. | twelve counties. ... 'clare, Kate' dear, as I speak of 'it myself, a Dr. John Magee, a noted parish priest of 'strange fueling overcomes me,'" The remain- Shadhally, writes to me : " Speak as we may der of that day he passed unusually well, but on of short and scarty harvests, the real cause is selected. In the 14th century we find it re-before, we did not mention anything about it drain the land of money and presential the world as mendicants and before the some poor sheeterds while in the sot that entry hight and, so far, he suffere no before the some of our sheeter the world suffere no before the some of our sheeterds while in the sot that entry hight and, so far, he suffere no before the some of our sheeterds while in the sot that it was his duty to do all then thirty acres in extent.

been driven out," he answered, "by lamine and the landlords."

"Famine and the landlords !" If this answer had been made by one of the Irish agitators-Mr. Parnell, for example, or Michael Davitt-(cheers)-I should have regarded the phrase ful coupling of two evils not necessarily Ireland. Every sod there has been wet by mated, and I should have smiled at the forced tears. The murmurs of every rippling brook verbal marriage, and then have thought no there have been accompanied from time more about it. But the words impressed me | immemorial by chorus of sighs from breaking prof undly by coming from the lips of this human hearts. Every breeze that has swept old priest, the cadet of an old Irish family, across their barron moors has carried with i and a man of the most conservative tempera- to the tops of their bleak mountains (and I ment. For the Catholic Church is probably trust far beyond them) the groans and the the most potent conservative force of modern | prayers of a brave but despairing people. I society. It teaches its adherents to render unto Casar the things that are Casar's, and power. Yet I found that in Ireland wherever there was famine the Catholic priests did not hesitate to say, both in private and in public, that the primary cause of Irish destitution were

THE EXACTIONS OF THE LANDLORDS.

The priests, who live among the people, say so; the land reformers, who spring from the ranks of the peasantry, say so; and every honest enquirer, I think, will say so; if he studies without bias the history and statistics of the Irish farmers of the present century

I shall talk to you to-night of the twin curses of Ireland-famine and the landlords. Everybody knows there is a famine in Ireland, but I do not think there is a single person in this audience who knows how severe and how widespread it is. I have personally visited several of the counties blighted by the famine, and saw with my own eyes the destitution of the pessantry, and with my own eats heard the sighs of their famished wives and children. They were the saddest days I ever spent, for never before had I seen human misery so hopeless and universal, and so profound.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN LEINSTER.

Let us begin with the least distressful province of Leinster. There is no finer country in the temperate zone. There is no natural reason why poverty should ever cast its lighting shadows ath wart the green and fertile fields of Leinster, but even here evictions have done their perfect work. Instead of stalwart pessants you find berds of fat bul-locks, and instead of bright-syed maidens you finds flocks of bleating sheep. After the famine of 1847"the men were turned off and the beasts were turned in. The English Government invored this policy. Irishmen are rebels sometimes, but sheep are loyal always. (Laughter and applause) There is less dis-tress in the rural districts of Leinster, beinto a vial, and filling it with hely water, he cause there are fewer people there; yet the got the best way he could on bis knees, and verified returns made to the Mansion House show nearly 38,000 persons in distress in its

D1. John Magee, a noted parish priest of account of having taken morphia a few hours (rack rents and landfords' exactions, which arid after that to help them to improve their

The local committee of the Mansion House report 232,759 in distress in Munster; and in Connaught, out of a population of 911,339, 421,750 persons are in extreme distress. 'The privation is widespread and appalling on every hand, and these starving and staggering peasants, when they ask for food, receive from their landlords processes of ejectment. The victims are in no way responsible for their misfortunes, as a g lance at their surroundings and circumstav.ces will

plainly show. The landlords are absentees. Few of them have reduced their rent at all, and none of them have reduced it in the ratio of the decreased productiveness of the land. The result is that among a peasantry as industrions as any people on earth, who live on meaner food than any other civilized people, who prefer to be dragged to the precipice of starvation before they will ask for relief, there are at this hour in all Ireland at least 86: 1,000 persons who test their only hepe of see ng the next harvest sun set as they stand at the old cabin door, on the bounty of stry ngers and the exiles from Eria. I have To doubt there are 1,000,000 people in hy nger and rage, but I can point out, county by county, where 863,000 of them are dis moving to live.

Last week the Lond on Times predicted that the distress would di minish now, or it said that it had decreased ... ,Don't believe it. It rejoiced when the famine of '47 swept the Irish, peasantry, by thousands into their graves. It has hed no change of heart. The landlords would like to see the Irish expelled, even by famine or death, and the Times is the organ of the landlords. It is no longer the old cry. of "Hell or Connaught." The Engish landlords have got Connaught, and I do helieve that by and by they will get-(Laughter and loud applause.) 1 mean that now they wish to get the Irish out of Connaught, where they, once drave them.

..... DUTY OF IRELAND'S FRIENDS.

Wb'at is the duty of the friends of Ireland? Firs,, to feed the people who are starving,

now spread before this vast meeting bear testimony to the crimes with which landlordism stands charged before God and man to-day? Can a more eloquent denunciation of an accursed land code be found than what is with nessed here in this depopulated district? In the memory of many now listening to my words that peaceful little stream which meanders by the outskirts of this multitude sang back the merry voices of happy chil-dren, and wended its way through a once populous and prosperous village. Now, however, the merry sounds are gone, the busy hum of hamlet life is hushed in sad desolation, for

THE HANDS OF THE HOME-DESTROYERS

have been here and performed their work, leaving Straide but a name to mark the place where happy homesteads once stood, and whence an inoffensive people were driven to the four corners of the earth by the decree of Irish Landlordism. [Cheers.] How often in a strange land has my boyhood's ear drunk in the tale of outrage, and wrong, and infamy perpetrated here in the name of law and in the interest of territorial greed; in listening to the accounts of famine and sorrow of deaths by landlords, of coffinless graves, of scenes

" Of highway side, where of was seen The wild dog and the vulture keen Tug for the limbs and gnaw the face Of somestarved child of our Irish race."

What wonder that such laws should be come hateful and when felt by personal experience of their tyranny and injustice, that a life of irreconcilable enmity to them should follow, and that, standing here on the spot where I first drew breath.

IN SIGHT OF A LEVELLED BONE,

with memories of privation and tortures crowding upon my mind, I should swear to devote the remainder of that life to the destruction of what has blasted my early years, pursued me with its vongeance through manhood, and leaves my family in exile to-day far from that Ireland which is itself wronged, robbed, and humiliated through the avence of the same accursed, system. It is no little consolation to know, however, that we are here, to day doing battle against a doom.ed monopoly, and that the power which hay, so long domineered over Ireland and its prople is brought to its knees at last, and o'n the point of being crushed forever, and 1/. I am standing to-day upon a platform erected over the ruins of my levelled home, I may yet have the satisfaction of trampling, on the ruins of Irish Landlordism.

AFTER THE EVICTION

the Davitt family left Ireland, a portion coming to America, but the parents going to England. In the factory town of Rothdale young Davitt grew up, and, like most children of such surroundings, he was early serving a master in one of the factories. Here he learned the sufferings of the factory slave, and suffered 'a mishap that caused the loss of bis right arm, that limb being caught in the machinery and crushed.

Davitt went into the Fenian 'movement

that is engaging the attention of the world. From the very first the British Government have recognized him as the most dangerous enemy of Irish landlordism, and his arrest on the 19th of November last was not at all a surprise; in fact, the surprise was that he was not arrested before. In the Gurteen, Sligo, speech, which was the pretext for the Government's act, was one of the boldest and noblest declarations made by him, viz., that "God made the land free for all," and he believed thrt "rent, under any circumstances, in prosperous times or bad times, was an unjust and an immoral tax upon the industry of the people."

It was a very significant fact showing the anomalies of English law, that both Davitt and Parnell repeated, without interference in England, the very same speech delivered by the former in Gurteen, and Davitt actually improved upon the same, a few months ago,in London, before the English Land Reform. Convention, to thousands of cheering Hnglish+ mep.

He is a man of educated thought and wide and varied reading, as well as of practical work, and among his many accomplishments is a thorough knowledge of the Irish, French. and Italian languages, while the purest Eng-lish is to be found in his public utterances.

Such is the man who stands at the head of the Land for the People movement, of whom says James Redpath, in his letters to the Tribune, speaking of Davitt's arrest, "I have nowhere met a more enmest. or self-sacrificing or a sincerer man ; it does seem as if E agland might find other uses than jail ornavaents for such noble fellows." He is truly a remarkable character, fully meriting the confidence that is reposed in him by the Irish. people:

Hais a man of good measure, a missainer speaker, and stands about five feet ten inches.

A RECEPTION TO MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, May 13.-Mr. Justin McCarthy (Home Ruler), member of the House of Comamons for Longford County, has been selected as Chairman of a committee formed of representatives of the Irish organizations in London, to offer a public reception to Mr. Pamell. The reception will take the form of a large public meeting in one of the metropolitan halls, at which an illuminated address will be presented to him, and subsequently ne will, be entertained at a public banquet.

-The residence of Rajah Brooke, in Wilt-

shire, Eogland, is offered for sale on socount of his approaching return to Sarawak. The house, which is of stone and of classic architecture, is advertised as containing four re-ception rooms and sixteen bedrooms. There is stabling for six horses, a carriage house, and every appurtenance essential to a well

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



2

CHAPTER MILE CONTINUED Berties good looks and Chesterfieldian manners were rangurously praised. Sydney's improved prettings eloquently commented on. Then the privy comment became general. They played croquet, they played billiards, and did odth with such gay langhter and tunnits that they penetrated even to the drawing-form, where the elders addately sat, raising a smill on their sober faces. Star Island was proposed as a matter of ecourse, but Bertle Vaughan profested against it. They were very well off as they were—

They were very well off as they werehe always believed it was a good maxim to let well enough alone. So the idea was given up, and the difficulty tided over.

Let us take a walk on the beach, then,' said Sydney, who loved the sea; 'it is an hour now till dinner time and the water does look so calm and lovely.'

They all went down-Sydney and the Meeers. Sanderland leading the way, Bertie and the Misses Sunderland following. It was lovely ; the soft salt waves came lapping to their very feet, a faint breeze rippled the steely surface of the Atlantic, boats floated over it like birds, and Btar Island lay like a green gem in its blue bosom. The elder Mr. Sunderland had brought a telescope, by the aid of which the revallers could be seen mak-

ing merry afar off. "They're the theatrs people from Wyck-chiffe,' Mr. Sunderland said, adjusting theglass for Miss Owenson, "and a lot of young fellows of the town. That's Dolly. De Courcy's scarlat 'shawl, for a ducat, and that's her black plume. It reminds one of the man in the poem-Delly's ostrich feather is sure to be in the thickest of the fun.

"And 'mid the thickest carnage blazed The helmet of Navarre."

Who's Dolly De Courcy ?' asked Sydney; and Bertie Vaughan's guilty heart gave jump, and then stood still. • Oh! a pretty black-eyed actress from New

York. Very jolly girl-eb, Vaughan? You know, laughed Mr. Sunderland the elder.

In an instant-how Bertie did curse his fatal complexion in his heart-the red tide of guilt had mounted to his eyes. Both the Sunderlands laughed, a malicious laugh, Sydney looked surprised, and the younger Miss Sunderland, who was only sixteen and didn't know much, said :

Law! look how Bertie's blushing."

'I-I know Miss De Courcy-that is, slightly,' said Bertie, feeling that everybody was looking at him, and that he was expected to say something. At which answer the two Mr. Sunderlands laughed more than ever, and only stopped short at a warning from Miss Sunderland the elder, and a wondering one from Sydney 'Seel they're going home; they're put-

ting off in two boats,' cried Miss Susie Sunderland, holding her hand over one eye, and squinting through the glass with the other. 'Oh, I can see them just as plain! one, two, three, jour, oh! a dozen of them. There's the red shawl, and black feather, too, and there's Ben ! yes, it is, Ben Ward, Mamie, helping her in. They've-they've sat down and oh! goodness, he's put his arm around

her waist; he, he, he l' giggled Miss Susie. 'Perhaps you would like to look, Mamie?' said the wicked elder brother, taking the glass from Susie and presenting it with much poliseness to his elder sister whose turn it had been to redden at Susie's words. For the perfidious Benjamin Ward, Esquire, had been paying attention' to Miss Mamie Sunderland, very markedly indeed, before that wicked little fisher of men, Dolly De Courcy, had come along to demoralize him.

'No, thank you,' Miss Sunderland responded, hereyes slightly flashing, her tone slightly acidulated; the going on of a crowd of actors and actresses don't interest me. all all down to the festal board. And still All all down to the festal board. And still All the all the all only talk and laughter Ber-the Vargeban and Mamie Sunderland remain filest and district, victims to the green-eved monster in his most virulent form, the image of Daily Definition of the architet all and of Dolly De'Courcy, in her scarlet shawl and gate,' and with anything but a melting ex-ability De'Courcy, in her scarlet shawl and gate,' and with anything but a melting ex-ability divises upsetting the digestion of both, apression, as Mr. Ward poured forth his tender 'And I really think, my love,' says Mrs. wooing.' Owenson, when the strike from the table, 'Weil, I guess not at present. What do you 'that we ought not to linger.' These fall say, Dolly ?' inghts are cold, and you know the doctors all warn you against exposing yourself to cold.' There is wisdom in the speech?, and though on principle Captain O wennon con-that we not strike to her own front door. of Dolly De Courcy, in her scarlet shawl and

tradicts pretty much everything Mrs. Owenson may see fit to say, he cannot contradict this. So adieus are made, and the Owenson party enter their carriage and are driven home.

It is a perfect antumnal evening-blue, starlit, clear. The wind sighing fitfully through moaning pine woods, the surf thundering dully on the shore below, ring dream-

ily in Sydney's cars all the way. She leans forward out of the window, something in the solemn murmurous beauty of the night filling her heart with a thrill akin to pain ; and still that dark and dashing actress occupies her thoughts-and the more she thinks the more convinced she is, that last night Bertie was her companion. If so, he has told her a deliberate lie, and the girl's heart contracts with a sudden sharp spasm of almost physical pain and terror. If he has been false here, will he be true in anything? All her life Sydney had been taught to look apon lying words with horror and repulsion. It is the meanest and most sneaking of all

cowardice,' her blunt and fearless old father had said to her a hundred times; 'don't ever lle, Sydney, if you die for it ?" It is the most beinous and despicable of

all sins,' her ghostly directors had taught the child, in later years. 'No goodness can dwell in an untruthful soul.'

And now-was Bertie false? Bertie, whom she was to marry and spend all her life with.

'I will ask him,' she kept repeating; 'bis tongue may speak falsely, but his face, his eyes, will tell the truth. And if there is anything between this girl and him'-she stopped and caught her breath for a moment-' then I will never, never be his wife.' She looked at him wistfully, but, lying back

in his corner, his bands clasped behind his golden head, his face was not to be seen.

'How silent you young people are,' the squire said at last ; 'anything wrong with you puss? A penny for your thoughts, Bertle."

There was a momentary brightening, but too forced to last. Bertie Vaughan's thoughts would have been worth much more than a penny to the questioner-they were solely

and absorbedly of Dolly. He must see her to-night: impossible to wait until to-morrow. Ben Ward had been at her side all day pouring his seductive flatteries into her ears, offering, very likely, to make her mistress of the new red-brick mansion over in Wychcliffe. And women are unstable, and gold, and offers of wedding rings, have their charm. He had nothing to offer her but his handsome blue eyes and Raphael isce; he had never even mentioned wedding rings in all his love-making. Yes, come what might, he must see the coquettish Dolly before he slept. It was half-past ten when they reached The Place and the moon was beginning to sllver the black trees around it. The squire was growing uneasy about the cold, and it was a relief to all when they drew up on the front steps, and Bertie and Perkins gave each an arm to the stiff and chill old sailor, and helped him to his room.

'Are you going out again, Bertie?' Sydney asked, looking at him in surprise as he re-placed his hat, and turned to leave the house.

' For my usual nocturnal prowl and smoke. Couldn't sleep without it, I assure you. Run away to bed, sis, and good night."

He left the house and made straight for the town at a swinging pace. It was almost eleven now-if he could only reach the theatre in time to see Dolly leave. He was in time. Moonlight and lamplight flooded the little square in front of the playhouse, and standing himself in the shadow, Bertie saw the lady of his love come forth in the famous red shawl and black feather, leaning confidingly on the arm of Ben Ward. She was in the highest of wild high spirits, too. her clear laugh and loud voice mingling with the deeper tones of his rival. 'Awfully late to-night, ain't 1?' he heard her gayly say; 'I expect you're about tired to death waiting, Ben.' 'As if all time would be too long to wait for you, Dolly,' responded gallantly and at-fectionately, Mr. Ben; and the listener gnashed his teeth as he listened. It had come to this then-it was Ben and Dolly; and who was to tell him it was not to be Ben and Dolly all their lives. He followed in their wake, keeping out of sight among the shadows. Keenly sensitive to ridicule, Bertie would not for worlds be seen in the ludicreus role of jealous lover by Ward. They sauntered very slowly, p-als of laughter telling how they were enjoying their tete-a-tete. They reached Dolly's cottagehome and paused at the gate. In the shadow of some trees across the moonlit road Vaughan hid and glowered. Mr. Ward seemed disposed to prolong the dialogue even here, but Miss De Courcy, with a loud yawn, which she made no pretence to hide, declared she was ' dead beat,' and must go to bed right away 'So good-night, Ben,' cries the actress, opening the gate and holding out the other hand; 'and thanks, ever so much, for the flowers, and ear-rings, once more.' 'But not good-night like this, Dolly,' exclaimed Mr. Ward, drawing her nearer, and stooping his head; 'not good-night with a cold shake hands, surely l'

Mrs. Ben Ward, bedise you'll never get a hetter offer, no, by Georgel while your name's Dolly. Have you got anything more to say?" de-

manded Miss De Courcy, standing (at the faltered, tears actually rose to her hard black gate, and with anything but a melting ex-pression, as Mr. Ward poured forth his tender

• (All right, retorted the imperturbable Ben. (Good-night' Dolly.' But Dolly,was gone, and Mr. Ward laughed Hittle laugh to himself, struck a match,

pulled out a stumpy, black meerschaum, lit it, and went on his homeward way.

It's only a question of time,' he said aloud. glancing up at the one lighted window of the cottage ; 'she's a bewitching little devil, and I'm bound to make her Mrs. W. She's soft on 'The Fair One,' at present, but she'll get over that. He must marry little Miss Sydney, and then Doll will have me, if only for

spite.' As he strode away, out from the dark shadows of the pines stalked Bertie, palid and ferocious with jealousy. It was precisely like one of Miss De Courcy's situations on the stage.

"Will she have you if only for spite?" repeated Mr. Vaughan between his teeth in honor. I'm a villain and a fool too, I dare most approved style : 'and she is soft on me say, in this business, but I'll see it to the end at present, is she ! Counfounded cad ! 1 wonder I didn't come out and knock him down there and then.'

Seeing that sinewy Ben Ward could have taken Bertie by the waist-band and laid him low in the kennel any moment he liked, perhaps after all it was not to be wondered at. He opened the garden gate, flung a handful of loose gravel up at the lighted panes, and waited. There was a momentary pause; then the curtains moved about an inch aside, and in a tone of suppressed fury a voice demanded :

'Is that you, Ben. Ward ?'

'No, Dolly-it's I-Bertie.' Like a flash the muslin curtain was swept away, and Dolly's eager face, eager and glad, in spite of all her efforts, appeared.

'You, Mr. Vaughan! and at this time of night! May I ask what this insult means?' 'Oh, nonsense, Dolly. You're not on the

stage now. Come down-there's a darling girl-I've something to say to you.' Mr. Vaughan, it is almost twelve o'clock -midnight! And you ask me to come

down! What do you think I am?' 'The dearest girl in creation. Come, Dolly what's the use of that rubbish ?'

Miss De Courcy, without more ado, drops the curtain, goes deliberately down stairs, unlocks the door, and stands in the moonlight

before her lover. 'My darling !' He makes an eager step for-ward, but with chilling dignity Miss De Courcy waves him off.

'That will do, Mr. Vaughan! I know what your 'my darlings' are worth. If I told you my opinion of you this moment, you would hardly feel flattered. I hope you enjoyed yourself with your charming cousin to-

dav The withering scorn of this speech could only have been done by an actress. Miss Dolly in a fine stage attitude, stood and looked down upon Mr. Vaughan.

No, Dolly, I didn't enjoy myself. Was it likely, with you on Star Island with Ben Ward? I had to go. I tried to get out of it -tried my best-and failed. I can't afford to offend my uncle-that is the truth-and at the bare mention of my having an engagement he flew into a passion ; and you ought to see the passions he can fly into. No, I did not enjoy myself, but I had to go."

(Oh-h !' said Miss Le Courcy, coldly. 'I always thought you were a grown man, not a this man she loved was! this man who looked little boy, to be ordered about and made do as like a young Apollo here in the moon's rays. ince you are so afraid of this awful Captain Owenson, then, and so depend- to be true to her? Unstable as water, would ent upon him, of course the moment he tells you to marry his heiress you'll buy a white tie and go and do it. Have you anything more to say to me, Mr. Vaughan, because even an actress may have a reputation to lose if seen standing here with you after midnicht.' She turned as if to go-then lingered. For he stood silent leaning against a tree, and something in hisface and attitude touched

Llove you so well that ---- her voice actually

you're very exacting with me, but how am I to know how many lovers you have behind in New York ?--- how am I to know you are not engaged even to some fellow there ?'

It was a random shot, but it struck home. In the moonlight he saw her start suddenly and turn pale.

'Hal' he said, 'it is true, then? You are engaged ?' "Bertie,' she faltered, 'I don't care for a

single man on all the earth but you !! You believe that ?'

But you are engaged in New York ?--'Ye-e-s-that is, I was. But I'll write and break it off-I will to-morrow morn-ing. Bertie, don't look like that. I never really cared for him, he was too fiery and tyrannical.'

"What is his name?' Vaughan gloomily asked.

What does it matter about his name I'll never seen him again if I can help it. I'll write and end it all to-morrow. Come, Bertie, don't look so cross; after all, it only makes us even.'

'Yes, it only makes us even,' he repeated rather bitterly; 'even in duplicity and dis-honor. I'm a villain and a fool too, I dare for all that."

A villain and a fool for caring for me, no doubt,' the actress retorts, angrily.

'Yes, Doll, but I do care for you, you see and I have never refused myself anything I cared for, and don't mean to begin now. So I shall marry you-how or when I don't quite know yet, but I mean to mar:y you and you only. She nestles close to him, and there is silence.

The pale blue moonlight, the whispering wind, the rustling trees, nothing else to see or hear. Why didn't you tell me all this sooner? the girl asks at length. ... Why did you leave it to Ben Ward? Even last night you deceived me-making me think she was a little

ugly school girl.' "Why didn't you tell me about the man in New York? Why hadn't you told him about me? It won't do for you and me to throw stones at each other--we have both been living in glass houses. Let us cry quits Dolly, and bury the hatchet. You know all now. You believe I love you, and mean to marry you, and not Miss Owenson, and that, I take it, is the main point.'

But Bertie, this can't go on long. She expects you to marry her next month." 'Her father does-she doesn't. She would

very much rather not marry me at all. And next month isn't this. Sufficient unto the day the evil thereof. Unconsciously to himself Bertie Vaughan was a profound fatalist, letting his life drift

on, a firm believer in the "Something-to-turnup' doctrine. 'You see,' he went on, 'the governor's life

hangs on a thread—on a hair. At any moment it may end. His will is made, and I am handsomely remembered in it. He may die sud-denly before the wedding-day—in which case a comfortable competence will be mine for life. The moment he finds out this he will destroy that will, turn me out, and disinherit me. Have I not reason enough for silence ? Just let things drift on, Dolly-it will do no harm; and if, on the eve of the wedding-day, he is still alive, then I will throw up the sponge to fate, run away with you, turn actor or crossing sweeper, and live happy ever after.

There is the programme.' He paused, Dolly De Courcy stood silent, her keen black eyes fixed thoughtfully upon him. How selfish, how craven, how utterly without heart, generosity, honor or gratitude,

care. And in two pricing years some inchy follow would win her heart and become master of Owenson Place. A many of jealquay and envy shot through him as he thought it. Ho was prepared to resign both himself, but all the same the idea of that other who would profit by his folly was unbearable to

him. Presently the chamber door-opened and Doctor Howard came out, looking jolly and at ease. Sydney sprang up and ran toward

"It's all right, my dear, it's all right.' the old doctor said, patting the cold hands she held out to him; "rapa won't leave me yet awhile. He thinks he will, but, bless you, we know better. If he keeps quiet, he's good for a dozen years yet. Now, just run in and kiss him good-night, and then away to bed. Those pretty eyes are too bright to be dimmed by late hours. Ah, Mr. Bertie, good-morning to

you, sir.' Sydney shot off like an arrow, and Bertie went slowly, and with a disgusted feeling, to bed. Good for a dozen years

Oh, no doubt, no doubt at all. It is in the nature of rich fathers, and uncles, and guard-ians to hang to the attenuated thread of life, when they and everybody connected with them would be much more comfortable if they went quietly to their graves.

'No fear of his going toes up before the wedding-day, thought Mr. Vaughan, bitterly. 'He'll tough it out, as old Howard says, to dandle his grandsons, I've no doubt. And then there's nothing left for me but the 'allfor-love and the world-well-lost' sort of thing." Dy Jove. Dolly will have to work for me as well as for herselt when I make her Mrs. Vanghan.'

Next day, by noon, Squire Owenson was able to descend to luncheon. A letter from Montreal in a stiff, wiry hand lay beside his plate. It was from Miss Phillis Dormer, and contained a gracious assent to the visit of her niece, Cyrilla. That same evening brought a note from Cyrilla herself to Sydney:

"PETITE ST. JACQUES, NOV. 8th. DEAREST Syb :--- It is all arranged. Aunt Phil chaerfully consents, and has actually [who says the days of miracles are past ?] sent me ten pounds to buy my brides-maids dress. Three days from this I will be with you on unlimited leave of absence. In haste (classbell is ringing), but, as ever, devotedly yours, CYRILLA "

Two days before, Sydney would have danced with delight, but now she read this note, her color rising, a look of undignified trouble on her face. Everything seemed settled-her trousseau had come, the very bridal veil and wreath were up stairs. Cyrilla was coming to be bridesmaid, and Bertie had never spoken one word. She glanced across the table-they were at dinner-to where he sat trifling with a chicken-wing and tasting, with epicurean relish, his glass of Sillery. Was she worth so little, then, that she was not even worth the asking? Less vanity a pretty girl could hardly have than Sydney, but a sharp, morti-fied pang of wounded feeling went through her now as she looked at him-cool, careless, unconcerned.

'rapa forces me upon him, and he takes me because he cannot help himself,' she thought. 'He is in love with that darkeyed actress, and he will marry me and be miserable all his life. Oh! if paps had only let us alone, and never attempted this matchmaking !'

'Bad news, puss?' her father asked. 'You look forlorn. What's the matter, little one? Let me see the letter.' love lost between us from the first, and it

She hesitated a moment-then passed it over to him reluctantly, and the squire adjusting his double eye-glass, read it sonorously aloud. Sydney's eyes were left the plate, her cheeks tingled; Bertie sat, an indifferent untarily, Sydney shrunk a little from her auditor, his whole attention absorbed by his champagne.

Squire Owenson laid down the letter and looked straight at his daughter through his fond of Miss Jones that you put on that glasses.

Courcy's 'rounded and ripe.' Miss Hendrick' patrician profile, and clear cut, colorless, oliv ace, was as unlike, as can well be conceive face, was as unlike, as can well be conceived. Dolly's little saucy retrouses nose and highly. colored complexion. 'Cyrilla, thial's Bertle Mr. Valghan Miu Hendrick.' Bertle flung away his cigar, doffed his hat and bent before Miss Hendrick with his best tow. Miss Hendrick looked at him—looked through him—with those Justrous about

through him with those lustrops ebon eres ot hers; smiled, showed very brilliant teeth and frankly extended one invisible gree

"I don't feel at all as though 1 were meeting a stranger in meeting vol, Mr. Vaughan have been your most intimate friend for the past two years-haven't I, Sydney "

'Miss Hendrick's friendship does me proud says Bertie. He would like to utter some very telling and sarcastic compliment ; he has an instinctive longing to 'take her down" a sight, but the truth is, he can think of none Her pronounced manner has taken him de cidely aback. " He had expected to meet chool-girl, more or less gauche and bread-and buttery, and instead he saw a regal-looking lady, with the 'stilly tranquil' manner and gracious civility of a grande dame. The ag-gressive feeling he had felt before he saw her, deepened ten fold. He had intended to be very civil—crushingly civil indeed—to Syd. ney's little school friend ; to patronize her in the most oppressive manner, to get up a mild flirtation with her even, if she had any preten. sions to good looks ; and behold, here she was absolutely patronizing him, and looking him through, to the very marrow of his bones, with those piercing, steadfast black eyes-like in color, but wonderfully unlike in every other respect. Dolly's.

'l expect you two to become fast triends a once !' cries Sydney. 'You know all about each other beforehand, and are compatriou pesides.'

"• None know me but to love me, None name me but to praise, "

says Bertie helping them in. I have heard Miss Hendrick's praises sung so assiduously for the past week, that-

'The very sound of her name bores you --yes, I understand,' interrupts Oyrilla, 'Syd, what a bewitching little turn-out, and what handsome steppers! you will let me drive you, won't you? I'm a capital whip.'

'I'll let you do anything you please. Oh larling, how good it seems to have you with ne again!' Sydney said, cuddling close to Cyrilla's side. ' How are they all in Petite St. Incques? How is Freddy?'

'I have not seen Freddy since the night] risked a broken neck and a shattered reputa. tion getting out of the window to meet him. I managed to answer his letter, and there things remain. For the rest .-- Miss Jones has left the school.'

What I' Perfectly true. It was suddenly discovered that she had a passion for novel-reading (Mile. Stephanie's pet abomination), and was a subscriber to the town circulating library_ that one of the French girls was in the habit of smuggling in the forbidden fruit, and having all her lessons done by Miss Jones in return The crime was proven beyond refutation and -Miss Jones suddenly and quietly left the school.

'Oh-h !'-a very prolonged 'oh,' indeed-Mlle Stephanie dismissed her?'

'So I presume. The fact remains-sh went.'

"Cyrilla,' Sydney said, a look of pain on her face, 'did-did you do this?' 'And what if I did, Syd? There was little

pleased Heaven to diminish it on further ac-

quaintance. Yes---indirectly it was through methat Ma'amselle Stephanic made the dis-

There was silence; unconsciously, invol-

Well, Syd, did I do wrong? Were you so

Mr. Vaughan, just see those pretty sea-anemones; please get me some.'

Mr. Vaughan goes for the sea anemones with her, and Miss Mamie becomes absorbed in them, suspiciously absorbed, indeed, but ail the same she covertly watches that coming best with bitterness of heart. Alarm is mingled with Mr. Vaughan's bitterness and as the boat draws nearer and nearer, he rather nervously proposes that they shall go back ; the wind is blowing chilly; Miss Mamie may take cold.

'I never take cold,' Miss Mamie answers shortly. (I prefer staying here.) So they stay, and the boat draws nearer and

nearer. Sydney, with an interest she cannot define, watches it through the glass adjusted upon Harry Sunderland's shoulder. They have a glass, too; the gentleman who sits beside the scarlet shawl and black feather fixes it for his companion, and she gazes steadfastly at the shore.

Still they drew nearer. Does Ben Ward do It (he is steering) with malice prepense? They come within five yards. No need of glasses now. Dolly DeCourcy is sitting very close beside Ben Ward, laughing and flirting, and she looks straight at Bertie Vaughan, who takes off his hat, and never sees him. Mr. Ward elevates his chapeau politely to the Misses Sunderland, which salutation Miss Mamie, with freezing dignity, returns.

Pretty Dolly gave you the cut direct, Vaughan,' says the elder Sunderland, enjoying hugely his discomfiture. Harry Sunderland is a manly fellow himself, and has a thorough-going contempt for insidid dandy Bertie; for else she has suddenly grown shortsighted.'

But Bertie is on guard now, and his face tells nothing, as Sydney wonderingly looks at it. For she recognized the handsome dark girl in the scarlet shawl as the same she encountered walking late last evening with somebody that looked so suspiciously like Ber-110. (1)

The water party float away in the distance, Miss De Courcy singing one of her high, sweet stage songs as they go. As it dies out into the sunset distance they turn as by one accord, and go back to the house; two of the and all the world by uney, up, was rather silent. What did all this mean ? she wondered Most obedient to her father, she was most willing to marry Bertie Vaughan to please him: without much love on either side Yet that he cared for her as much as she did for him, was as loyal to her as she was to him, she had never for a second doubted. But now a vague, undefinable feeling of wounded pride and distrust had arisen within her. What was the actress with the black, bold eyes to him, that he should redden and pale at the very sound of her name?

"It surely was Bertie I saw walking with her last night,' she thought, more and more Perturbed. 'I will ask him; he shall tell no the truth, and that before this time to-MOTTOW P

CHAPTER XIV.

1.1.1.

6. S. MEN WERE DECRIVERS EVER.

DINNER awaits them. It wants but three mainutes to the hour as they straggle, in, and Optain Owenson sits, watch in hand, stormy

But the gate was opened and shut smartly. and Dolly on the other side, had eluded the embrace. (Not if I know it! There's only one man

in the universe I ever mean to kiss, and he isn't yeu, Mr. Benjamin Ward, I can tell you! Good-night.'

'Is it Bertle Vaughan, then I wonder? ris it hercie yaughan, then i wonder? Pretty Miss Vaughan, 'The Fair One With The Golden Locks' werfellows call bim, who that you could be used in the could be the that milk-sop, Dolly, I'm surprised at your taste, upon my word and honor, I am.' 'It's no business of, yours, Mr. Ward, who it is 'clear out Dolly, be the the word, who

It is, cries out Dolly, her black eyes snapping in the moonlight; it isn't you, anyhow, be sure of that. And if you think your earrings are thrown away, I'll give 'an back to you. It shall never, be said that Dolly De Courcy took any man's presents under false pretences.

'Oh ! d----the ear-rings ?' said Mr. Ward. 'I never thought of them, and you know it. But, seriously, Doll, I think heaps of you; never saw a girl in all my life. I like so well; and .I'll marry you any day, you like-so there I. Can I say fairer than that ?, It's no nse your thinking of Miss Vaughan; it isn't, Dolly, upon my soul. He's, booked for his has been, over since he left off petticoats. He hasn't got a red cent but what the old and the wedding things coming from Paris, I know, Dolly, but he can't marry you, be- miserable evening in my life. wather, threatening in his eyes. The signs cause he hasn't a rap to live on. Now think in Indeed! No one would have thought so to of the tempest clear away as they enter, and over all this, and make up your mind to be hear you and Ward laugh.

'Have you anything more to say ?' she repeated holding the door.

'No, Dolly, since you take that tone-nothing. What you say is true-it is pitiful in a fellow of twenty-one to be ordered about like a fellow of twelve, and I ought to have held out and braved the old man's displeasure and gone with you. I have nothing to say in my own defence, and I have no right to do anything that will compromise you in the sight of Ben Ward. He's rich and I'm poor, and I suppose you'll marry him, Dolly. have no right to say anything, but it's rather hard.'

He broke off. The next instant impulsive Dolly was down the steps and by his side, her whole heart (and it was as honest and true'a heart as ever beat in its way) in her dark shining eyes.

'No right ?' she cried out. 'Oh, Bertie! if you care for me you have every right !'

'If I care for you !' the blue eye looks eloquently into the black ones ; 'do you doubt that too?'.

'No!' exclaimed Dolly, doubt, anger, jealousy, all swept away in her love for this man. 'You do like me, Berlie! Oh, I know that! You do like me better than her?

'Than her?' Than whom?'

'Oh! you know-I've no patience to talk about her, your cousin, the heiress, Miss Owenson. She's sweetly pretty, too-but, Bertie, do say it; tell me the real truth, you do like me better than her?'

He bends down bis handsome face, and whispers his answers—an answer that brings the swift blood into the dusk cheeks of the actress, and a wonderful light into the glittering black eyes.

'But what is the use of it all ?' she breaks out with an impatient sigh. 'You are afraid of her father.' You are dependent on him. You will not dare offend him, and-you will marry her.'

'No, by Jove!' exclaims Bertie. - (PII marry nobody but you, Dolly_that I swear. If I lost you, if you married Ward. I'd blow my brains out. 'I couldn't live without you, don't know how I come to be so awfully fond of you, but I couldn't. And I wish you wouldn't take things from Ward ; ear rings, or flowers even, or from any of them. You belong to me, and I don't like it.'

'Very well, Bertle,' assents Dolly with a long-drawn, happy breath, 'I won't. I don't cousin-she isn't his cousin, by-the by-and shore ; and then Ben Ward told me all about you going to marry Miss Owenson, had me half insane..... It has been the most

False to the core. glasses. not the love of wealth prove the stronger in the end? Might he not play her false, and marry Captain Owenson's fair young heiress after all?

'No!' Dolly cried, inwardly; "that he shall not! I have his letters-I will go to Owenson Place, and show them to this haughty Englishman and his daughter first. He shall never play fast and loose with me.

'And now, darling, I must be off,' Vaughan said, looking at his watch. 'Ye gods ! half-past one. Farewell, Dolly; remember! no more flirtations with Ward. Give him his car-rings and his conge tomorrow.'

'I'll keep the ear-rings, but I'll give him his conge,' replied prudent Dolly. 'Good-night, Bertie. Be as false as you like to all the rest of the world, but be true to me.'

'Loyal je serai durant ma vie !' laughs Bertie Vaughan, and then he is through the little garden gate and away. Dolly stands and watches the slender figure of her lover out of sight, then turns.

'Faithful unto death,' she says to herself. Yes you will be that to me, for I shall make vou.

The clocks of Wychcliffe were striking two as Vaughan came in sight of his home. To hls surprise a light burned in Captain Owenson's chamber, and figures flitted to and fro. He stopped; a sudden thought—shall it be said hope i sending the blood to his face. Was the squire sick, was he -dead? The rest of the house was unlighted. Perhaps, his absence had not been discovered. He softly inserted his latch-key and opened the door. All was darkness. He closed it and stepped in. As he did so a light appeared on the upper landing, and some one lightly and swiftly be-

gan descending the stairs. 'Perkins, is that you?' the soft voice of

Sydney asked. There was no reply. She descended two or three more stairs lamp in hand, wrapped in a

white dressing-gown, her yellow hair streamwith Bertie Vaughan.

OHAPTEB XV.

" TO ONE THING CONSTANT NEVER."

THERE was an instant's pause-both stand and looked, each other full in the eyes. Then Sydney spoke.

"You, Bertie ?' she said, in slow wonder "I sis,' he answered, lightly. I have been to Wychcliffe. The engagement I had to break this morning I kept to night. But what is the matter? Your father

Has been taken suddenly ill-a sort of ague. He must have got thoroughly chilled on our way home. Oh! I wish we had not gone at all. Perkins is away for Dr. Howard.

Ahl here he is now.' The doctor entered with the coschman, and care for them or their presents, but went straight to his patient's room. Sydney I was mad to see you there on the and Bertie waited outside, both silent, both went straight to his patient's room. Sydney pale and anxious, though from very different causes. If the old man died, the young man thought, with his will unaltered, his course lay straight before him. He would marry Dolly out of hand, and go off with her to Nev York. There would be a nine days' scandal -Sydney would despise him-he winced at

'Well, petite, that's all right, isn't it? She'll be here in three days-two more; and you and Bertie shall meet her at the station. What's that troubled look for, then? You're fond of this young lady, are you not !' 'Yes, papa, very fond. Dear old Cy!' 'Then what is it? It isn't that you're

afraid she'll make love to Bertie--hey? and are jealous beforehand ? But Sydney has finished her dessert, and

jumped up abruptly and ran away. It was little short of maddening to see Bertie sit there, that languid smile of his just dawning, | chance, you may be sure of that, Cyrilla.' and feel all the cool, self-assured, almost insolent indifference with which he took her without the asking.

The two days passed. Bertie spent a great deal of his time away from The Place, doing home duties at intervals, when it was impossible to shirk it without arousing the quick | ible a subject at all? Let us talh of yourseli, suspicions of the 'governor.' He drove Sydney and her mother along the country roads together, he rode out twice with Sydney alone, but that conversation had not taken place; the explanation Miss Owenson meant to have she had not had as yet. It was one thing to resolve to ask Bertie whether or no

he was in love with the actress, to tax him indirectly with falsehood, and another thing to do it. Bertie Vaughan, her old comrade and play-fellow" was a man—'a gentleman growed,' as Pegotty says, and every instinct of her womanbood shrank from broaching the subject. It was for him to speak, for her to refuse or accept, as she saw fit. He never did speak-never came within miles of the subject, avoided it, ignored it utterly, as the girl could hardly fail to see. And so the day and the hour of Cyrilla's arrival came, and matters matrimonial were in statu quo.

It was a gloomy November afternoon, onding on snaw,' sky and atmosphere steel gray alike, a wild, long blast rattled the trees and send the dead leaves in whirls before it. A few feathery flakes were drifting through the sullen air, giving promise of ing over her shoulders, and came face to face | the first snow-storm of the season before mid-

night. The train came thundering into the lighted station as Sydney and Bertie took their places. Sydney in a velet jacket, a velvet cap, crowned with an ostrich feather, on her bright, windblown hair, and in a state of eager expectation, For Mr. Vaughan, he had not deigned to take much interest in the new comer from the first indging, from Sydney's talk, he was predis posed to dislike her indeed, as a young person inclined to 'chaff.' People inclined to chaff, Bertie had found from experience, generally chaffed him, and, like most weak men he was soutely sensitive to rdlicule.

The train stopped ; the passengers, for Wycheliffe, half a dozen in number, came out. Among them a tall young lady, in a travelling suit of dark green serge, at sight of whom Sydney uttered a joyous cry and plunged for ward straightway into her arms.

'Oh, of course,' says Bertle cynically, eyeing the pair, 'they must gush. A quarter of an hour of kissing and exclamation points, as though they had not seen each other for a century or so! She's not bad looking either-got eyes like Delly. She might have eyes like Dolly, but there

all resemblance ended. Miss Hendrick's tall, the thought-but otherwise she would not pliant figure bore no similarity to Miss De

ttiend.

overy, I must own.'

'Fond of her ?-no,' Sydney answered, slowly ; 'but I am sorry you did this. Poor Miss Jones! life had gone hard with her, [am afraid, and soured her. She stood quite alone in the world, and it was all the home she had .'

'My dearest Syd,' Miss Hendrick said, laughing, ' if you carry that tender heart of yours through life you'll find it bleeding at every turn. I owed Miss Jones a long debt, and I have paid it—that is all.'

'And she will pay you if ever she has the

I am sure of it, Sydney. But it is not my intention to let her have the chance. She does not know Aunt Phil's address, and most likely never will. People who have got to work for the bread they eat have no time for vendetta. Why do we talk of so contemptchere belle. So that is our Bertie. He is as handsome as Narcissus.'

'And, like Narcissus, knows it only too well.'

There was a touch, all unconscious, of bitterness in Sydney's answer that did not escape the quick ear of her friend.

Everything is settlet, I suppose, and the happy day fixed? When is it to be, darling, this month or next?

'The happy day is not fixed,' Sydney answered, trying to speak lightly, and feeling the color burning in her cheeks; 'not this month certainly. Next very likely, if at all.' 'My dear child,' Cyrilla cried, really startled, 'if at all !' What an edd thing to say P

Is it? But who knows what may happen? Who can tell what a day may bring forth, much less a month? I have the strongest prophetic conviction there will be no wed ding at all.'

She spoke almost without volition of her own-something within her seemed to say the words. In the tragic time that was to come, that was even then at haud, she recalled that involuntary sentence with strange sombre wonder. For Cyrilla-she sat and looked at her, rendered utterly speechless for a moment by this unexpected declaration. 'Don't stare so Cy,' Sydney laughed, recovering her customary good humor. It's very rude, Why, I may be dead and buried in a month !'

Or, Bertie.' (Or one of us, may prove false,' but as Syd-

ney repeated the answer the color slowly died out of her face. Sydney !' Cyrilla exclaimed, 'it isn't pos-sible -- no, it isn't, that you, have gone and fallen in love since you left school ? Sydney's, clear laugh rang out so merrily that no other answer was needed, and Bertle

turning, round, damanded to know the joke. 'Nothing concerning, you, Bettie-only something very witty Miss Hendrick has said by accident. Here we' are. Cy wel-come to my home, which I hope you will

make yours very, very often. Miss Hendrick was received with profoundest deference by Captain Owenson, with a smiling kiss by sunt Char, and shown to the pretty room pripared for her the prettiest by far that she had ever occupied; and here Continued on Third Page.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CERONICLE.

Sydney left her, to change her own dress before dinner. Cyrills sat down for a moment in the low easy chair in front of the fire. burning cheerily in the steel grate, and slowly and thoughtfully removed her wraps.

'So,' she thought, ' that's the way the land lies_ahready' Master Bertle has ' placed his pretty face and impecunious hand at another shrine, and Sydney has found it out. He doesn't like me. I could see that. We are antagonistic at sight. All your weak men are fickle and foolish: I wonder who his immorata can be?....

"Sigh no more, la ies, sigh no mole, Men were decrivers ever." One foot on see and one on shore, To one thing constant never. Then sigh not so, But let them go-""

Cyrilla hammed softly as she dressed. She wore the before-mentioned garnet merino, the gold and ruby set, a jet comb in her black hair, a cluster of scarlet geranium blossoms and velvet green leaf over one ear. And so, with the air of a grand duchess in her own right, Miss Hendrick swept down to the drawing-room. , Thoroughbred,' was Captain Owenson's in-

ward critique; 'a Bohemian by accident, a lady by birth and breeding to the core. Ah! they may say what they like in this new land, but blood will tell.'

He gave his bandsome guest his arm to the dining-room, with stately Sir Charles Grandison courtesy. Bertie followed after with Aunt Char, and Sydney came in the rear.

I say, Bertie, can't you get up anything to amuse the girls this first evening ?' the captain inquired. 'There's a theatre of some sort over in the town, they tell me. Is it eligible?'

All the people of Wyckcliffe attend. sir. Ha! do they? And what is the play to-

night? Anything worth going to see?' 'The 'School for Scandal' and the 'Loan of a lover,' answered Mr. Bertie Vaughan. Ambitious at least-capital things both. And too actors, my boy-very fourth or fifth class, no doubt, as befits strolling players ?'

A few of them, sir; a few also are very good indeed,' answered Vaughan, rather resentfally.

Then, what do you say, young ladies? What do you say, mamma?' Shall Bertie take you to see the ' School for Scandal ?' 'I should like of all things, papa,' responded

Sydney. 'And so should I, I am sure,' said Aunt Char. 'There's nothing I used to be so fond of when I was a girl as going to the theatre.'

'And you, Miss Hendrick,' inquired the deferential host. (I shall be charmed, Captain Owenson; 1

delight in the theatre.' Then that is settled. There will be no

trouble about seats, or anything of that sort, Bertie ? 'I am not so sure of that, sir. It is a bene-

fit to-night, you see, and the season closes tomorrow. The ceneficiary is a prime favorite, and the house is likely to be crowded.' Who is the beneficiary?' asked Sydney

fashing a sudden intent look into his face. That fatal trick of blushing! Up came

the blood of conscious guilt into the ingenious face of Mr. Vaughan. Miss De Courcy-you saw her the other night, you remember. She plays Lady Tea-

What's the boy blushing about ?' cried the captain. 'Miss De-what did you say, Ber-

De Courcy, sir-a nom de theatre, no doubf.' answered Burtle, his natural complexion back once more. As he made the reply he looked involuntarily across at Miss Hendrick, to find that young lady's dark searching eyes fixed full upon him-a look of amusement in their depths.

She should be a tolerable actress to underknow of no more difficult part.'

artein defiance i s tone

decidedly !" was Miss "Ahl pretty; "⁹he glanced at Bertie Hundrick's thought Hendrick's thought, Vaughan, Yes, the tell-taw ile of eager the blue eyes were alight, a subwelcome was on his line, his kidded hands were applauding tumultuously . She glanced at Sydney. A sort of pallor has' chased away the flush of absorption ; a sort of gravity her friends had never seen there befor e, set her soft-cut, childish mouth. "Poor little Syd !" Cyrills thought; "it is

rather hard your father should insist upon making you miscrable for life whether or .no. You don't love this handsome dandy, but L'e will break your heart all the same. 1 would like to see the actress, were she beautiful as Venus herself, that Fred Carew would throw me over for l" The play went on. Dolly did her best, and

received applause enough, noisy and hearty, to satisfy a Rachel or a Ristori. The smile, a smile of quiet amusement, deepened on Miss Hendrick's 1 ps-a smile that nettled Bertie Vaughan. The great screen scene came, and at Miss De Courcy's pose and the acting that followed, Oyrilla absolutely laughed aloud.

'You seem well amused, Miss Hendrick. Bertie said, aggressively, an angry light in his blue eves.

'I am well amused, Mr. Vaughan. I may safely say this performance is a treat. I may

also safely say, I never saw a comedy so thor oughly comical before.' 'You don't like it, Cy?' asked Sydney

Of course, after the London theatres, it must seem very poor. What do you think of-of Miss De Courcy ?'

'Miss De Courcy is the most original Lady Teazle I ever beheld in my life,' Cyrilla replied, still laughing. Mr. Vaughan. I thought you said they had some tolerable performers in this company? What has be-come of them to-night?!

'Miss Hendrick is pleased to be fastidious. For my part, I think Miss De Coursy plays remarkably well, and gives promise of becoming in the inture a first-class artiste. Try to recollect this is not the Prince of Wales' Theatre.'

'I'm not likely to forget it.' laughed Cyrills, with wicked enjoyment of the young man's evident chagrin, 'And you really think, Mr. Vaughan, that Miss De Courcy plays remarkably well, and gives promise of becoming a popular actress.

'Do not you, Miss Hendrick?'

Most decidedly-most emphatically not. If she lives for fifty years, and spends every one of them on the stage, she will not be a whit better at the end than she is now. She does not possess the first elements of a good actress. Personally, she is too short, too stout, too florid, too-may I say it ?-vulgar. Mentally-she has not an ounce of brains in her head, she does not know the A B C of her art. But I see I bore you, I had better stop." 'By no means,' cried Bertie, defiantly. 'Go

on.

Well, then, did you not see how that screen-scene fell ?--- that is the best situation in the play-she made nothing of it. And she is making eyes at the house all the while -s fatal mistake. . An actress should be the character she represents, and utterly ignore her audience. And she minces in her walk ; she talks English with a Yankee accent; she is coarse in voice and manner; she hasn't the faintest conception of a lady. A tolerable singing chambermald,' with training she might make; a tolerable comedienne, never!

'A strident sentence. But it is so much easier always to criticise than to do better.' 'I beg your pardon, I could do very much better,' responded Cyrilla, coolly. 'I lived among theatrical people all my life before I came to Canada, and was pretty thoroughly drilled in the rudiments of the profession. Once I looked forward to treading the boards take Lady Teasle, Cyrilla said, suavely. I myself before my aunt changed all that. If 1 were in Miss De Courcy's place to-night, I 'She is a good actress-a charming actress,' assure you I would play Lady. Teazle much better. Don't look so disgusted, Mr. force could attain immediately for the whole body of Irish cultivators. What I think is Again she laughed, more and more amused at Bertie's irritated face. The curtain had desert air, then ? suggested the captain. (It fallen, and Ben Ward had left his seat and seems a pity such transcendant talent should gone out. Bertie knew what that meant-a be thrown away on mill-men. Suppose you quiet flirtation with Dolly behind the scenes. He fidgeted uneasily, galled by Cyrilla's contemptuous criticism, yet unable to resent it, jealous of Ward, and longing desperately to break away and rush behind the scenes also. The two girls were discussing the play ; Oyrilla in an undertone burlesquing Miss De Courcy for Sydney's benefit. This was the

ROOMS AND RIVERS. AN IRISH FABLE.

BY THOMAS D'ARCY N'GER. When the Rivers first were born. Through the lifting base of morn, Where his path through life was laid.

Down they pour'd through heath and woods, Ploughing up each passing field; All gave way before the flood, The Rocks alone refused to yield.

Your pardon !" said the Waters bland, "Permit us to pass on our way; We're sent to fertilize the land-And will be chid for this delay."

You sent!" the Rocks replied with scorn "You muddy, ill-conditioned streams; Retm'n and live, where ye were born, Nor beat yourselves with such wild dreams,"

You will not ?" "No!" The Waters mild Called loudy on their kindred stock, Wave upon wave their strength they piled; And cleft in twain rock after rock,

They nurtured towns, they fed the land, They brought new life to fruits and flocks; The Rivers are the People, and Our Irish Landlords are the Rocks.

THE LAND CONFERENCE.

(From the Freeman, May 1st.)

"TO THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE IRISH NA-TIONAL LAND LEAGUE :

"GENTLEMEN-I delayed answering your invitation to attend the Land Conference until I had an opportunity of acquainting myself with the programme to be submitted. 1 am now favored with a copy, and, although I agree with some of the opinions expressed therein, I cannot concur with the scheme as a whole.

"The programme distinctly condemns the plan of Fixity of Tenure. I was elected as a to the general situation. The reclamation of students of the College of the Propaganda, pledged supporter of Fixity of Fenure as well as of a Pessant Proprietary. I believe the scheme now submitted to be in many important particulars quite impracticable, and in some inequitable.

"I agree generally with the plan laid down at the conference of the Central Tenants' Defence Association and the Executive of the Land Lesgue, held at the European Hotel on the 16th December last, which embodied the dual principles of Peacant Proprietary and Fixity of Tenure.

"I think that this was a practicable and sensible programme, and would be sorry to see it departed from. At that Conference it was declared that it was not sought to force the sale might be demanded in the case of cor-porate estates, waste lands, and possibly the and to the common end. The science of sale might be demanded in the case of corestates of absentees. Further than this I do politics may be con pared to the science of not think we can go at present in the way of compulsory sale with any Lope of success.

"I sincerely trust that the Conterence may adopt some practicable scheme in which all sincere Irish land reformers may unite. We have a great opportunity, and it would be lamentable were it lost through differences between ourselves, or demanding changes which would not bear critical examination. That there is danger of this is indicated by the article in the Times of to-day, which, commenting on the Irish land question, states that differences do exist, and adds-'The diversities of opinion among Irishmen are sufficient in themselves to justify the prudent hesitation of an English Parliament.' If you adopt what at the Conference to which I have alluded was happily designated the 'two planks of the tenants' platform-Pensant Proprietary and Fixity of Tenure-with limitation of compulsion, as then laid down, I do not think there will be any diversity among the Irish popular members. But I would be false to pledges upon which I was elected, as well as to my own deliberate indoment were I to abandon the claim for Fixity of Tenure in favor of another mode of settlement which must be either partial or remote, and which I think nothing short of physical

half of their plundered parishioners, ruined by the accursed land system, are still ringing in our cars. We have before us all the information which can possibly be collected upon the all-important subject, from the projects, reports, and addresses of the first founders of the Tenant-right movement down to the very latest. With regard to theadmirable labours of Mr. Parnell, M.P., himself, I am happy and poud to say that I am intimately acquatuted with the views of the illustrious Irishman, that it was in Unison with his feellogs that I first brought the subreply to the Address to defend at length the American mission and the generous policy of the honourabio member for Mexth against a both the front benches of the Conservative and Liberal parties.

"I would add my conviction that the depressed and suffering condition of Irish agriculture is not a simple but a complex problem, and that numerous questions, apparently remote, are in reality intimately connected with the solution. The terrible competition for farms, for instance, which enables the extortionate laudlord to screw up his rents to the most monstrous figure, could not exist except under the deplorable circumstances created by a system of misgovernment, bad not only in one or a few particulars, but in all its branches. In this view every reform which bears upon the restoration of Irish

prosperity must be considered not only separately but in its relation to other reforms and waste lands, so long and ably urged by Mr. J. G. MacCarthy : the abolition of the grinding over-taxation of Ireland, so convincingly exposed by Mr. Mitchel Henry ciple by the Shaw Lefevre Committee; the Downing, and Shaw; the revival of the extension of the Ulster Tenant kight: the spread of a sound education, that indispensable key to material wealth as well war, which wins its victories, not by isolated the wise combination of all the various kinds of force at the disposal of the commanders, address by a youthful negro from Ceylon. The Irish land reform is, above all, a reform which must be the fruit of a general cam-paign and a skilful and concerted pressure all along the line, and that concert can be alone arranged, and that campaign conducted, by the National Parliamentary party, whose

interfered with, and apparently subordinated to secondary considerations. "Ronewing the expression of my thanks for the great courtesy of your invitation, I am reluctantly obliged to decline to participate in a demonstration, well intentioned and patriotic, but quite superfluous and wholly inopportune, which has been used, however elected members of the national constituencies.-I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

"FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL."

FREE THOUGHT SOCIETIES.

CIRCULAR SENT TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF TORONTO. To the Catholic Clergy of Toronto:

and departments of the Irish souial shall perish therein." We desire to warn young and departments of the Irish source in risons especially of the dauger of this faithful priests of Ireland in be grievolts gin, and do pow reiterate the prohimorals, and to attend meetings or lectures where God and our haly religion are mocked and sneered at. If any Caucolics, which may God forbid, should disobey this sacred precept, they commit a grievous sin, and are not real Catholics. It after this prohibition any Catholics should go to the meetings and lecopenly profess at least to favour infidelity, ject of the prevent aggravation of the agrarian the parent of infidelity, you will, rev. sir, ex-situation before the House of Commons early hort young men to avoid that shameful sin. and Ontario Legislature came next both last year, and that it was my office on successive | When a young man is sunk in that vice, he days on the amendment moved by me on the becomes brutalized, and knowing that if the clergy, who followed. Next in the line heaven, no hell. But his persuasion or his hostile majority, comprising the occupants of | arguments will not set aside the great good, and holy God of heaven and earth. You will exhort your people to pray to our good God

to soften the hearts of poor sinners, and to ask also the intercession of the bleased Mother and the Saints to preserve our people in the faith. We shall take occasion soon to speak of Almighty God, His divine attributes, and to fortify our young men against the fallacies of modern infidelity.

Yours in Christ.

JOHN JOSKPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, Teronto, May 9, 1880.

THE POLYGLOT CELEBRATION.

A very interesting ceremony took place at the Vatican on the 18th of April. The under the presidency of their Prefect, Cardinal Simeoni, had an audience of His Holiness, whom they addressed in no less than fortynine different languages and dialects. It was and Sir Joseph M'Kenna; the establishment indeed a Tower of Babel for knowledge of of a peasant proprietary, conceded in prin- tongues. Around the Holy Father, smiling benignly on this universal family, were Tenant Right bills of Messre. Butt, M'Carthy | gathered children from the ley regions of the Pole, from distant parts of America and Asia, fishery industries of our maritime counties from the burning climes of Africa, and and boroughs, at which so many of our lead- even from the South Sea Islands. Among the ing members have labored ; the definition and compositions or addresses read or recited to the Pope, in the Turklab, Arab, Armenian, Bulgarian, Syriac, Coptic and Roumanian dialects, we will specially allude to the sucto intellectual progress-all these cessful delivery of a Chaldean young poet, landlords to sell. I think that compulsory and numerous other important projects recently come over from Mesopotamia, and who in graceful verse laid the homage of his country at the Pontiff's feet, in expressing its simple creed that "the great Popes were elected of God and prepared for Him, in wismovement of special arms of the service, but by dom, according to the needs of the times;" and also a very able and loyally expressed

> The Congregation was composed of cardinals and prelates, and of several representatives of the the diplomatic corps, among whom were the ambassadors of Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, &c. The Aurora, in reproducing the details of that very interesting ceremony, adds: "If the present circumprompt organization has been so regrettably stances had allowed its being possible, we could have wished that this solemnity had taken place in the Church of St. Peter's, as being a more universal centre for the Catholic public at large. And those who are only nominal Catholics, in witnessing so touching a ceremony, must have felt, in spite of themselves, some secret and powerful compunoundesignedly, to thwart the meeting in the | tion in the presence and under the influence Irish capital of the really representative of such a Penticostal assembly, and the land conference' of the Irish nation-the mighty outpouring of all voices and tongues mighty outpouring of all voices and tongues in the one channel of grand Catholic unity. Three choruses by Mustapha occupied the time in the interval of the rehearsals. The whole of the entertainment lasted nearly three hours. The Holy Father listened attentively and with evident interest until the last half-hour, when his countenance began to show signs of fatigue, and he was evidently weary as he rose at the close to retire.

Huntington. First in the solemn procession were the officiating clergymen, Rev. Mr. griever of the Holy See, which folbids all Reid, Moderator of the Feneral Assembly; Catholics to read books contrary to faith and then followed the medical strendants of the deceased, Drs. Thorburn, 11. H Wright, Clarge and Lealie, after which came 1,40 hearse and pall-bearers. The chief mourners followed the hearse, and amongst them were Mr. Gordon Brown, his son Edward, Rev. W. S. Ball, or Guelph, and his sons Peter and Alfred, Mr. Thoms Henning, Mr. Beltey and tures of the Freethinkers or Atheists, they others. The employees of the Globe, past and present, some three hundred in number, then and commit a grievous sin, the absolution of took their places, followed in a carriage by which we reserve to ourselves. As impurity is the Lieutenant-Governor and Scovetary. The and Ontario Legislature came next, both Houses being largely represented, as were also God exists He will punish him, he tries to were the Mayor and Corporation, Public persuade bimself that there is no God, no School Board, delegation from the country, Board of Trade, Corn Exchange, Stock Exchange, St. Andrew's, Caledonian and other national societies, journalists, printers and citizens generally. Those without car-riages marched four abreast The foneral procession consisted of 2,148 persons and 351 carriages; the procession occupied 48 minutes in passing a given point. It proceeded along Baldwin, McCaul, Caerhowell and Elm streets, to Yonge street, the sidewalks being lined with a dense mass of people, who stood in respectful silence, broken by whispered words of regret. Proceeding across Vonge street through the attending throng, the slow journey of the dead was made along Carlton and Parliament streets to the Necropolis, where a great gathering was awaiting the corlege, and as many of these attending as could find admittance entered the city of the dead, and made their way to the grave prepared for the reception of the remains. The pall-bearers lent their last, aid. Rev. Mr. King, assisted by brother

clergymen, conducted the burial service, and the earth closed upon what was mortal of one of the fathers of his country. A cast in plaster was taken yesterday of

the face of the deceased Senator, and will be reproduced in marble

A meeting of leading citizens is to be held this week, to take into consideration the erection of a statue of the late Senator Brown in Queen's Park. The statue is to be modelled in the same style as that of Lincoln in Union Square, New York.

MR. BRADY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Brady, who is Government Commissioner of Irish Fisheries, sonds a long report to the Dublin papers. I make a short extract of what he saw between Loop Head, Co. Clare, and Killenis, Co. Galway :---

"In one cabin I found five children. The mother was absent for relief nine miles away-had been so also the day before, and came back at night empty-handed. The cabin had no window in it—it was more like dungeon than a human habitation. Two of the children-one a boy about eleven-lay on a wisp of hay at one side of the fire, with a dirty old quilt over him; the other, a younger boy, at his feet in the same bed. They were both sick-said to be tever. On the opposite side sat on a steel a fine little girl of nine, just recovering from fever, minding two other chil-dren lying in a wooden box or cradle, both also sick. When there a moment or two the child's cotton frock caught fire, and in an instant she was in a blaze. Fortunately I was able to extinguish the flames without injury to either herself or me, as I had strong worsted gloves on, and save the scorching of these and the burning of the child's dress no injury resulted. I could not find even a trace of food in the cabin, and yet the child never complained. I went to the nearest constabulary barrack to have some charity for the poor woman, and was there informed that perhaps it would be twelve o'clock at night before she would be back, as she had to go nine miles

retorted Bertle, a I have seen many, but never one much bet-

Isn't she rather wasting her sweetness on all start early and so make sure of good feate."

There was a universal up-rising, a universal alacrity in hastening away to prepare. Squire Owenson's proposal met the views of all capitally.

Bertie, who had looked forward to a long, dragging, dull evening listening to Sydney and her friend playing the plano or gossiping about the school, brightened up wonderfully. Sydney had an intense curiosity to see again the actress whose very name could bring hot man down at the door I wish to speak to.' guilty blushes to Bertie's boyish face, and Cyrilla was desirous of beholding Sydney's rival. So a hasty toilet was made, and the were driving away through a whirling snow-storm to the Wyckcliffe theatre.

Half an hour later, and as the last bars of the 'Agnes Sorel Quadrille,' with which the you escort to night. Who's the dark one?' provincial orchestra was delighting the audionce aroused the interest of the house. A flutter of surprise and admiration ran along the benches-a hundred pair of eyes turned | ter in my life.' to stare with right good will. The theatre was filled, as Vaughan had foretoid-pretty, nod, 'how are you? Deucedly pretty girls piquant Dolly was so great a favorite that those you escort to-night. Who's the dark they were were giving a bumper house. All one?

style Bertie Vaughan came first, with a young

lady on his arm-not Miss Owenson-a tall, dark, stately young lady, wearing an opera wrap, a jet comb, and scarlet geranium blossoms in her hair. Miss Owenson came next, with her mamma, looking fair as allly, her light flowing hair falling loose and unadorned. A few significant looks, a few significant smiles were interchanged. It would be rather good jun too see the actress Vaughan was in love with, and the heiress he was to marry

face to face. The broad, nulversal stare sent the color fluttering tremulously in and out of Sydney's childlike tace. Miss Hendrick bore it all with the profoundly unconscious air of a three-seasons' belle, hardened by long custom to open sadmiration. " A little bell tinkled as they took their places, the curtain went up, and the "School for Scandal" began. Holo

Oyrilla, lying gracefully back in her chair. slowly fluttering her fan, smiled with barely-repressed disdain as she watched the firstscene. Ah! she had seen that most bewitching of comedies played three years ago, in London, in a theatre where all were good, and a few were nearly perfect. To Sydney it was simply entrancing. It was almost her first visit to a play, and she was neither prepared nor inclined to make invidious dis. tinctions. 49.321

So absorbed did she become-that she almost forgot her principal object in coming, stage. A tumult of applause greeted her; and in a inlk-sop! Let me congratulate you, rented tone try. We have heard the com-Dolly, looking charmingly in the piquant Dolly, on your pluck in getting rid of plaints of town shopkeepers and tratesnee until at last Lady Teazle appeared on the costume of old Sir Peter's youthful wife, him. bowed, and dimpled, and smiled her thanks.

straw too much; he arose. (If you'll excuse me, Sydney,' he said pointedly, ignoring Sydney's friend, 'I'll There's a---leave you for a moment.

Without waiting for a reply he turned and walked out, with his usual negligent saunter. Two minutes more, and he made his appearthree ladies piled into the carriage, with Ber-ince in the green room, in time to behold his tie, submerged in drapery, between them, and rival presenting Miss De Courcy with a very

handsome bouquet. (Ah, Vaughan,' Ward said, with a cool nod, (how are you? Deucedly pretty girls those 'No one you know, Mr. Ward, or are likely ence, died away, there entered a group that at | to know,' retorted Burtie, turning his back upon him. 'Dolly, you're in capital form this evening, never saw you look or play ret-

"Ab, Vaughan,' Ward said, with a cool

eyes and a few glasses turned upon these late 'No one you know, Mr. Ward, or are comers, who swept up to the third row of likely to know," retorted Bertle turning his seats, taking the play-house in splendid back upon him. Dolly you're in capital form this evening, never saw you look or play

better in my life.' 'It's a pity you can't make one of the young Indies you have with you think so,' cried Dolly, her eyes aflame. ' Do you suppose I dou't see her laughing at me-at us all-since she came in? Such sneering fine ladies as that ought to stay at home-not to come here to

laugh at their betters.' (Genily, Dolly-gently, put in Ward ma-liciously; 'You'll hurt Yaughan's feelings. One of those two is the girl he is to marry this mouth or next. It wasn't she who was laughing at you, was it? Admiring you as Vaughan does, I should think he would have taught her better.

'It was the girl in the white opera cloak and red dress,' said wrathful Dolly; 'she sat and sneered every time I opened my lips-I could see her. You had better go back to them, Mr. Vaughan,' cried Dolly, with a toss of Ludy Tenzle's tall head-dress. 'You're only wasting your time here.'

voir time nere. (I think I am, by -----) exclaimed Vaughan, with a furious oath. (I have wasted too much) already." You're a fool, Dolly, and you'll live to repeat it l'.

He dashed out, his blue eyes lurid with lealous rage.

Bertle, Dolly called, faintly; but if he heard he never looked back He strode straight out, straight into the theatre, and resumed his seat | tives of the Irish constituencies who are most beside his affianced.

By Jingo I exclaimed Mr. Ward, his shrill whistle of ast bishment cutting the air who'd have thought there was so much fire

(To be Continued.)

wanted is immediate protection by way of Fixity of Tenure, with the fullest facilities for the tenant subsequently becoming proprietor. I think that such a settlement might now be obtained by a united and determined Irish party, but if we are divided on the question, of course the difficulty will be incalculably enhanced.

"I shall only say, in conclusion, that while I cannot attend the Conference, I do not argue that the difficulties in the way of an equitable system of Fixity of Tenure are insuperable. I will in my place in Parliament carnestly support such portions of the programme ultimately adopted as I may deem to be practicable and useful, while adhering to the principles upon which I was elected.

" Yours faithfully, "E. DWIER GRAY.

"April 27th, 1880."

.TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR-The public character of the questions involved will, I am confident. obtain admission to your columns for the following reply to Messrs. Kettle, Davitt, and Brennan, hon. secretaries of the Land Legue.

Yours faithfully, FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL.

" TO MESSRS. KETTLE, DAVITT AND BRENNAN, HON. SECS. IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

"8 Sergeant's Inn, Temple, April 23. "GENTLEMEN,-I'beg to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your invitation, dated the 19th inst., to attend a Conference called by your patriotic body for Thursday next, (in the small Concert Room' of the Rotundo

"While warmly sympathizing with you in the objects which you pursue in seeking to abolish the svils of landlordism, and to promote the growth of a class of secure and independent cultivators throughout Ireland, you will excuse me if I feel bound by the circumstances of your information to make the following remarks ;--*...**:**

"You inform me that this Conference was settled at a meeting of your body on the 16th lustant, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, M.P. ... I very much regret that, so far as: I know, there was no attempt made to consult the Irish representatives upon the question. I need not comment on the character of this omission.

"You propose to call a Conference of land reformers and representative man ihroughout. Ireland to, formulate such a demand for a change in the land system of inis country as the wants of our agricultural classes imperatively require.' Allow me emphatically to: observe that the drive constituencies have just elected their 'representative' land reformers, each of whom has had theadvautage of consulting a fur larger number of farmers and cultivators than and likely to be in the small Concert Room of the Rotundo' on Thursday next. With the greatest coufidence in the earnestness of your patriotism and the rectitude of your intentions, I am of the opinion that it is the elected representacompetent to ' formulate' the demaud for necessary land reforms. We have just mingled with every class of the Irish community. We The bad example that some men of Toronto have visited the poor homes of the rackat the losses which the impoverishment of

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,-To the sorrow and disedification of a Christian people there is in Toronto a society of persons call ing themselves Freethinkers, or persons who claim the right to think as they please on all subjects, whether relating to God, His Divine Son, revelation, human and divine laws, the Ten Commandments, the rights of parents, rulers and the like; but as free ground. thought is the parent and forerunner of free

actions, it follows that these people claim the right also of acting as well as thinking as they please. Many of them profess nct to believe in God, in Heaven, Hell, or a future state. The Nibilists of Russia are of this class, and take their name from the Latin word nihil, which signifies nothing-that is, nothing after this life-reward or punish ment. Such doctrines would, if carried out and acted on, upset all right and all order, and if the followers of such teaching were in the majority they would render a country uninhabitable. Persons who do not believe in God, in His Son, Jesus Christ, or in the Bible cannot take an oath on it, and, cousequently, cannot testify in court, or act as jurymen, magiatrates, members of Parliament, or in any capacity in a Christian country where an oath

is required. A person who disbelieves in the Ten Commandinents, in hell, or in heaven can hardly be trusted in the concerns of life. This society of freethinkers from time to time bring from the United States lecturers to blaspheme God, His holy religion, and to turn into ridicule all the mysteries of our faith. The respectable journals and and people of this city give there adven-

turers no countenance; but, alast thoughtless young men, through a culpable curiosity, go to hear their discourses, and thus expose their faith to be undermined by ridicule and sophistry, which they, not being sufficiently instructed in philosophy and religion, did not see and cannot answer, though the lies and sophistry of those wicked men have been exposed and answered by the most learned men of all the ages. If these foolish meu who fare striving is to re-plunge the world into the depths of barbarian and paganism are the only wise men on earth, then all the Christians and real philosophers of all nations and times have lived and led virtuous lives in vain. You will, rev. Sir, their lectures, and their writings. As persons cannot read obscene and filthy literature without a stain on the purity of their consciences, so they cannot read, converse, or, listen to the discourse of these atheists without sin. It is a frue saying, "Oast mid and some of It will stick." Too many young persons imimitate that fly that buzzed about a candle till it was at last caught in the fame. It is said that reasonable people should dally amongst poisonous weeds of infidelity. They read a bad book, their consciences reproach them, they throw it aside; the temptation comes again, they take it up, read or converse, till the flames of infidelity destroy their souls.

have thought lessly given by attending infidel lectures has done a great amount of harm by encouraging others to go also. The words of the Holy Scriptures are the cultivators spreads through all orders | true and plain : " Those who love the danger | Prof. Wilson, Prof. Greig and Hon. L. S. | sometimes."

CARDINAL HOWARD'S LINGUAL ATTAINMENTS. It was remarked that Cardinal Howard, that modern Mezzophanti, whose well-known

polyglot talent is so extensive as to have enabled him to follow and understand a considerable number of the almost unknown languages spoken in that assembly, evinced in the meeting an interest which never fingged, and which is easily understood, His Eminence being quite at home on that

THE LATE GEORGE BROWN.

THE NOURNFUL OBSEQUIES-A LAST TRIBUTE. TOBONTO, May 12 .- From an early hour this morning the city was crowded with strangers who had come from all parts of the Province to pay a last tribute to departed greatness.

THE COFFIN

in which the remains of the deceased were laid was made of solid black walnut heavily moulded at the top and base, ornamented with massive silver handles the full length of the frame, and also shorter ones at the ends, with silver plated lifters. A handsome silver wreath of laurel enciroled the words "At Rest," and the plate bore the following inscription beautifully engraved :--

GEORGE BROWN, Died 9th May, 1880, Aged 61 years.

The inside of the casket was elegantly upholstered throughout with the richest satin, heavily quilted, the words "At Rest' being worked in floss at the head, together with other suitable designs. On the casket were spread wreaths of flowers.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES AND PROCESSION.

At halt-past 2 o'clock this afternoon the members of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies met at the Erskine Church, Simcoe street, and, after arranging the order of pro-cession, proceeded to the deceased gentleman's late residence, where had already collected thousands of oitizens and carriages. At about the same time the ex-employees and employees of the Globe office arrived at Beverly street and, under the direction of Mr. Robt. Gay and the foremen of the various departments, took up a position south of the residence, where they could fall into their proper places. Carriages containing the Corporation, Senators, members of Parliament and citizens generwarn your people, especially the young men, to avoid all contact with these Freetbinkers, to avoid all contact with these Freetbinkers, to avoid all contact with these Freetbinkers, residence, were densely crowded. A tev minutes after three o'clock the Rev. Mr. King, who had been Mr. Brown's pastor, entered the room, and shortly afterwards the religious services were held. After a passage of Scripture had been read, prayers were offered up, and the funeral service was immediately concluded, those present being visibly affected. Immediately after the service was concluded, the casket was carried to the hearse, which had been drawn up to the roadway in front of the gate, and the procension was formed, the following gentlemen acting as

PALL BEARERS :

Sir A. A. Dorion, Hon. Alex Mackenzie, Sir Wm., Howland, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir R. J. Cart vright, Sir Alex. Campbell, Senator Allan, Senator Christie, Senator McMaster,

away, and had done the same vesterany .- Her husband was away in Scotland looking for work. This is only a sample of many cases which come under my notice."

These testimonials from official sources will convince your readers that, though much has been done, much remains for them to de-

GLADSTONE APOLOGIZES.

AUSTRIA'S WOUNDED DIGNITY RESPECTED

London, May 11.-Lord Granville has sent a despatch to Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Vienna, enclosing, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, a copy of a letter written by the latter in consequence of oral and written communications with Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador at London. The following is the text of Mr. Gladstone's let-

When I accepted the task of forming an Administration, I resolved, as a Minister, act to repeat or even defend the political language regarding more than one foreign power used when in a position of greater freedom. I regret that I should even have to impute to the Emperor of Austria language which he did not use. I have no hostile disposition towards any country. I have always heartily wished well to Austria. In the performance of the arduous task of consolidating the Empire I feel a cordial respect for the efforts of the Emperor. Respecting my animadyersions on the foreign policy of Austria, when it was active beyond the borders, I will 'not.' conceal from you that grave apprehensions were excited in my mind lest Austria should play a part in the Balkan peninsul, hostile to the feelings of the emancipated populations and to the reasonable hopis of the sub-

jects of the Sultan. These apprelionsions were founded upon secondary evidence, but it was not the evidence of hostile wilnesses, and was the best at my command. Tou now assure me that Austria does not desire to extend or add to the rights she acquired under the Freaty of Berlin. Had I possessed such assurance before, I never would have uttered any one word which you describe as plinful and wounding, but I will immediately express my serious concern that I should have been led to refer to transactions of an earlier period or to use terms of censure which I can now wholly banish from my mind. I think this explanation should be made not less public than the speech which supplied the escasion. therefor.

GLADOTORS:

The Physical welfare of children is antenaly endangered by the administration of indigestible and drastic medicines intended to relieve custiveness, sour stomach and flatulenc . Give them instead that bland gentle, yet efficiens remedy, MILK OF MAGNESIA. Having in agreeable taste and a milk-like smoothness it requires no porsussion to induce them to take it. Sold by all Chemists.

SCENE - Breakfast table. Mother meads from morning paper-" What is vinegar with-out a mother ?" Little M. enquires : " What does that mean ?" Mother-" It means there is what is called mother in vinegar". Child remarked : "There's vinegar in mothers,

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE

in the brutal combat. As a matter of course

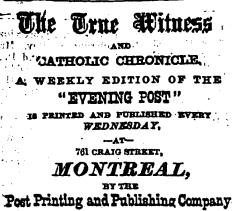
in the thing worth reading.

period, this innocent article may not

cause some admirer of the defunct Sayers to

grind his teeth with vexation. To him we

say, be calm, Sayers was really the better man



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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

OALENDAE. MAY. THURBDAY, 20-of the Octave. FRIDAY, 21-Ember Day. Fast. SATURDAY, 22-Ember Day. Fast. SUBDAY, 32-First Sunday after Pentecost. or Trinity Sunday. Epist. Rom x1. 33-36; Goep. Matt. xxviil. 18-20; Last Gosp. Luke vi. 36-43. (cons. Bp. Kain, Wheeling, 1875. MONDAY, 24-B. V. M. Help of Christians. TURBDAY, 25-St. Gregory VII. Pope and Con-fessor. St. Urban, Pope and Martyr. First Ordination in the United States, 1783. Abp. Odin, New Orleans, died, 1870. WENNESIAY, 26-St. Philip Neri. Confessor. St. Eleutherius, Pope and Martyr. MAY.

NOTICE.

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It is to be presumed that with the squelching of D'Israeli, the ousting of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the annihilation of the great Jim Lowther, the proceedings against Davitt, Brennan, Daly and Killeen will be discontinued. Those gentlemen are not now in a position to persecute or prosecute anybody, and the Liberal Government will scarcely continue the crusade against Ireland, begun by their Tory predecessors. Davitt from which is issuing the communard and the and Brennan are coming to America to raise infidel. The whole world looks on in asfunds for the work of agitation, and of their tonishment at the gross injustice of a French success there can be little doubt. Parnell is also expected, and those three, together with Dillon, who is on the ground, will be capable the men who murdered Archbishop Darboy, of rendering yeomen service to the cause of Irish freedom.

In glancing over the proceedings of the different legislatures of the world the intelligent reader cannot help being struck from time to time with the appearance of Irish names among the members, whether Dillons, O'Donnells, O'Malleys, McMahon,

tion, or that the people are rendered so desperate from starvation that a rising is feared, headed by Parnell and Davitt and the Land League agitators generally. An insurrection is always feared in Ireland, though considering that the disaffected are not allowed even the possession of a percussion cap the wonder is why such a fear should exist, especially when well-armed England is close at hand with her hundreds of thousands of armed men and her fleets of iron-clads, which are the terror of the world. It is true the men of Wexford, with nothing but pikes and pitchforks, had nearly succeeded in clearing out the Anglo-German army in '98, but that time is past, and since then breech-loading rifles and monster cannons have been brought into use, while, as for Ireland, she is not in possession of even a pike, and as for a "gun," the sight of one in the hands of an Irishman in Ireland is almost a phenomenon. In order to carry the Coercion Act to its legimate conclusion, the Lord-Lieutenant-if he is not already-should be empowered to seize spades, reaping books, scythes, pitchforks and other dangerous agricultural implements which besides will scarcely be required for some time to come. When poor Beaconsfield went out it was hoped the Coercion Act would go out with him, but it was a mistaken notion. The Coercion Act can proudly lift

its head, and paraphrasing "The Brook " of and Governments may go, but I go on forever, forever, forever."

The Jesuits and the Commune.

One of the wonders of the age we live in is the persecution carried on by the French Government against the Catholic Church in France, and can only be accounted for on the sins by a set of godless men, which and infidels, whose sole aim seems to be the destruction of the Church which taught their great Catholic heart of France is not grieved at the antics of the Ferrys, the Simons and Freycinets, who are at present, through some unworthy freak of fortune, ruling her dostinies, or that the French people will slumber much longer over the volcano Government expelling the Jesuits and receiving back from exile the men of the Commune, and took the opportunity to stab France in the back while she was reeling

and fainting in front of the victorious legions of the German Bismarck. But it seems the Jesuits it is of whom the infidel Government of France are so much afraid. The Jesuits are conspiring against the State, the Jesuits are seeking to under-Cabinet Ministers or rank and file. mine the Constitution, the terrible Jesuits We read of the Nugents, Taafes, are ubiquitous and almost omniscient, and consequently they will have to go, for their a choice between our Saviour and Barrabas, they exclaimed unanimously, upon to form an Austrian Ministry. We need France also chooses the Commune and devote. scarcely say that there is one country of in so far as in it lies, the Jesuits to destruction. There are Jesuits in Canada who are good British subjects, in the States who are loyal Republicans, in England who are sound patriots, the world over who are excellent and respected citizens, but it seems the Jesuits in France are conspiring against the Government. Everyone is at liberty to conspire in France except the Catholic clergy. No one need be surprised, however, at the intense hatred the Communards entertain towards the Jesuits, who are the foremost champions of the Church and of true civilization, do as they please in the country. Six to destroy. They will not succeed, however: they may achieve ephemeral successes, but the day of religion and order will dawn again | side of the line, and we should be troubled with | in France, when the people arouse themselves from the lethargy into which the enchanters have thrown them into and some fresh iniquity Commune.

friends left her will not deny. The Turk was of to lunch, and settle their books, never originally a military adventurer from Asis; heeding what beiel the poor maimed victims he came with his bag and baggage and encamped on the soil of the Greeks, which he took by force of arms, the Groeks themselves being effete, degenerate and corrupted by contact with that same effete castern civilization which was corroding their Empire for centurics, just as the Turks have now succumbed and become corrupt from the same causes, which will in a short time hence make them disappear from Europe, bag and baggage, as they entered it, with this difference, that they were in possession of a certain kind of morality and military prowess, whereas now they are the "unspeakable" Turks. Since 1854, when French and English blood flowed in streams round Sebastopol, and French and English national debts were piled up to save the "gentlemanly" Turks, they have lost Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Armenia, Roumania, Cyprus, and all but the most nominal hold on Egypt and Asia Minor, without naming territories which, according to the treaty of Berlin, have been, or are being, ceded to Montenegro, Servia and Greece. He is now so utterly bankrupt and demoralized that even the brave and savage Albanians, chiefly Mohammedans, are in arms for their independence, foreseeing that Constantinople in no longer able to protoct them. from their Christian neighbors. The jealousies Tennyson, sing "Governments may come of the European powers saved Turkey from dismemberment so long as she showed a spark of vitality or an inclination to reform, but destiny is against her; her mission, if she ever had one, is accomplished, and she is falling to pieces. The question now is, what shall be done with the pieces-that is to say. those of them which have not as yet found owners, for it is needless to state quite a supposition that God, for inscrutable reasons number of them have been already gobof his own, permits that grand na- bled up by Bussia and her Sclavonic tion to be occasionally chastised for its proteges, and by England. Above all, who shall have that coveted prize, that the population of France have raised seat of empire, Constantinople. This will to supreme power in the State, knowing depend upon the alliances likely to be formed, them to be what they are-a lot of atheists and the combinations of the powers to be effected. It is unquestionable that Russsia has been throwing covetous glances on it since ancestors how to be great without being un. | the days of the Empress Catherine, and still, christian. It cannot be possible that the longs for it, but it is just as unquestionable that England will not allow her to take it if she can prevent it. Germany and Austria would profer seeing the English flag flying at Stamboul, to the Russian, but France and Italy think the British flag is already to predominant

on the shores of the Mediterranean and do not want it made an English lake altogether, which it undoubtedly would be if England possessed Constantinople. France is jealous of British supremacy in Asia Minor. She is she would have gone to war over it were it not for the armed Germany in front of her. Perhaps the Balkan confederation is about the

a collision, but whatever is to be done with has entirely departed from the sick man. Prize Fighting The Ontario authorities who prevented a

but Heenan was the stronger, and certainly broke his arm, and to all intents and purposes rendered him hors de combat. It should, on the centrary, be a matter for rejoicing, for were it not for the tremendous blow then given prize-fighting would still be fashionable in England, and consequently the world would lose the sublime spectacle of the united throat of the Canadian press (including the Post) crying out against the abomination, and declaring against the villainous Donovans, Gosses and Ryans. Let us, therefore, be thankfal we are virtuous, and say no more about it. The Finances of India. Since the days of Warren Hastings the great dependency of India has been a milch | already takes half the revenue to pay its incow to England, but it would seem that the time has now arrived when the cow has run having drained the milch cow so thoroughly dry, and no more milk can be extracted from dry as not to have left a drop, will turn it to an etymological apothensis. Thus, Nuangry at the British occupation of Cyprus and its unfortunate udders. To use plain langu- her loose to graze around as best she may in age, India is bankrupt. The man in the a word, India being no longer profitable British House of Commons who has devoted more attention than any other younger sons of the British aristocracry, it is best plan that could be adopted for preventing to Indian finance is Mr. Fawcett, and not unlikely that the next radical Parliament no sooner has he been in a position to may send it adrift. Turkey must be done soon and before the life | handle the documents of the India office than he becomes master of the appalling intelligence that there is an actual deficit in the estimates of the Indian Government for military purposes of four million pounds sternumber of American ruffians, rowdies and ling, or \$20,000,000. He has long been prophesying that such a deficit would arriv presence is a never-ceasing protest against and giving an exhibition of the noble art of sooner or later, but, like the prophecies of the actions of the Ferrys and the self defence are entitled to the thanks of the Cassandra, his words were laughed at until Simons. When the Jews were given entire community. It is about time to give the plain unvarnished facts which proved gentry like Rooke and Donovan and Ryan and them true are set forth by the prophet him-Goss to understand that they cannot do self, until the veil is torn aside and the real heard of a Viscount Tasfe having been called "Give us Barrabas." The infidel regime of in Canada what they are not permitted to do in nature of the financial calamity stands re- also of London, will lecture at 7 in the evenvealed to the public gaze. This deown this side of the line without importing ficit of twenty million dollars would not matter vitally to a country of England's great resources, but to India it means bankruptcy pure and of Kent and adjacent counties is expected at simple. The name of India to the uninitiated carries with it a sound of fabulous wealth, of inexhaustible riches. The mines of Golconda | the Samia and Wallaceburg line, is engaged are associated with it, and we hear of the spices of Ind, of the Koh-in-oor, and porphyry pillars and gate of Jasper and Agate and the jewelled temple of Umritsur, as if all these things really constituted a wealthy nation. The travellers in India, and which M. Ferry and his confreres are seeking months in an Ontario gaol would give Messrs the writers of scenes and sketches Rooke and Donovan ample leisure to reflect in India forget to tell us of millions upon millions of its population whose clothing is composed of a cotton rag tied round the loins, and whose food consists The cry of indignation that has issued from of a handful of curry and rice. There is more wealth to-day in the city of London will cause them to throw off the yoke of the it was known the bruisers intended making than in all Hindostan with its two hundred Canada their battle ground should cause us million people, trom Ceylon to Peshawur, from tion of this magnificent church. The winthe mouth of the Indus to the mouth of the | dows are stained glass, and they are in keep-Ganges, and one of the reasons is that the | ing with the elegance of the church. They riches of India have taken to themselves wings and settled down on the banks of the Thames. The vast fortunes of a large num- | Tancred Lacrolx, James Corley, M. Coveney, ber of English noble and mercantile houses had their origin in India. Delhi, Cawnpore, Benares, Hyderabad, Lahore and other great estimation, second only to the Duke cities, once the seats of royal dynasties, have been made to pay tribute to England in such | The largest cash subscription to the church a cruel measure as to call from Burke and were household words; their deeds thrilled Sheridan those celebrated speeches which now form part of the literature of the English language. India is at present one of the poores countries in the world, perhaps the very poorest, except Ireland, another British de-pendency which has enriched the English in general, and you, Sir, in particular, that poorest, except Iteland, another British dearistocracy at the expense of the people of there is a vast amount of ignorance in the Ireland. The net revenue of India the last financial year was \$187,500,000, after deducting expenses of collection, but nearly half this sum is expended in England in paying the interthe family, including the ladies, lis-tened in wrapt and breathless at-tention. Dukes, including royal ones, Judges, members of Parliament, and even, it is said, interest on the English national debt, though est of the Indian debt, in the purchase of members of Parliament, and even, it is said, | interest on the English national debt, though enormous, is paid to Englishmen, and is assembled to see two human beings pound one | spent in England, but the interest on the debt | Hafiz, weeded a large amount of Popery out another to jelly, and sometimes to death, and ot the poorer country, a debt, created by the of Dante, supplied Sophooles' dramas,

of \$35,000,000 erthere is the pended in the maintenance of the military establishment, so that, in fact, the margin of \$15,000,000 is all that is Canadians followed the example, and were teft for carrying on the eivil administration equally interested. Most of us are old of 200,000,000 people. Compare this with enough to remember the inverish interest the expanditure of Canada, with its four milmanifested twenty years ago when Sayers lions of a population, and it will be found and Hosnan fought, and the impathat Canada spends more than India after tience with which the English mails paying the interest on her debis, and that giving an account of the great "mill" were the Asiatic dependency is eaten up by two awaited. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to gigantic items, namely, interest on the debt say that not one-half the interest was shown in the recent general elections, or anxiety as and military establishment. It is the deficit in the Indian estimates arising to the final result. The affair was spoken of for months before and after, and the personal from the Afghan war which reveals the impoverished condition of India in all its encounters which took place over the merits nakedness, and the worst of it is that so of the respective heroes were both serious strained is the present taxation that it is utand numerous. As the military power of terly impossible of increase. We can well Bome reached its zenith at the time of the great generals Cæsar and Pompey, so did the believe that the genius of finance has sat up many and many a night studying how a few glory of prize fighting in England when more lacs of rupees may be extracted from Sayers and Heenan displayed their skill on the soil and its products before such an ad-Farnborough. After this it declined. mission was made by Sir William Stracey as But why? Was it because one of that there was a deficit for one year alone of those periodical fits of morality which £4,000,000. The revenue of India is derived Macaulay so graphically describes in bis review of Byron, seized upon the mind of the from land, opium, salt, excise stamps and customs. The land tax has long ago been evidently of Oriental origin, as a cursory public? We are afraid not. We are afraid permanently settled, and will admit of no inthat the cause of the decline in the popularity attending prize-fighting was simply crease for thirty years. Salt is taxed at two thousand per cent, on its value, and it is likely me. Indeed, their very name decides the that Sayers, the Englisman, did not beat there will be a falling off in oplum if it be question, INNUTY! "In" means " in" Heenan, the Irish-American; this, and true that the Chinese Government have connothing more. If Sayers had vanquished sented to its cultivation in their empire. As Heenan it is possible Bell's Life would have regards stamps, excise and customs, the cry is in manilas anni, " into the jaws of an ass." a larger circulation in Canada to-day than it for their decrease, and increase is out of the You observe the Latin " in" plainly, although has, because then there would be something We a pestion. are not sure if, even at this remote

When the question was raised in Parliament as to whether India or England should defray [" au," which, of itself, has a Semitic appearthe expenses of the Afghan war, Sir Stafford Northcote magnanimously declared the money would come from the Indian exchequer, Sir, I could farnish forth yards of erudition though Mr. Fawcett, shortly before the late dissolution, said it could not afford it, and derived radically from the Orient. In the that it was not right to make the unfortunate natives of India pay for the glory of Lord Beaconsfield. The English democracy learn now, for the first time, that Fawcett was the East. The vast majority of commentators right, and that Beaconsfield's lieutenant was indulging in one of his master's tricks of fanfaronnade. The proposition to raise money by indirect taxation in India will not hold your babbling!" But, dear met I fear my water, for the great mass of the natives are so poor that they absolutely use no taxable article except salt, which, as we have remarked. is already taxed two thousand per cent! There must be a limit also to the public debt. It is in fact doubtful if any one will lend money to a country whose debt | eval with, nay, running far beyond, the writ-

terest. The probability is, that England either as a source of revenue or a field for the

CORRESPONDENCE

GRAND CHURCH OPENING AT WAL. LACEBURG.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

word; cast the brilliant light of my genius over the dark places of universal literature. I, am sure, therefore, that you will allow the justice of my criticism on your recent editorial on "Tallow." Tallow, Mr. Editor, is. not derived from cele ; it is a cotacean rendering : it comes from whales. I have looked over Aristotle's Metaphysics, but have failed to discover any mention of the foregoing fact, which proves to everybody's satisfaction, trust, that the Stagyrite was not equal to grasp every truth. Modern research can boast of more experience in men and things than could the old Grecian.

As I consider this question of Tallow of great importance to progress and civilization, and as I also opine that a demonstration of the unity of the race must be a triumph for all right thinkers, as against Darwinism, j beg leave to enlighten the ignorant crowd not from a religious, social, philosophical political, scientific or artistic point of view (though I could easily do so) but philologic. ally speaking. Sir, I beg your attention, for conceive me, this is no newspaper business this is for special weeklies, whose writers are English gentlemen and scholars-A. M.'s. L.L.D.'s, Ph. D.'s, et ceters, chief of whom am I.

Close by the Arctic wilds there is a race Innuit by name. The world called then Esquimeux until some Jesu-I mean some travellers-learned the proper Lame of those hyperborean people. Their language is glance at some of the grammars and diction. aries (stolen, I doubt not, from the simple people's libraries by the Jesuits) has convinced evi. dently, not only from its striking resemblance to the English word " in," but because we find the same form in Latin, as, for instance, it must be translated into English with the idea of motion attached.

The Oriental vestige appears in the syllable ance, as the western languages came radically from the East-but stop. Perhaps you, sir, or some other fellow, may doubt this assertion. to prove that the western languages are first place, man was created in the East. which with the stronger proof of my endorse. ment, orght to be conclusive. In the second place, the Tower of Babel was commenced in (as I have shown with similar clearness and erudition in my hebdomadal yolept, Sumper-taters) are agreed, sir, that Babel means confusion. Hence our English word :-" None of ingenious reasoning shall be lost on ninety. nine in every hundred of your unenlightened readers !

The Western languages, then, came from the East, and the first tongue we meet with in the West is the Greek. "Nu" is a letter of the Greek alphabet. Therefore, it is unnecessary to argue forther. "Nu" is found coten literature of Greece. It was a portion of Cadmus' baggage from Phonicia. The Latin genius so highly prized this syllable " Nu that they affixed it to "men," and thus raised men meant divinity; as Nu-men imperatoruri, the divinity of the Emperors 1 1 trust, sir, you are able to follow me, for, I much fear, provincial ability remits but a hollow sound in the presence of solid learning.

" It" is of Persian origin, though pronounced as "aith," as you may perceive by perusing a volume or two of Zoroaster or Shiraz in the original. The word always means " motion." Even in Latin "it" signifies motion.

Without entering more profoundly into the philological analysis of the word, let me conclude that "Innuit" means :-- " It " he goes "in" into, "nu" new places, or regions, which very beautifully describes the early migrations of the tribes of Babe. I love those DEAR Sir,-The consecration of the new migratory peoples, because I, as an individual. am migratory; an exile from my enlightened Yorkshire. But, how could the world,especially America,-learn polish and profundity except such as I expatriated ourselves pro bono publico; and tickled Bootian ears in foreign parts?" If, then, the word "Innuit" itself be of oriental origin, a fortiori, the race itself socalled is derived from lands of the rising sun. Such being the case, I fearlessly avow that out of their mouths I shall prove that your article on "Tallow" was a blunder,-that cels have nothing to do with Tallow, though whales have,-in short, that there is an enormous amount of pretence and sham science in the world at the present day, in spite of the Most Gracious Majesty our Noble Empress of Hindus and Queen of Great Britain. Now, in the Innuit language "tawll" means "whale.": Oil is "Ho." whence, doubtless, the Western "Oleum " without the aspirate. Thro, "Tawil " "Ho,"-Tallow,-whale fat 1 The radical unity of language is as certain as the unity of the human race; the modifications of speech are many, because reason borrows words from nature, and nature has her thousand forms. But monkeys everywhere and in all times have had the same forms of expression, sign and gestures. They have never changed because they are irrational. They cannot grasp the relations of great nature's modes. Can you follow me, my dear Sir? Believe me, 1 am anxious for the intellectual progress of society. Therefore, Tallow is derived from whales. In arriving at this conclusion, sir, I do not for a moment imagine that you will accept it at once. Life is short, art is long, but prejudice is longer; and to start an unknown truth too suddenly upon mankind is next door to telling the race a monstrous lie! In saying this I allude to the reception which the world has given to the facts, the pregnant ideas, the unavailable proportions I have furnished it withal, de omnt re scibili, concerning everything knowable. You, sir, will never understand the feelings of a seer when he is called a fool by a poor ignorant creature of grovelling tendencies, who has never experienced the classic atmosphere of venerable universities. Hence, as I shall prove you in my next, Tallow is derived from whales. Enough for the present.

O'Rielly, Blakes and hundreds of others figuring prominently in the councils of Europe. We see to-day, for instance, the name of General Prendergast speaking in the Spanish Cortes, and it was only a few weeks since we which we do not hear of Irish Catholic statesmen in her Cabinets, generals in her armies, or admirals in her navies, and that one is England.

THE news from Ireland is interesting. At a meeting of the Home Rule Parliamentary party Mr. Parnell was elected leader by a large majority. This is, at all events, satisfactory. Mr. Shaw is Mr. Butt without his eloquence, and Mr. Butt never did anything in the British House of Commons but make speeches which maintained the credit of lreland for oratory. He had too great a respect for the British Constitution to wish to change it very materially, and without a change, in so far as Ireland is concerned, little could be done. Mr.Shaw is still less fitted for the leadership of a party desirous of something like a revolution, while Mr. Parnell is evidently the right man in the right place; he has more respect for the rights of Ireland and of humanity than that piece of patchwork made up of tradition and statute laws-good, bad and indifferent-called the British Constitution. He knows that the bad part of those laws have been dealt extensively out to Ireland, and he is resolved, in so far as in him lies, that it shall be so no more. When Mr. Parnell speaks in the House of Commons in the future his voice will be recognized as the voice of Ireland. That, at least, is a consolation whether it be hearkened to or not.

Mr. FOSTER, the new Irish Secretary, is a Quaker, and so is Mr. Bright, the Chancellor honorable gentlemen, besides belonging to a religious sect which has ever been favourable would like to see justice done to Ireland as they would like to see it done to the Zulus Foster recommends a renewal of the coercion act for Ireland. From his position as Chief

The Sick Man,

The change of Government in England has by no means lessened the confusion in European affairs, though it may be that it has lessened the chance of immediate war. Lord Beaconsfield, always in quest of glory and ad- years ago prize-fighting was popular in Engventure, was just drifting the country of land and prize fighters were heroes in public which he was the dictator into an Austro-German alliance as a check to Russian aggression, and, perhaps, to French influence in the east. If he were allowed to play the role of grand disturber for another year Heaven only knows what might happen. But, even as matters stand, the dangers of conflict have of the Duchy of Lancaster, and both right not passed away; they have only receded a step or two for the present. Turkey is, of course, the grand disturbing cause, and what to pence and freedom, are recognized as is to be done with her is the problem that beings friends of Ireland, that is to say, they | stands prominently out for solution. The sick man is dying of inanition, crumbling to pieces, torn to fragments, with not the slightand the Afghans and other people, who have est hope from any quarter of assistance. It whe misfortune of standing in the way of the now turns out that the friendship of England the family, including the ladies, lissyread of the British Empire. Nevertheless Mr. | has been as injurious to Turkey as the hostility of Russia; but neither friendship tention. Dukes, including royal ones, Judges, officials, and in other numerous ways. The nor enmity would have brought her to her Secretary, he may be acquainted with facts present state of helplessness and hopelessness clergymen (though we hesitate to believe it), rendering a continuation of the Coercion Act | if her system was not rotten to the core. necessary, of which the outside world knows | When barbarism comes in contact with little or nothing. It may be, for instance, civilization in our days the barbarian must bet on the issue, and cheered to the echo richer country, is paid and spent in England, that the Femians or Clan-na-Gael are throwing go, especially if the barbarian cannot reform, when a more than ordinarily murderous blow which makes a mighty difference. But out arms into Ireland preparatory to an insurrec- and that Turkey is beyond reform the few was delivered, and when it was all over went of this half left after the payment of interest, ened various sentences of Cicero, and, in a TIONS of the chest, "Brown's Bronchial

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loafers from assembling on the soil of Canada the States. We have rowdies enough of our them, and we have immorality enough without a foreign exhibition of it to create emulation in the breasts of our young Canadians who desire to shine as future Sayers and Heenans. They say prevention is better than cure, and, doubtless, it is, but, nevertheless, few would be sorry had the choice spirits of the Bowery been permitted to land and commence their pastime in order to have the marrested and taught a lesson which would serve as a warning to those who imagine that they can on the follies of prize fighting, at least on this the abomination of their presence no more. the united throats of the Canadian press when

to congratulate ourselves on the vastly improved moral tone of the general public since 1860, did we not bear in mind that it is not so genuine as it pretends, and that it is secondhand morality, imported from England along with our cottons and latest fashions. Thirty of Wellington and Sir Charles Napier. The names of Ben Caunt and Tom Sayers the hearts of England through and through; the nation felt proud of them, and young Cantabs and scions of noble houses practised the noble art as amateurs, and thought no glory could equal that of a successful prizefighter. Bell's Life was received everywhere with gusto, and while the paterfamilias read from that journal how the "Tipton Slasher came up smiling to the scratch," or how the "Staleybridge Chicken got one in on the bread-basket of Asron Jones,"

R. C. Church at Wallaceburg, Kent County, will take place on Trinity Sunday, May 23rd instant. His Lordship Blahop Walsh, of London, will deliver a sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning and a lecture will be given at 7 in the evening. Rev. Wm. Mahoney, ing. Father Mahoney, the reverend gentleman who gave so great an intellectual treat to the people of Strathroy in All Saints R. C. Church on last Sunday evening. A large attendance of clergy and prominent residents the Wallaceburg Church dedication, and the various hotels have made ample preparations for the occasion. The stamer Hiawatha, of to convey visitors free to assist at the dedication. The vessel will leave Sarnia at 7 a.m. and call at Corunna. Meoretown, Courtright, Sombra and Port Lambton. She will make her return trip in the afternoon to fulfill her Queen's Birthday engagements.

On Sunday week those who go to Wallaceburg will certainly enjoy the delicious fragrance from the blossoms of the many large orchards which border on the beautiful Sydenham river, and be delighted with the village scenery, but above all that of the elegant new church

This building will be dedicated to God in honor of His Blessed Mother as "Our Lady, Help of Christians." It is 152x48 feet in dimensions, with a spire 175 feet high ; 390,-000 bricks have been used in the construcwere generously donated by the following persons --Peter Forhan, Messers. Price & Hurley, H. O. McDonald, Miles McCarron, Denis Hurley, James Gormley, Andrew Mahoney, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. Ray, M. Mooney, J. Abare, Thomas Hogan, J. R. McDonald, Thomas Forhan, Wm. McCrae, S. E. Lalonde, J. B. McDonald, H. Lalonde and M. Collins. М. was given by Peter Forhan. Wallaceburg, May 12, 1880.

DUCTOR ORACULAR: EGO SPEAKS.

To the Editor of the POST and TRUE WITNESS. In limine, or, to use low peoples' expression, world. I also consider that I am admirably fitted to set things aright, both on account of my superior intellectual gifts and because I was educated in England. 1 am none of your provincials; I am deeply read in everything; every language, science and art is mine in potentia; political economy is Homer's node, corrected several hiatus in Newton's Principia, edited the poems of wherever needed, with the pure Attic, perfected the Enid of Virgil, lent a touch of the true Augustan idiom to Horace, strength-

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HABVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND, PURGATIVE PILLS. , One of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all, cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasme, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Phil or Calomel. The only safe remedy is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. THE MOST ENDURING MEMORY OF

Ohildhood clings to the nauseous worm medicines then abounding Even now the writer seems to taste the disgusting compounds. But BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are so powerful and so popular, are pleasant to the taste, and do their work speedily and theroughly. FOR THROAT DISEASES AND AFFEC-

general second second second second

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Treches," are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exercises of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial remits.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from colds or otherwise, is not so nice. It from course or observing, is not so most. It often prevents a long breath and causes in-tense pain, but all may be made right in a few minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It don't mind a stitch.

TO MOTHERS. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remody. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigurates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND. Brought forward..... \$1,189 00 Hull Relief Fund. \$10 00

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"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Brought forward \$2,138 10 McNaughton Bros., Huntington... Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que... John Doody, St. Mathias, Que Jas. Mullins, " Wm. Lacy, Chas. O'Connor, """…... J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que..... Mrs. Garragher, " ".... "…… Γ. Burke. Friend of Ireland Contributed by the residents of St. Patricks, Tingwick, Que..... Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mc-Cabe.... Contributed by the residents of Rockburn, Que., per Henry Daffin, From the residents of Chambly, Que..... Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont.... Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers..... W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie..... W. Leblanc, Three Rivers..... Thos. Daley, Lorette..... L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie Jean Cloutier, Three Bivers..... E. Many, """…… U. Walsh, Quebec..... " " R. J. Flanagan, Quebec.... Thos. Powers, Piles Railway..... J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers..... And. Hickey, """…… M. J. Hogan, Quebec..... E. Reynolds " David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont... M. O'Mara, " ... James Murphy. J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street... O. McCarragher, Mongenais, Que.. From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntingdon, Q, per William

Hassam, jr.... From Rev. C. J. Duffus, Kemptville D. J. Curry..... J. Lynott..... From Pembroke, per M. Dowsley. Jas. Dunlavey, West Shefford, Q.. Parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage, Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier.... From Carrillon (2nd list)..... From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. Maguire.... Cash from a Lady..... Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden M. Sweeney, Sr. Kemptville, Ont. Parish of Farnham, Q, per Mr. J. Kavanagh

10c. Wilfred Lussier 10c, Paul Pinsonnesn 10c, Ferdinand Lafebyre 10c, Fan Financia 10c, Ferdinand Lafebyre 10c, Mra Jule Dalgueau 10, Ulbert Poissant 10c, Francois Blain 10c, Edward Tremblay 10c, David La Magdelene 10c, Noel Gibsau, 5c, Jules Doigueau, 5c, Alphonse L'Estage 5c, Pierre Giroux 5c, Isaac Fredetie 5c, Julien Pstenaude 5c, Octave Giroux 5c, Joseph Giroux 5c, Jules Provost 5, Joseph Daigneau 5c Moise Trottier 5c. Elsear Viau 10c. Total, \$81.10.

REUBEN. A SKETCEL

'Reuben,' ' Reuben,' Reuben,' The house just rang with 'Reuben,' It was Reuben here, and Reuben there, And Reuben sivay-everywhere; The air was rife with-Reuben.

Had any buriness to be done. From early morn tillest of san, Crammed with instructions many. Twas Heuben drove the rig to town, Twas Heuben brought the letters home

He boased the boys and kissed the girls, He tensed them, pleased them, pulled their curls, And ast them nearly eraxy; Then smoothed their frowns or won a smile, Bo slyly could the rogue beguile. Now whistling, singing, roaring, racing, After youngstars wildly chasing As if he were hazy, Now setting still in quiet thought,

Musing deep, but saying naught. 00 But now he's gone and we are lone; Blow, tick, tick, the clock goes on, And all is dull and dazy; Who could believe there lursed such art, Such witchcraft, in one boyish heart? 00 00

00 00 Oh Reuben! Reuben! Reuben! Is there no other Reuben? There are boys here and boys there, And boys always everywhere, But there is but one Beuben. 00

POSTERS.

J. L.

-The task of transforming Rome into a modern city has proved a very costly affair, \$10 00 and the undertaking is now at a halt from 1 00 lack of further funds. 10 00

-The Bev. Mr. Perrin, of Springfield, pro-claims from his pulpit that checkers, chess, 5 00 5 00 backgammon, and croquet are sinful under 1 50 any circumstances. 2 00

-A Detroit mule accomplished the feat of 2 00 kicking two men at once. Although they stood several feet apart, each received one of 1 00 1 00 the beast's hind feet in his face.

-Forgeries have of late been frequent in 93 70 France, 100f. bank notes, printed by way of precaution in the United States, with an Eng-58 50 lish heading, taving been closely imitated, and counterfeit coin is now common.

-The postmaster at Victoria, Mo., recognized the handwriting of a rival on a letter 27.00addressed to a young woman to whom he also 48 75 was paying attentions. He could not resist

1 00 the temptation to open the envelope and read 3 00 the epistle. His crime was detected, and he 3 00 was fined \$50. 2 00 -Longfellow's " Hiawatha " and " Evange-

1 00 line" have been translated into Bohemian, and 1 00 a second edition of the Bohemian translation 1 00 of Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Merchant 50 of Venice" has as peared. 5 00

-Dr. Peck of Indianapolis has amputated 5 00 the legs of a young girl on account of decay in 5 00 the bones, produced by excessive rope jump-5 00 ing. He advises parents and teachers to pro-4 00 hibit this play under all circumstances. 4 00

-The electric light will be again used at 4 00 the French Salon this season, although the jury of painting protest strongly against this 3 00 2 00 2 00 mode of lighting as too unequal and glaring 2 00 injuring almost invariably the effect of paint-5 00 ing and not improving that of sculpture.

1 00 -Emile Augier's play of "L'Aventuriere," in which Sarah Bernhardt makes her appearance in London, was first produced during 27 00 the revolutionary year of 1848, and was rewritten ten years later for the Theatre 57 00 Francais. It is well known here by the 2 00 adaptation made by Mr. Robertson under the 1 00 90 00 title of "Home," and has had more than one THE HOME BULE CONFERENCE.

A meeting, convened by circular, of Home Rule Members of Parliament, was held on Tuesday in the City Hall.

Phillip Callan, Count Arthur Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Colthurst, J. F. Smithwick, E. Leamy, Wm. Shaw, Maurice Brooks, George Errington, Sir Patrick O'Brien, C. H. Meldon, F. H. O'Donneil, P. Martin, Q.C.; P. J. Smyth, Major O'Beirne, The O'Gorman Mahon, Eugene Collins, C. J. Fay, J. W. Foley, and D. F. Gabbett. On the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by

Mr. Meldon, the Lord Mayor took the chair. Mr. Meldon stated what had been his action with regard to the convening of the meeting, as was already explained in the published correspondence. He then read letters which had been received within the past few days, and which had not been already published in the newspapers. Mr. J. Orrell Lover, M.P., wrote :- "Engagements of an important character connected with efforts I am making to promote the material prosperity of Ireland render it impossible for me to be in Dublin on the day you mention" (laughter.) Mr. Redmond, M.P., wrote regretting that it was not in his power to be present. Mr. O'Shaugh-nessy, M. P., in his letter, said he was of opinion that the meeting could be held with greater advantage at a later day. Mr. Molloy, M.P., wrote, on Monday, saying he presumed the meeting would be held in London, and in reply to a telegram from Mr. Meldon, stating the fact, wired that he would be present if possible. Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., and Mr. M'Farlane wrote declaring their inability to attend. Mr. O'Shea, M.P., said be hoped to be present, and similar communications were received from Mr. James Leahy, M.P.; Mr. Denis O'Conor, M P.; Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P.; Mr. Blake, M.P.; Mr. Whitworth, M. P., &c.

Mr. Shaw, M.P., who was warmly received. proposed-"That the election of chairman, committee, and officials be postponed to a future meeting, to be held in Dublin on a date to be arranged hereafter, and that the honorary secretaries and whips elected last session be requested to act ad interim. That Mossrs. Gray, Meldon and Brooks be requested to arrange with the members not present a meeting of the party in Dublin on such a day as may be most calculated to secure the fullest and most representative meeting. That we hereby affirm the resolution passed in 1874 as follows-(1) 'That in the opinion of the meeting it is essential that all members elected for Ireland on Home tion Rule principles shall form a separate and distinct party in the flouse of Commons, united in the principle of obtaining for Ireland selfgovernment as defined in the resolutions of the Home Rule Conference of November, 1873, and endorsed by the country at the general election of 1874.' (2) 'That, deeply impressed with the importance of unity of action in all matters that can affect the position of the Home Rule party, or the interests of the Home Rule cause, we engage to each other and the country to obtain that unity by taking council together, by reasonable concessions to each other, by avoiding isolated action, and by supporting each other in the course thought best to promote Home Rule." Some reference had been made to a speech which he had delivered in Cork, and it was alleged that in that speech he implied that there would be a division in the Home Rule party. That speech was delivered without any preparation, but he would be ready to repeat the statements he then made. But the gentlemen who had then quoted passages from that speech had forgotten to quote another pass-age in which he expressed as strongly as a man could express it that the Irish party, to be effective to do any good for the country should be a united party, and should not, i, possible, be broken up into sections. Of absentee landlords.

in the spirit of absolute unity. He had no desire to attend a sectional meeting of their party (hear, hear). If there were to be sections it was better, in his mind, that there

should be no party at all (hear, hear). He, for his part, knew nothing of sections or individuals. They were there to promote great principles, and to those alone they should look, and to promote those every man knew and folt that it was by a united and cordial harmony alone the attainment of those aspirations could be accomplished. They had to contend against united parties and a united House of Commons. He thanked them for the kindness with which they had received him amongst them, and he hoped that from him at least disunion should

never enter their ranks (hear, hear). Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., in supporting the resolutions, said if he found himself present, it was entirely because he was guided by the same principles which had been so admirably expressed by the member for Tip-perary. There was no one could feel more

deeply than he the urgent and pressing necossity for establishing reforms which would protect the tenantry from systematic spoliation, and roct the people of Ireland in the soil of Ireland. It was with pain he saw, not only the English journals, but also some of the journals of the Continent, congratulating themselves upon the practical disappearance of the Irish cry, as it was called, for selfgovernment, and the appearance in its place of the demand for land reform. Now, they were all land reformers; they were all tenantrighters : they were all in favor of a peasant proprietary, which would be the strength and sinew and the pride of their country, and in no distant future : but, above all, they were Irish Nationallists, and, even in obtaining the highest material advantages for their country, they must never cease to demand

their national right of self-government. Mr. Shaw then moved-"That we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to bring about a complete and satisfactory reform of the existing land system, and by the abolition of unfair rents and capricious evictions, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary, secure the Irish people in their rights of their native soil." Referring to the position he had occupied for the past two seasons, unsought by himself, and at the wish of the members of the party, Mr. Shaw said that during the whole of that time, as re-garded divisions and all that kind of thing, on every question in which it was of the slightest importance that the party should be united they were united, and there was no practical division amongst them (hear, hear.) In conclusion, he begged to move the resolu-

Mr. J. W. Foley seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Donnell, in supporting the motion, said that in the land and other similar reforms there was no certain finality. They might not be able to gain more than "so much" this session or "so much " next session, but that by no means pledged them from going further later on. Whatever might be the most perfect land system, they were not justified in refusing minor reforms because they could not get that which they considered to be the supreme reform at once. Mr. Callan beartily concurred in the resolution. Most of the farmers in Louth were of the same opinion as Mr. O'Donnell as to accepting what could be now obtained instead of expecting the immediate realisation of the utmost of their hopes (hear, hear).

The resolution was passed unanimously. The remainder of the business was transacted in private. The meeting made arrangements for the business of the session. Amongst other matters it was decided to bring the following subjects before Parlia-ment :- Election of county boards, election of poor law guardians, rating of towns, sea fisheries, distranchised boroughs, registration of voters, removal of paupers, waste lands, borough franchise, municipal franchise and

ciple involved on which they could not agree, they could not act together as a body. But Lord Mayor do leave the shift Hon. the

MEMORY.

While the gentle breeze is sighing, While the goal is arguing, For the Day-god slowly dying,— While the evening abstows fall, While I list the Vesper call, 1'm dramming of the happy days passed benesth a mother's gaze, With sisters loving, bilthe and gay; Where, where is she? ch, where are they ?

Neath Irish earth my mother sleeps Next frist early in the source of the second Rest, mother dear, your work is o'er, Trouble or grist thou'it know no more. You loved me with a mother's love, You watch me from your shrine above, An't when my soul from earth shall fly, Twill be to meet you there on high.

The fund companions of my youth, Those shining gents of spotless truth, Are far away o'er occan foam— Away in our once happy home, Dear sisters, when you kneel to pray, Remember me so far away : And when you think of our loved mother, Don't forget your absent brother.

Queber, May, 180.

FRANCE AND IBELAND.

The following are translations of two cards with which we have been favored by the distinguished families of Espagnet and Nugent, who have been united in the bonds of matrimony :---

" The Marquis and Marchioness d'Espagnet have the honor to inform the editor of the Irishman of the marriage of Mademoiselle Christine d'Espagnet, their daughter, with Count Patrick Nugent, Lieutenant in the 134th Regiment of the Line.

"Aix en Provence, 31st March, 1880. "The Count and Countess de Nugent have the honor to inform the editor of the Irishman of the marriage of Count Patrick Nugent, their son, Lieutenant in the 134th Regiment of the Line, with Mademoiselle Christine d'Espagnet.

"Chateau des Meanule, pres Montfort l'Amaury (S. et Oise), 31st March, 1880."

In the Triboulet, which has been forwarded o us, we find the following notice of the illustrious ancestry of the bride and brideeroom :---

Count Patrick Nugent, Lieutenant of Infantry, has been married to Mdlle. Christine 'Espagnet. The Marquis d'Espagnet, the bride's father, is the representative of a family who have contributed, for eight generations his property would be destroyed if he did. (from 1573 to 1790), many eminent members The concluding part of the clange game of the Parliament of Provence. One of them, Mark Anthony d'Espagnet, was the faithful friend of Henry IV. The me minimit friend of heary IV. The present Marchioness is sister of the Count Du Demaine-formerly member of Vaucluse-whose ancestors, originally belonging to Brittany, settled in Provence in the reign of Louis XIV. One of the Demaines served under the Duke de Crillon, and was present at the slege of Mahon. The paternal uncles of the Marquis d'Espagnet held commissions in the Body Guard of Charles X., and his maternal unclo was Monseigneur de Mons.

Archhishop of Aviguon. The Nugents crossed from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and they settled in Ireland in 1172. The present representative is the Earl of Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, 9th Earl. A branch ot the family returned to France in 1688, and Nugent's Cavalry was called after their name. The Nugents have given a Marshal to England, a Marshal to Austria, a Captain-General to Spain, a Generalgrand uncles of Count Patrick received fourteen wounds in Fontenoy, and in 1870 grandfather who followed Louis XVIII. to last surviving officer of the Irish Brigade; and his father it was who presented the golden mother, Mdile, de Malart, belongs to the with the Montmorencies.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY,

5

REMOVING THE INCREDIARIES TO TORONTO.

TOROSTO, May 17 .- Mr. Sheriff Glass, of London, arrived by the 10.29 train to-day, having the Biddulph prisoners in custody, preparatory to making a return of their bodies to the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench, obedient to a writ of habeas corpus served on him in the Crown vs. James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, Thomas Ryder, Jas. Ryder, Jr., and John Purtell. The prisoners were brought in cabs to Osgoode Hall. Shortly afternoon they were arraigned in the Court of Common Pleas before Chief Justice Wilson and Justices Osler and Galt, when they pleaded not guilty. Mr. McMahon appeared for the prisoners. Mr. irving, Q. C., for the Crown, after dispusing of the usual formalities, said that he prayed Oyer to the return of the certiorari, he proposed to support the application for a change of renue from Middlesex to the County of Wellington as being most convenient or to any other county in the pleasure of the Court on the strength of the affi-davits filed. In connection with the previous application for such a change to which some new matter had been added, he then read the new matter in the 9th and 11th clauses of the affidavit by Mr. Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney for Middleser, which set out that deponent had asked a number of parties residing in the vicinity of Biddulph to make an affidavit of fact within their knowledge which would show that a fair trial could not be had in the County of Middlesex, but that they had refused to do so, fearing that it would prejudice their interests. They attributed such feeling in the neighborhood to the popular prejudice that existed against the Donnelly family. It was well known that the faction opposed to the Donnellys had retaliated and had committed wholesale murder, and that no vindictive act of the Donnellys had approached in strocity the act of the opposing fac-The burning of the house of tion. Michael O'Connor, father of the chief witness for the Crown, had probably been the act of an incendiary, and if not it had the effect of exciting the public mind all the same. A farmer of the township had said that if he was placed on the jury he could not bring in a verdict of guilty, because The concluding part of the clause gave statistics with reference to the jury list for the County of Middlesex, to show that the jury, no matter how carefully it was selected, must necessarily be prejudiced After some discussion it was arranged that the argument should be heard on the 25th inst. The prisoners were then taken to the Court of Queen's Bench, where the same procoelings were taken, the argument being fixed for the 26th inst. The prisoners were then committed to Toronto gaol, pending the result of the application.

FOMENTING DISORDER.

DEMAGODUES DENOUNCED BY THE ARCHBISHOP. QUEBKC, May 18 .- The following is the pith of the pastoral read in the Roman Catholic Churches in this diccesson Sunday: We have heard with grief, our dearly beloved brethren, that during the last weeks serious troubles have occurred in this city and environs, and that in spite of the exhortations of your pastors and of the warnings of the issimo to the Republic of Venice, and three civil authorities the troubles are likely to con-Lieutenants-General to France. One of the tinue to the great deteriment of souls and temporal damage to our city. Let every one remember that man's labor is his own and that he is at liberty to sell it at whatsoever Patrick's eldest brother was left for dead on that he is at liberty to sell it at whatsoever the battle-field of Chatillon, near Paris. His price he pleases. He has the same control over his labor that a man has over his own Ghent, and Charles X. to Holyrood, was the | farm. Therefore, labor unions sin grievously against justice whenever they attempt to force men to join these unlone or to spurs to Henry V. at Prague in 1833. His work for the price fixed by these unions. Men who do not belong to these unions have oldest families of Normandy, and is connected an equal right to fix for themselves the prices at which they will work. We, therefore, warn Catholics not to be in any manner parties in any attempt to force others, by violence or otherwise, to unter these unions or to work at the prices fixed by these societies. Being desirous to prevent amongst the Catholics entrusted by God Almighty to our pastoral charge as much as lies in our power such grave and unjust attacks upon the natural rights of others, and knowing that such acts offend God and bring souls to perdition. Having invoked the Divine assistance, and using the authority vested in us by Jesus Christ for your spiritual welfare, we rule and

Township of Hemmingford, per Mr. P. Clancy,

Sherrington, Napierville County, collected by a committee of the parishioners, under the direction of Rev. J. H. Carrieres :

William O'Meara \$5, Mathew McCaffrey 5, Raymond Robert 5, Edward Bilbow 5, Stephen Keough 4, Patrick Kelly 4, Rev J H Carrieres 2, Jas Casey 2, Dennis Hennessy 2, Patrick Halpin 1, Thos Halpin 1, Mrs Thos Halpin 1, James Halpin 1, John Fitzgibbon 1, John Mc-Donnell I, Nicholas O'Meara 1, John O'Meara 1, Adjuteur Girardin 1, Dr L S Venner 1, Joseph Fontaine 1, Lawrence O'Meara 1, Patrick Coolahan 1, John McBride 1, Jeremiah O'Connell 1, Mrs J O'Connell 1, Daniel O'Connell 1 George Rourke 1, James Mc. Grail 1, David O'Meara 1, Robert Edgar 75c. Charles Grenier 60c, Joseph Giroux, Sr, 50c, George Gagne 50c, George Busby 50c, Edouard Catudal 50c, Napoleon Cardinal 50c, Isaie Tetreault 50c, Mrs Ed Catudal 50c, Julien Fredette 50c, Charles Edgar 50, Nicholas McGrail 50c, Julien Lefebvre 50c, Pierre Gagne, 50c, John Stringer 50c, Miss Bridget Stringer 50c, James O'Meara 50c, Narcisse 50c, A Friend 50c, L Eug Boutin Tetreault 30c, Amable Gagne 25c, Richard Lamarre 25c, Joseph Benard 25c, Jules Caron 25c, F X Lamarre 25c, Moise Pierre 25c, Isaie Beaudoin 25c, Simeon Renaud 25c, Mrs Davidson 25c, Mrs Th Daignean 25c, Toussaint Boule 25c, David Thibert 25c, Theophile Patenaude 25c, David Hebert 25c, A E Trudelle 25c, Mrs Joseph Beaudin 25c, Andre Provost 25c, Louis Perras 25c, Moise Faubert 25c, Jacques Dubois 25c, Mrs. Deneault 25c, Jeremie Giroux 25c, Joseph Larin 25c, Marcellin Fredette 25c Albert Provost 25c, Joseph Giroux 25c, Moise Giroux 25c, John Sellers 25c, Alfred Guerton 25c, Narcisse Guerton 25c, Gideon Regnier 25c, Paul Payant 25c, Modeste Gibeau 25c, Pierre Mesnard 25c, Alphonse Deguire 25c. Mrs. J. Bisaillon 25c, Edouard Beaudoin 25c, Mrs Guichon 25c, Edouard Guerin 25c, Nazaire Lefebvre 25c, David Dauphinais 25c, Patrick McCabe 25c, Gağne 25c, Olivler Perras 25c, Medard Betourne 25c, Mrs James O'Meara 25c, Toussint Bouchard 25c; Hilaire Bourdon 20c, Moise Thibert 20c, Fran-cois Gelineau 15c, Miss Marie Hamel 15c, Medard Robert 15c, Mrs Paul Perron 15c, Benjamin Lefebvre 15c, 'Edouard Patenaude 15c, Pierre Lefebvre 10c, Lucien Gagne 10c, Mrs Jordan 10c, Mrs Bousquet 10c, Narcisse Bombardier 10c, Theophile Remillard 10c, Frederic Gauthier 10c, Vital Thibert 10c, Mrs Th Robert 10c, Alexis Chaput 10c, Moise Douglas 10c, Michel Suprenant 10c,

long run at Wallack's.

50 -The late Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone's favorite author was Homer. The present 60 00 Lord Derby said recently of his iather that 22 00 "the only thing he knew perfectly was Homer, and even at that Mr. Gladstone beat 212 00 him." Mr. Bright's favorite author is Milton. 1 00 a copy which he always carries in his pocket. 30 00 1 00 Mr. Lowe, in his great speeches on the reform debates of 1868, laid Virgil and Ovid 32 75 heavily under contribution.

-At Monaco, a few days ago, while the 201 38 Monte Carlo gambling room was crowded, an explosion broke the windows, looking glasses and timepieces, and threw down and slightly injured several persons. It is believed that a

dynamite bomb was thrown into the room for the purpose of robbing the bank during the panic, and one player was attacked and robbed by four men, but as the officials all remained at their posts no further plunder was effected.

-A negro woman was entering the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, five years ago, with a ticket which she had purchased. Admission was denied, and an usher was ordered to put her off the premises. She resisted stoutly and was considerably injured before the man finally ejected her. She sued for damages and got a verdict of \$300. Mrs. John Drew, who manages the theatre, contested the case to the utmost, but the Court of Appeals finally sustained the verdict.

-Mr. Gladstone, in taking upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, follows an example set by several of his predecessors in Downing street. The two posts were held simultaneously by Walpole, Stanhope, Pelham, Grenville, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Canning, and by Peel in 1834 and 1835. Mr. Gladstone himself also, at the close of his last administration, acted as his own Chancellor of the Exchequer.

-Mrs. Wilkins of Oxford, N.C., had three children of her own and was stepmother to a bov. The latter annoyed her by stealing catables from the pantry, and she tried in vain to prevent his depredations. She locked the daintiest of the food in a chest, and he opened it with a skeleton key. Finally she poisoned some cake, put it in a closet and went away for a day's visit. On her return, instead of finding that the boy was dead, she saw the remains of two of her children who had been killed by the poison

-The Princess Frederica of Hanover's marriage to a private gentleman, who was equerry Mrs R Greer 25c, Miss Mary Greer 25c, Ovila to the late King of Hanover, was opposed by Gagne 25c, Olivier Perras 25c, Medard her brother, the Dake of Cumberland, and de jure King of Hanover, but Queen Victoria, who approves of love matches, and who gave one of her daughters to the son a of Scotch nobleman, as head of the family even encouraged it, and lent it the sanction of her presence. Morganatic marriages have been almost the rule in the house of Brunswick. In one instance even the descendant of a morganatic family sat on the throne. Duke George William of Zelle married morganatically a young French woman, Eleanor d'Olbreuse, and their daughter became the Pierre Legrand 10c, Vital Laurin 10c, Pierre wife of George I., was the mother of George Daigneau 10c Julien Galarneau 10c, J Bte II., and is, therefore, an ancestress of the Queen Cardinal 10c, Vital Hamelin 10c, Miss Isabelle | and the Princess Frederics.

he did not anticipate that any such questions would arise, and he hoped that when the members of the Irish party, many of them men of great ability and experience, met together and exchanged views, personal and sectional feelings and irritations would disappear, and that they would again stand before the House of Commons a united party, (hear, hear). Of course they should support the great Liberal party as far as possible. There was no question as to their line of conduct in that respect. That party sympathised with a great many of the Irish demands, and in proof of that he need only refer to the questions of the franchise and of registration. They might also hope for a great deal of good in respect to the education question, which had, he should say, been treated in a rather perfunctory manner during the last election Some people seemed to think that the education question was settled, but he should say it

was not gettled. Primary education, he should say, was in a disgraceful state in this country; the people did not get anything like fair value for what was spent. They wanted to have the people of this country placed on an equality with England and Scotland as regarded the training of teachers and primary education generally. As to university education they had got only an outline; they had advanced a step, and he had no hesitation in saying that if the members of the Home Rule party had not acted as they did act that question would not be settled even so far. It was their duty, as members of the great Irish party, to watch these questions carefully, to measure the forces opposed to them, and to try and meet these forces in the wisest and most judicious way. They had most difficult work to do in the House of Commons with regard to the Land question. They had opposed to them tho prejudices of landowners in England and elsewhere. They had now at the head of the Government a statesman whose ability, honesty, power of organisation, and power of carrying out everything he took in hand had never been equalled in the history of politics. Mr. Gladstone understood the wants of the Irish tenants, he knew the weakness of his own Land Bill, and he believed he was thoroughly in earnest in endeavoring to settle this question. It would be the duty of the Irish party to meet again and discuss the subject more fully, but he thought it would not be their duty to meet now and separate without expressing a distinct and decided opinion on the subject (hear hear). He thoroughly concurred in the wisdom of postponing to a future meeting all questions that might prove to be of a controversial nature, and he hoped that when they met again they would discuss those questions ami-cally and generously, and that the result of their consultation would be that the party would become stronger than it ever was before.

Count Moore, M. P., seconded the resolutions.

After some remarks from Sir Patrick O'Brien and The O'Gorman Mahon,

Mr. P. J. Smyth said his principles remained absolutely unchanged from that which he held for some years past, but he saw not having made a sufficient reduction in the and now that spring is yielding to summer that it was imperatively necessary, and he return tickets for the St. Jean Baptiste So- he hopes, with their aid, to enjoy in the was there to work with his brother members | ciety's celebration in June.

Brooks be called thereto. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was passed unanimously for his distinguished conduct in the chair, and for the able manner in which he presided. The Lord Mayor having replied, the meeting adjourned until the date to be fixed by the committee appointed.

(BISH RELIEF.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Fost. DEAR SIR,-Will you be kind to give pubication in the columns of your worthy paper the reply of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, in regard to contributions sent by the Catholics of Brown's Mills to His Lordship.

P. N. O. GAINBERT, P. P. Brown's Mills, May 17, 1880.

MY DEAR REV. FATHER,-I am deeply grateful to you and to your warm-hearted Irish flock for your remittance of £51 5s. 5d. for the relief of my poor diocese. The kind contributors shall be remembered fervently and frequently in the prayers of our clergy and their flocks.

The destitution is still undiminished in this diocese and other parts of the country, and will continue so until the new crops come in, in August. So far, the all-bountiful Providence of God has enabled us to supply the necessary food to our poor famishing people, and we have every Lope that the relief funds will be sustained for a few months longer. Begging the help of your good prayers and

those of your flock, and again assuring you of my profound gratitude, I remain, my dear Rev. Father, Yours sincerely in Christ,

| LAWRENCE GILLOOLY. Sligo, April 27, 1880.

Shaw refuses to adhere to the Parnell party. if their views are synonymous with those expressed in America.

A bottle was picked up on Lake Ontario, announcing the sinking of the schooner Fire fly, of Kingston, with all on board.

The Irish Land League of America has elected P. A. Collins, Boston, President. Among the Vice-Presidents is the Rev. R. Cronin, of Buffalo.

It is stated that the work of the Dominion Line and Beaver Line of steamships, at Que bee, has been taken from the Union Cana dienne and given to the Ship Labourers' Society, so that the labor troubles there will now come to an end.

A meeting of the Provincial Central Com mittee of the Irish Land League was held yesterday afternoon to effect a permanent organization and devise the best means of carry-Union delegates from different cities and towns.

Considerable surprise is occasioned in petition from the St. Jean Baptiste Society, addressed to the various railway and steamboat lines, and remonstrating with them for

Another marriage announced in the Tribout is that of the son of Monsieur le Baron Reille (O'Reilly), the Deputy for Tarn, with Mdlle. do Mackau (Mackey—in anglicized Irish), daughter of Ange-Frederle-Arnaud, Baron de Mackan, and of Marie-Josephine-Mathilde Maison, daughter of Count Maison, and MdHe. Diana Domecq, a descendant of Marshal Maison.

The father of the Baron was Count O'Reilly Marshal of France, born at Antibos in 1775, and died in Paris in 1860. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Italy and Spain. After the fall of the first Empire he married Mdlle. Victorine Massens, daughter of Duke de Rivoli. The family of Mackau, Minister to France with the Stuarts. At the close of the last century they were represented by Monsieur de Mackau, Minister to France at the Court of Wurtemberg, and subsequently at the Courts of Florence and Naples.

THE FINANCES OF MANITOBA.

It is time some scheme were devised for setting the Province of Manitoba free from its financial dependence on the Dominion. The circumstances in which that Province finds itself are peculiar. Each of the other members of Confederation had a political antomony before entering it, and was in possession of a Crown domain, including not merely the land but the timber and minerals found on or in it. Manitoba. on the other hand, was created subsequently to Confederation, and was carved out of territory belonging to the Dominion. At the time of its creation as a separate Province its population was extremely small, and the great mistake was made of so limiting its area that its inhabitants never can by any possibility become numerous until its boundaries are extended. The Crown lands were not handed over to the Provincial Government by the Dominion Parliament, and experience has shown that the financial provision made in lieu of a Crown domain is quite inadequate. The people of Manitoba cannot be justly charged with special folly in the matter of unwise expenditure. They were granted a double chamber Legislature by the Conservative wiseacres then in power, and they were placed at the outset under the administrative control of a Minister of the then Dominion Government; but they speedily cashiered the Premier sent up from Ottawa, and long ago wisely rid themselves of the superfluous upper chamber. The general work of administration seems to be managed as economically as possible, and there have been no scandalous expenditures brought to light by Opposition ferrets .- Toronto Globe.

" What between Newmarket and my gun by day," wrote Oharles James Fox to Mr. Wakeing on the organization through the Central field, "and between Ovid and Voltaire's 'Zaire' by night, I have forgotten that Pitt has an overwhelming: majority, and that there ever was such a place as the House of Com-Quebec by the publication of a remarkable mons." Lord Beaconsfield has somewhat the same feeling. He writes to Lord Brad-ford to say that he is "going down to Hughenden with a batch of the last novels, country some pleasant time."

present year 1880 shall attack or conspire to attack any person belonging to a labor society or not, or any member of his family, because such person works, has worked, or is willing to work at a price which he thinks fit, shall, by the very fact of such attack or conspiracy to attack, be excommunicated.

2. The absolution from this sin and excommunication is hereby reserved to us and our Vicar-General. We remind all guilty parties that according to the eternal principles of justice such absolution cannot be granted unless due regaration is made for the damage caused by such attack.

3. This ordinance shall take effect throughout our whole archdiocese immediately on its reading from the pulpit at the prone of the parochial mass in the churches of this city and environs.

4. This pastoral shall be read at the prone of the parochial churches of this city and environs on the first four Sundays after its reception in and subsequently on the first Sunday of the months of July, August, September and October of the present year.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE. The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says .- The weather continued cold, with some frasts but has not caused much anxiety, as a week's sunshine would speedily restore the wheat, which has lost color in some localities. The continuance of hopeful erop prospects hay depressed the grain trade. The country markets have been very moderately supplied. In English wheat the condition has improved, but trade remains in-animate, and a decline of Is per qr. has been necessary to effect sales. At the close of the week, however, there was more firmness, and there were some signs that the decline had been arrested. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been very moderate. There was a fair consumptive demand on Monday at a reduction of Is per quarter on white descrip-tions. The decline since has not much in-creased, but business (except in Russian, which has been taken by speculators on the prospect of a diminution of the Russian export) being of the merest retail character, millers have taken little or no advantage of the prevailing iow rate. They expect a further decline, which does not appear unlikely If America continues to ship heavily and the weather remains favorable here and abroad. Malzo is hardening ; a good trade was done in nixed American al last Monday's so call have been moderate. Wheat, in conse-quence of a strong Continental demand, has continued to harden. Prices have advanced a shilling, although there was not much United Kingdom bidding. Red whiter closes at 51s; No. I standard California at 49s, white Michigan at 505 6d to 5is. There has been a quiet domand for mize at slightly improved prices. Wheat in for maize at slightly improved prices. These were 23,901 quarters at 49s, against 57,477 quar-ters at 40s 9d during the same period last year. The imports of the United Kingdom for the week ending the ist instant were 1,580,202 cwisof wheat, and 169,560 owts of flour.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICHE

work" is a pleasing feature in its place, which is OLD LETTERS.

Old letters! oh spare them; they are priceless for their age! I toys, oh I love to see each yellow time stained They tell of joys that are no more, of hopes that long have fiel: Old letters! oh then spare them ; they are sacred to the dead. ground.

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Old letters i oh then spare them; they are stored Lo the dead. II. They tell of times, of happy times in years long. Of dear ones who have ceased to live but in the manney i They pleture many a bright, bright scene, in sunay days of yore. Old letters i oh then spare them; for they are a priveless store. III. Old am 1 too, and gray-haired now-deserted and alone, And all of these I once could call my friends, alse i are gone, Yet off at midnight's stilly hour, in solitade's With each one in h's silent t time, I hold com-mannion sweet. IV. ORENENHOUGES AND WINDOW PLANTS. GREENHOUGES AND WINDOW PLANTS. The potted plants that are to deand out of doors about have a partiy shaded place, and be provided with a thick layer of coal abee, to pre-vent worms from entering the poss from below. The plants in the greenhouse will need in the prosent will an abundance of fresh alse i are gone, With each one in h's silent t timb, I hold com-mannion sweet. IV.

IV.

Old letters | here is one, the hand of youth is on

Old letters i here is one, the hand of youth is on its face; Ah i that was from a brother young in some far foreign place; A sailor by, beloved by all, frank, open-hearted, brave-Cold, oold and lonesome in his rest beneath the Atlantic wave. V. Amother, stained with dark red spots, as clusped by bloot hands. Was found beneath a father's corse on dread Cornuna's sands; A strancer hand with kinaly care conveyed the ratio (car. Vi. Another-ixnow I not that hand? Oh ! she was bright and fair. Vi. Another-ix to grutis and too good, for angelsiong te spare Her to this earth of grief and woe: well death, thou might'st be valu. Corner thal since a failer of super rangels ong to spare the subscience of whipping, and is much easier of ap-plication. BALKY HORSES. Among the suggestions said to be published by some Anti-crueity to Animals Suclety, are strang the fore suggestions and to be published by some Anti-crueity to Animals Suclety, are these of the balk scan bave file of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been of which the following are a few that have been to forket that he dea not with the orability and lead him to forket the are not wish to draw the wall and effect. We have seen horse of the balkiest sort started to a moment by putting a lump of carth into the animal to thinking of something set the animal to thinking of something plucation. Her to this earth of grief and woe: well death, thou might at be valu. Thou hast not such another flower in all thy

dark domain.

vц, Old letters : ye are now the only link that bind us to the past : Sweet, sweet memorials of the days too happy

for to last; The tear-drop fills again the eye which tears had almost fired;

All letters i ye are precious, ye are sacred to the dead. N. H. M.

AGRICULTURE.

HENTS FOR THE MORTH-Continued.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

LITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN. Work is apt to come with a rush; there are so many different things to stiend to, that unless the work is properly planned, much time will be lost. It happens with many who make a charge or residence, that they can not begin gar-dening until the first of May. These have been oblight to delay the planting of the errops that should be put in so econ as the soil will parmit, and will be somewhat behindhand : but with extra saffort, and that at once, they may be able to get abreast with the season with most of the vegetables of the garden.

Asparagns should be out with a strong, round-rounted Knifs, and with care that the neighbour-ing younger shorts or buds may not be i, jured. Out the bed clean, insving no small shoots to TOW DOW

grow now. Beens.-Plant the bush sorts in drills is in-ches spart, as evon as there is no danger of frost. The Limas are not to ge in until the void rains are over and the ground well warmed. Set the poles i feet spart, and afterwards plant four or five beans to each pole, throwing the seeds into the soil with the eye downward. Set that the poles are irmly set. Basts a Thin the source source of the source of the set of the source of the source source of the source of the source of the source source of the source of the source of the source of the source source of the so

in the garden so soon as the ground is warm and dry. Beg Plants.-Nothing is gained by setting plants in open ground until warm weather sets in. Pash them with a good supply of rich man-ure biggid manure may be used, and with very good results.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER. Ornithelogy and Betany-The New Ministry - Church Establishment - The Land League and English Laborers-Salaries and Penalons.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Lonoon, April 29, 1880. The weather just now is loveliness itself. All things growing in the ground have put on their suits of green. They are not Fenians, yet they dress in green. On last Sunday I went for a ramble of twenty-two miles into the country to a place called Dorking, in the county of Surrey. How can I find words to describe the scenery and the

truly deafening music of the little feathered songsters as they flitted from bush to bush and from bough to bough! I went by rail to Epsom, sixteen miles from London. Close to this town is the course on which the famous Derby is run. The country round is tichly cultivated and very picturesque. Close to the course is the magnificent country seat called "The Oaks," from which one of the great races is named, the other being named the Derby from a Lord Derby who was formerly owner of this splendid property. Stick in hand, I tramped on over mossy downs covered with primroses and cowslips. I entered between thorn and bazle hedge rows a lovely valley, and ascend-ing the opposite hill I reached the village of Headly, with its ancient flint-built church, in which a few centuries back God was wor-did not throw off the authority of the shipped according to the canons of the Oatholie faith, but now belongs to the creed given to England by the Reformation. It was Sunday, and the bells were ringing out a merry peal, but the music to which 1 was paying most attention was that of the numerous feathered inhabitants of the glens, dells, copse and hedge rows of this more than garden-like country. The bold, ringing note of the shy blackbird, whose habits are singular, as he is one of our wildest of song birds, yet he is always found in the neighborhood of houses. He delights in ponds and hedge rows, and his music, as it rings out bold and clear, is simply grand. The clarion-like song of the thrush, who, as a rule, inhabits the woods and larger timber growth. The song of this bird is beautiful, ever varying and melodious. The pathetic lay of the little robin red breast. The glorious music of the skylark coming down almost from the clouds, where the tiny singer is balancing himself on air with outspread wings. The pretty melody of the chaffinch as he sits esconced in the thick foliage of some friendly sycamore. The enchanting lay of the linnet as he restlessly moves about in the hazel copse. The chirruping of the multitudes of saucy little sparrows. The cawing of numberless jackdaws and crows. The squaking of the pretty colored woodjays. The cooing of ringdowes and wood-pigeons made up to my satisfaction the grandest concert I ever heard. I have listened to the noble creations of Mozart and Mendelsohn, of Handel and Rossini, of Meyerbeer and Beethoven, and of Balfe and Sullivan, but with an old native, who had in his life been

twice to see that there large town called Lunnun, and where his oldest gal was now old fashioned but pretty town of Dorking, situated in a kind of basin, surrounded by a cluster of wood covered hills, of which the famous Box Hill is one of the most prominent. After my six or seven miles tramp I drew rein at the house of a friend, where I received a cead mille failthe from as generous an Irishwoman, married to a Scotchman, as ever trod English soil. This part of the country is rich in historical lore, for not far

concerned, is doomed, for on this subject there cannot be no mistaking of the voice of the country. She is the richest Church in the world, yet day by day her worshippers are growing less, while the Catholics and Dissenters are gathering strength; Methodists, Weeleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Independents, Unitarians, Free Presbyterians, Catholics, Jews and many other bodies are now in this country becoming a power, and on the fabric of the Church, as established by law, are delivering some telling blows. The Bishop of Canterbury receives for salary fifteen thousand pounds a year and a couple of palaces to live in-one of them, that of Lambeth, a very ancient pile, which was brought to the Crown by Catherine Howard, one of the wives of Henry the Eighth. It was afterwards, in the reign of Queen Mary, the residence of Cardinal Polo, with whom, some historians say, Mary was in love, and wished, like her father, a dispensation from the Pope to marry the Cardinal, as Church as her fathers did. Begiuald Cardi-nal Polo, who was himself of the royal blood of England, is buried in the churchward attached to Lambeth Palace. The good Archbishop's other palace is at Addiscombi, near Croydon, sbout thirteen miles from London, and at this magnificent residence he has 100 acres of pleasure grounds. This good prelate never comes down among the poor in the streets or alleys; oh no, he goes to the south of France in winter, and in summer resides in England. Surely it is not charitable to make Catholics, Jews and dissenters pay for this establishment, but at present they are compelled to do so. However, signs are not wanting to show that we are in the beginning of the end of this despotism, and in justice to all concerned the sooner it is abolished the better. The new Parliament and Government must also deal with

SINECURES AND PENSIONS,

which at present in England are a disgrace. Nay, more, they are a downright robbery. Take, for instance, the present Duke of Marlborough, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is receiving four thousand pounds a year because he is a descendant of that Churchill Duke of Marlborough, who in the reign of Queen Ann, gained in conjunction with Rugene, over the French, the battle of Blenheim. Von Moltke is the greatest soldier of the age, yet his income from all sources is less than this pension to a man who to his country is of no earthly good. Punch once had a skit on Ireland in reference to the potato bug. In its cartoon after all what are they to a medley by multi-tudes of the little inhabitants of our woods and men while going to the telegraph office to piantations. After a conversation in Headly send a despatch to bugdom in America to say come on here, this is the land for potatoes. So it might be said of England, this is the Lunnun, and where his oldest gal was now land for sinecures, salaries and pensions to and conduct. Nor do we feel our-sarvant at the squire's house in Lunnun, I the aristocracy. Nearly ninety thousand selves called upon to say a syllable in reply to the charges which have through Ireland; English tarm laborers working for two dollars fifty per week, while a Chief Justice receives a salary of eight thousand sterling a year; an Archbishop of Canterbury fifteen thousand; a royal family, one way or another, a million sterling. In a word, we are the heaviest burdened people to day in Europe, notwithstanding country is rich in historical lore, for not far states, in the case of you montee and of the states, in a terrible battle, overthrew the France, who cally receives three, thousand purpose to support the policy and to vindi-Danes, and on the side of Box Hill are the sterling; but then the French peasant is cate the character of the man whom we look happy and prosperous, while the farm laborer of England is a machine and his brother in Ireland a beggar. Fortunately the schoolmaster is knocking round to dovelop our intellectual faculties, which will before long bring about a change. Keep us ignorant and you can govern us in your own way. Educated, we will have an opinion of our own. CELTO-CANADIAN.

in some way give the information to the sary; and, therefore, we are confident that all world. The matter will also be brought true Irlahmen and Irlshwomen will contribute under the notice of the Royal Commission generously to the success of our projected on Agricultural Depression, and altogether, judging from a prospectus now before me, a deal of good is likely to arrive to the worst fed, the worst elad, and the worst housed people in Europe. THE CHURCH ESTABLISHERET, as far as her connections with the State are concerned in demonstrations with the State are concerned in the state state of the state of the state of the state of the great object where accomplishment this undertaking is intended to promote which is

undertaking is intended to promote, which is, that Ireland, redeemed at length from her " percential desolation," may be permitted, under the fostering care of a native Parliament-restored through the heroic exertions of Mr. Parnell and his followers-to develop the rich resources of soil and sea with which the Providence of God had blessed her, not for the exclusive benefit of her own people. Several valuable prizes have been already promised, a list of which, with the names of the donors, will soon be published.

The promoters of the drawing are proud to be able to announce that it will take place under the distinguished patronage of Mr. Parnell's patriotic sister, Miss Fanuy Parnell. It is expected that all our leading Irishmen, as Messra, Parnell, Biggar, Egan, T. D. Sulli-van, Finigan, Ferguson, O'Neill Daunt, Barry, M'Anulty, Howe, and others will aid this good work by offering prizes, and by lending to our proposed drawing the patronage of their

This appeal is addressed only to good and true Irishmen; to Irishmen who are not Whigs, or Tories, or bigots of any school; to Irishmen who know and feel that their first duty is to Ireland, and not to any other country in the world, and who are satisfied that as long as justice is withheld from Ireland they owe no loyalty or service to any foreign flag, constitution, Parliament or peole. Now one point on which all such Irishmen must be agreed, is that Mr. Parnell's policy is the only one that will ever do any good for freland, and that he has expounded that policy, and acted upon it, in a manner worthy of the grand cause of which he is such a faithful and fearless advocate.

Therefore, we wish this project of ours to be understood plainly as a delaration of our absolute faith in Mr. Parnell, as a proof of our personal devotion to him, and as a sign of our resolution to stand by him, no matter by whom he may be vilified or misrepresented. And this attitude we will maintain until it is proved to us that Mr. Parnell has done rong.

We know that in deliberately proposing to make this drawing of prizes a public mark of confidence in Mr. Parnell we may appear to certain respectable and cautious people guilty of a very grave ain against prudence and politeness. We have no intention whatever of apologizing for that crime. We admit that the brilliant editor of the Osserzatore and the tender-hearted proprietor of the \square erald may be excused for their utter inability to speak in a rational or truthful way about the Irish land agi-tation and its leader; but we do not see how Mr. Parnell can be condemned by any Irishman who is not extremely dishonest or remarkably stupid. At the present stage of the Home Rule movement, with our experience of the different leaders and lieutenants who have been before the public for many years past, we deem it unnecessary to onter upon a labored vindication of Mr. Parnell's policy been, with much persistance and malignity, bronght against Mr. Par-nell, in connection with his sayings and doings in America. The Irish people have long since decided between the member for Meath and his calumniators. Wherever Irishmen assemble, the name of Parnell is a

can go round and round with these three lots, and so make a tolerably even "bli-or-miss." I am not sure that this will pay, but I am sure that I know of no carpeting for 50 cts. a yard that will do se good service as a good rag carpet made as above .-- American Agriculturist.

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East Indian veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon." "How did it work ?" engerly asked a bystander. "Perfectly; the tiger didn't even offer to touch me." "Stranget very strange! How do you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought that it was because I sat down on a high branch of a very tall tree."

Medical. **POND'S** EXTRACT. PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR

INFLAMMATION AND HEM-OBRHAGES.

- Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distoning compliants as the Externet. Our Flaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbage Pains in Back or Side, 4c. Our Ontwent 60 contay for use when removal of clothing up for one venient, is great help in relieving inflammatory case.
- Hemorrhages. Bie ding from the Lungs, Stomach Nose, or from any came, is specify controlled and stopped. Our Name extrages (3 conta) and In-halers (81.00) are great aids in arreating internal bieding (81.00)
- Diphtheria & Sore Throat. the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. D
- Ay in angeston. The Extract is the only specific Catarrh. for this disease. Cold in Head-to and "Gatarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious case, contains all the oundive properties of the Extract ; our Nasal Syring co invituable for us on catarrhal allocations, is simple and unexpensive.
- Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract ; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air,
- Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dreating of our Ointment will aid in beating and prevent
- Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest four of harm. Introductive allaring all inflammation and soveress without pain.
- Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is tions, its effect is simply wor
- Piles, It encer is emply wonderful. Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy : rap-idy curing when other medicanes have failed. Frond's Extract Medicates have follow. Our use, is a preventive sesting and Piles. Our Ontwent is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.
- For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so clous that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Gintment is the best smollient that can be applied.
- Female Complaints. No phys-be called in for the majority of female diseases if the started be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The words "Pead's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture indemark on surrounding buil wrsper. None other is genuine. Always invite on having Pond's Extract. Take no other i pro-paration. It is merer sold in built, or by measure.

Some recent experiments by DeCandolle and PictoL of Geneva, are of interest as showing the great cold which seeds may endure without injury. Mus and and cabbage seeds and grains of wheat, withous previous artificial drying, were enclosed in seal tubes and subjected to a temperature of Stoto SU degrees below zero Cenil-grade [60 to 100 of our ordinary Farenheit ther-mometer], for from 2 to 8 hours. These seeds afterwards germinated promptly with a vigor equal to those not so treated.

COTTON-SEED MEAL.

EXTREME COLD ENDURED BY SEEDS.

plication.

BALKY HORSES.

COTTON-SEED MEAL Is a very concentrated food and in using it this fact must be kept in mind. A ton of it con-tains about 37 pounds of Potash, 50 bs. phos-pho ic Acid, and 76 bs. of Nitrogen. It is highly nitrogenous, as the analyses abow, and there-fore should be used with substances rich an starch, or like materials, which contain little or no nitrogen. Two pound of cotton-seed meal is enough to feed daily to a cow or a horse: smaller animals should have proportionally less. Feed in the quantities given, there is no danger of its doing any injury, but only good to the animal system. the animal system.

SHEEP WASHING.

SHEEP WASHING. It is a question in the minds of many wool-growers as to the practical utility of washing the fleece while it is still upon the sheep's back. A deduction-manally one third-is made by the wool, and in most cases this is not far from the loss which the fleece would sus-tain in the process of washing, it is done with the average amount of thoroughness. Neverthe-less, the practice of washing the sheep is very general, and if there is not return in money for the labor of washing, there is the satisfaction of having cleaner wool to work with when shearing.

The common method of washing is to select be sold with the terminon method of washing is to select more the terminon method of washing is to select the terminon method of washing is to select more the terminon method of washing is to select more the terminon method of washing is to select the terminon method of washing is to select more the terminon method of washing is to select the terminon method of washing is to select more the terminon method of washing is to select and dry.

Castor Oll Plants are so tropical in their nature that they make a fine show, and a few of them should be introduced wherever the garden is large enough. They do best started in a hot-bed ard allerwards transplanted to the warm open error and GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

Lettece.-Cultivate the early plants; set out new plants from hot-bed for succession. Seed may now be sown in the open ground for the late erop.

Martynias .- Sow seed in hot-bed and set the plants out so soon as well started, or sow later in the open ground. Set about three feet each

Onions.-Clean culture is necessary with this crop. The soil needs frequent stirring, and hand weeding will be required in the rows.

Meions and squashes require much the same treatmentas cucumbers. They are of the tender group of vegetables, and require a warm, dry soil at time of planting. Allow an abundance of seed to each hill. Parsley.—Transplant from hot-bed for early, and sow seed in open ground for late crop.

Peppers.—Set out plants when the weather has become settled. A few should be in every garden.

Potatoes.-Keep clean of weeds by frequent hoeing and stirring the soil. Use Paris green or London surple for the "bugs" as soon as they appear.

Radishes will need to be sown every week or so for a succession. Dust with plaster for in-

Falsify.-Sow this month and keep clear of

Spinach.-Keep the first crop clear of weeds, and sow every week or 10 days during this menth.

Tomatoes should be put in hills 4 feet each way so soon as all danger of frosts is past. Pro-vide some support for the plauts before they fall over a little straw or brush to keep the fruit from the soil may be used if the plauts are not supported.

Tarnips.-The early sowings should be kept clear of weeds, and sprinkled with lime or plas-ter if the black fly appears. Sow seed for a inte

Tools of all sorts required should always be in good order and at hand; this last is important, therefore have a place for every tool, and when not in use let it always be found there.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN. Lawn.—A light top-dressing of some fine fer-tiliser should be applied. For this purpose, guano, ashes, ground bone and nitrate of soda, are all good. Either of them may be used, at the rate of 200 pounds per aere. The best time to apply the s-litble manures, like guano, and nitrate o soda, is just before a rain. If there are thin spots, sow grass seed upon them, and nitrate o nor a week; and the cutting left to protect the roots from the son. Lawr weeds are best removed by hand pulling, atided by an old chiselito secure the roots. Olimbers are especially used for deforning, and furnishing shade tor we andas, and meking screens for hiding unsightly places. "Of the woody sorts, the Wistaris, Akebis, Thematis, Loniceras, etc., are among the best. If these annot be waited for sow annuals as Cypress Vine, Onary Bird Flewer. Morning Gluries, etc., or plant Maderia Vines.

Annuals may be sown, and care should be taken to properly preserve names by using neat. labels at the time of planting, especially with new varieties. new varieties.

Perennials should have been divided last month, as many start early. Old bods should be kept tree from weeds, and the soil loose, by tre-quent hoeing.

Bulbs - Lilies and Gladioluses may be planted early; and if a part of the Gladiolus bulbs be kept out for a month, a longer succes sion of flowers may be had; they should have stakes as a general thing. Cannas, which pass for bulbs, do better if not planted until the soil is thoroughly warmed.

washing is an advantage, as it softens and loceens the dirt and renders the washing easier and more thorough. As the sheep are washed they should pass out upon a clean, grassy slope that rises gradually from the stream, otherwise the water-issue a himal's may fall stid soil their fleeces. After washing, if the weather should be provided with shelter, to prevent their taking cold, as they would be very likely to do. From the time of washing to that of shearing, two weeks or so, the sheep should be kept in a pasture that is if the from any bare ground, over-hanging banks, or steep should be kept in a pasture that is if the stream is small and somewhat rapid, is to a range a speut for the passage of the water, and hok the sheep under the end-the water flowing upon the animal. In this way the washer dows not go into the stream, and if provided with ruber bools and apron, may keep himself comparatively dry. The washing by this method is very thorough, as there is a stream of clean water constantly flowing into and through the wool, and carry-ing off the impurities as they are removed from the sheep. - American Agriculurist.

A RUNAWAY HORSE CURED.-A writer in the Prairie Farmer tells how a runaway horse was cured, as follows:-"I had a neighbor once, a queer genius who never lacked in resources and seldom got into any difficulty from which he did not successfully extricate himself. Once he had a beautiful young horse as handsome in limb and style as he was speedy and strong. He was a perfect horse beauty, but he would run away. Nothing was left untried to cure him of this very dangerous habit. All the throttle bits and other devices had been tried without success. He consulted with horse-breakers and followed their advice. But it was all to no purposerun away he would. Many advised him to sell the horse to some stage or horse car company to kill off as usual. But they would give him no more than they paid for old hacks for their use. He was not hopeless of auccess, and setting his genius at work he made a study of the animal's proclivities. He observed that the animal never ran away at night, particularly if it was quite dark, and concluded that he would not run if he could not see where he was going. Acting upon this hint, he made a hood of leather, and so attached it to the head stall that, by pulling a cord the in existence, namely, the improvement of the hood came down and covered his eyes, completely obstructing his sight Putting it on him hed, ove to a favourable place, and let him have his will. In a few moments he was under full sail, when the cord was pulled and the hood foll. Mr. Horse could see nothing, began to: slucken of his own accord, and finally stopped [Society is intended to benefit through his 6 ock-still. The hood was lifted, he began: his pranks again and again the blinder covered his eyes. He was guided against a cart time something was done for this very poorest standing in the road, which hurt him some section of the Irish people-a section which

to a run, he was so afraid of the hood; and was completely cured of his bad habit."

"I Don't Want that Muff"

Is what a lady of Boston said to husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of slok headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was

Dance, and on the side of Box Hill th remains of the batteries from which Crom. well, in the civil war with Charles the First, bombarded the town of Dorking. A terrible fellow was Cromwell, a regular old war dog; yet a coward at bottom, as was shown by his wearing mail under his clothes, for fear of assassination. The excitement about the

GHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

has not yet cooled down. Some writers say that the English are a cool. phlegmatic people, but crowds standing all day in iront of Mr. Gladstone's house watching the in and the outgoing of the Right Hon. gentleman and his visitors would not show a calm temperament. "What will the Liberals do?" is a question on every lip, but which at present cannot be answered. They will not be idle for the want of stimulation, as every little organization is agitating to have its project

brought under the notice of Ministers. The Liberation Society, the Peace Society, the Anti-Game Law Society, the Woman Suffrage Society, the Anti-Vaccination Society, the Anti-Contegious Act Soclety, the Sunday Closing of Public Houses' Society, the Opening of Museums and Galleries on Sundays and Holydays' Society, and many others, are advertised to convene meetings within the next week or two; and no doubt they are entitled to a respectful hearing from the Liberals, because most of those bodies worked to get the Tories out of office. The Irish party is not idle, for al-ready three meetings of the metropolitan Irish electors are announced-one in Lambeth, one in Southwark, and one in the lower hamlets, in each of which the Irish were the balance of power that returned Liberals for those seats. Those meetings will be held to support the demand for self-government for Ireland, just made in a manifesto issued by the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, and also to assist the Dublin Land. Lesgue in its efforts to secure for the culti-vators the soil of Ireland. There is in the course of formation a new Irish organization for as good and as definite a purpose as any condition of the

POOR FARM LABOURERS

of Ireland. At the special request of a large number of the members Mr. Peter O'Leary has undertaken the hon secretaryship, on account of his knowledge of the class the extensive travels in Ireland, England, France, Canada and the United States. It is high In a little while he could not be whipped in- has no votes, and consequently about which to the world that we were unworthy of the very little is said by candidates for parliamentary honours. The poor labourers are too, illicerate and too down-trodden to put, their own case fully before the world, as the farmers are doing through their Leagnes and Clubs, to which members of Parliament and aspirants to that distinction pay, on account of the political influence of the Clubs, special attention. The headquarters of the new organization

MR. PARNELL'S POLICY. AN IRISH NATIONAL FUND.

We are requested to publish the following appeal :—

We, the undersigned, who claim to represent the Irishmen of Liverpool, propose to organize grand drawings of prizes in aid of. what is now well known as Mr. Parnell's policy. Our chief object at first in getting up this

drawing was to strengthen the hands of Mr. Parnell-in whom we recognise the truest friend of the Irish people, and the brave-t champion of the Irish cause-by helping to place at his disposal a fund to be used by him for the purpose of securing the election of honest men and the expulsion of the rogues ourselves compelled by the sudden dissolution of Parliament, which brings the election crisis on at once, so far to modify our original plan as to make the proceeds of the drawing. available simply for the general support of Mr. Parnell's policy and party in the work that is yet to be done for Ireland.

It is evident that Mr. Parnell cannot hope to finish the patriotic task which he has begun so well, unless he is supported, resolutely and service he has dedicated his lie. To speak of only one part of the labour which his love for Ireland has imposed upon him, how can he be expected to succeed in extortunless his party is strengthened by the election of at least twenty, or thirty Parnellite candidates, honest, earnest, courageous men-men. resembling, Mr. Parnell, himself in pure devotion to the cause of Ire-land? Surely it is our duty to imitate Mr. were to look on with folded arms while Mr. Parnell is wearing himself out in unappre-ciated and thankless toil, we should prove services of such a champion, and that we were, in fact, fit for no better fate than slavery and starvation. How then, should we endeavor to support. Mr. Parnell ? Not merely. by helping him to fight the battle of. Ireland at the coming elections (though that is unpresent hour), but also by co-operating with

upon as destined to be the true liberator of Ireland. ANDREW COMMINS, LL D, B.L., T.C., M.P.

ALEXANDER M. BLIGH, T.C. PATRICE D. GARTON, T.C. LAWRENCE CONSOLLY, T.C. CHARLES, MCARDLE, T.C. JOHN BLIGH, M.D. PATRICE CANAVAN.

All communications to be addressed to P. D. Garton, Esq., T.C., 90 Bedford street South, E. Liverpool.

HOME TOPICS: RUG CARPETS.

My new one-new two years ago-is almost worn out now. And yet, though this one has not done very good service, I think more of rag carpets than I used to. It is not because they are especially fashionable, for I have seen only one rag carpet besides mine since I put it upon the floor. The other one, in the sitting-room of a near neighbor, has since given place to a cotton . carpet of gay colors and pattern, costing half a dollar a When I "run in!' to see my neighvard. bors, I usually sit with my feet upon an Ingrain or a Brussels carpet. It is very pleasant. at the approaching general election. We find and I admire the neat carpet and the flowering plants, and all the dainty trifles on shelves and brackets. But when I go home aud find my " hit or miss" reg carpet strewn with the little girls' dolly work, and the little boys' whittlings, and the baby's crumbs and playthings, I am glad it is only a rag carpet, and that I am not obliged to worry about the in-

jury which would daily happen to a nice carpet where five children spend a good part of their waking hours. Besides, I think it is more "Easilakey" than the very gay carpets of some of my neighbors! Anyhow, it harmonizes better with my very plain sittingroom furniture than good Ingrain or Brussel carpeting would. I like nice things, and if ing any measure of justice, from the bostile Fortune gives them to me, I shall be thank-British Parliament with which he has to deal ful I hope, as I am now for babies and for the companionship of childhood, and for the experience of a mother. I believe I will make one more rag carpet, int least. I think it will be "hit-or-miss," instead: of striped, and 1 think I will put it down as I did this, without sewing the breadths, but simply lapping them, Parnell's example, as, far as we may, by doing one a few inches over the next; stretching our share of the common work for Ireland with something like the brave and persever-ing spirit by which he is animated. For our part, we do not hesitate to say that if we again, so that the worn places may be less exposed. It is easy to wash out the most soited portions. I, will have a stronger warp not time, and then I will have it in two colors, so that there will be strips running lengthwise, of the breadths. I will be particular, in outting and tearing the rags to have them so that they will be even-sized threads in the filling, for I have never liked to see the places in this, old carpet where thick woollen age have sometimes joined on to fluer cotton questionably our most urgent duty at the strings, making the texture of the carpet uneven, and causing it to wear out more easily. him afterwards in every possible way in the The little girls must sow them neatly, so as will be in London, as that city is the brain different kinds of work which he must do, not to give a bunchy look, when woven. I of England and the seat of the Government, whether in or out of Parliament, before he think I will have the rare divided into three which he is intervent of the form of the form intervent of the for

Dentifyies		
Dry Goods.		
COOL!		

An enterprising American has just conceived the idea that an improvement can be made in summer underwear, and yet conform with the absurd custom of naving to wear a lams, cont and yest when the thermometer is at 90°. He says he is just going to have a lot of small per-forated lubes running all over the budy, sewed to the inside of the underwear, and attached to small bellows, which are to be under each foot, so that at every step a puff of wind will be sent all over the body See?

In the meantime there are at S. CARSLEY'S

WOOL GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

Men's Wool Gauze Underwear, in all sizes, from \$1 20.

GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Men's Gauze Merino Underwear, in white and colored, all sizes, and with long of short siceves, from \$1 12.

ELASTIC MERINO UNDERWHAR.

Men's Stout and Light Elastic Merino Under-wear; in white and colored, all sizes, from \$1.40. MERINO FINISH UNDERWEAR.

Men's Marino, Finish Underwear, from 15c to \$125.

COTION UNDERWEAR.

Men's Colton Underwear, in Light and Stout. from 190 to \$1.

COTTON GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

Men's Cotion Gauze Underwear, in white and colored, all sizes.

STRIPED COTTON UNDERWEAR.

Men's Scriped Cotion Shirts and Drawers, suit-

BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

Boys' Underwear, de antifale in Elastic Merino, Merino Finish and Oction, light and stout, all sizes. and arrived i in a managenta i del antenero

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PROPERT

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN:

Ma. EDITOR,-Brimful of the idea of murdering a helpless old woman (and if toothless, all the better), I hastened back to Lachine resolving that three years in the penitentiary was not too much te suffer for an after life of iame and profit, especially profit. After all, some of the greatest men the world has ever known were immured in dungeons. Cyrus the Great was taken prisoner by the Scythians, Gesar by a band of pirates, Richard Cour de Lion was immured in an Austrian dungeon, Francis the First was held prisoner by Charles the Fifth, Napoleon ate his heart out in St. Helena under the genial superintendence of Hudson Lowe, and finally, the illustrious George Francis Train was confined in a Dublin Marshalsea for advocating the rights of humanity with too much force and energy. How much better am 1 than any of those great men that I should turn up my nose at a peni-tentiary ? "Yes," thought I, concluding my reverie, "the deed must be done; the world will be none the worse for an old female the less, and the Elysian fields will rejoice at an increase to its population. It was dark as I entered Lachine. All as-ture was hushed in the profoundest repose, even the bullfrogs had ceased their joyous refrain for the nonce, the shades of evening had vanished for the time being, and the ever vigilant policeman was sleeping peace-fully and calmly in the parlor of the corner grocery. My heart beat rapidly, for it realized that a terrible deed was about to be performed-a deed that would live in the annals of crime and carry its perpetrator down the current of history in company with Erostra-tus, who barned the Temple of Diana in order that he might get a puff in the local papers of Ephesus. It is true I was not possessed of the dark lantern or the stiletto of the legitimate murderer, but they were not required in my mission. But what about the elderly victim? Where was she to be had? That was the all-important question. Fortune favors the brave, for, while meditating in uncertainty, I encountered a small boy coming out from Lachine with a cat under his arm, the neck of which was decorated with a string, to which was suspended a stone. "Boy," said I, "do you know of an old

woman around here who lives all alone ?" at the same time slipping one of those five cent pieces Macdonald sticks on his tobacco into his hand.

"Yes sir," answered the lad ; "a venerable old party called Leblanc lives in that little house all alone."

"What is her age, my boy ?" "I don't know sir, but she has no teeth, and

walks upon crutches."

after consideration, I found was the crutch of the helpless old party who lived all alone. There is this difference between a crutch (or shillelagh) and a rifle; that, whereas, you see the puff of the smoke from the latter before you hear the sound; the whack of the crutch is heard before you feel It. If this description seems a trifle confused, the intelligent reader will please consider the confused state of my feelings.

Dear Mr. Editor, when 1 collected my

His Worship .-- "Had the prisoner any weapons in his possession ?" "Yes, your Honor; he had this" (stethescope produced). "Hal" exclaimed H is Worship, " this 14 a

serious matter, Signor Regano : we peac; able Canadians do not permit the carrying round of such dangerous weapons. "Can you ex-

wished for anything while it was still moving, obtain his wish from the presiding genius of the star. Well, as I v.as going heme last night I saw a luminous star leave its place in the sky and descend, and with the rapidity of thought I tataa my wish."

"Well," interrupted His Worship breath-lesly, "what do you wish for ?" "Four million dollars, Altersa. I held my

Bank of France, crisp and new. While I Was thanking my lucky stars, however, a man came along-A Montreal lawyer name Wurtele --and snatched the millions out of my hat, saying they were wanted by the Provincial Government to carry on business. He then ran off with my hard earned money and I ran after him but lost him in the darkness. I went into this woman's house, thinking he might have concealed himself there, and the first I came in contact was one of these whacks your Excellenza sees on my head.'

"But, you villain !" shouted the woman, "you said you came as a doctor."

"Silence in the court, Madam, or I'll commit you. Signor Regano," said the Magistrate, and he wept with emotion, "you are discharged. Your story has such an air of unmistakable truth about it that the Court will detain you no longer.

There was not a dry eye in Court, Mr. Editor, as I walked forth.

Your broken-headed correspondent, MYLES O'REGAN.

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.-Picayune.

In the Journal of the Royal Historical and Archieological Association of Ireland for October. 1878, there is an illustration of a fine specimen Good (thought I), just the thing required 1878, there is an illustration of a fine specimen I thanked the intelligent youth and dismissed of chain mail found in the Phoenix Park, him to his innocent pastime, and the happi- Dublin, consisting of a portion of hauberk, ness of possessing what he thought a sum of one sleeve, reaching to the elbow, being money. I advanced noiselessly towards the entire. The mail is composed of steel rings, cottage and listened. Not a sound issued not quite half an inch in diameter, riveted tocounty Fermanagh, which he suggests may, as in a similar case on the shores of Lough Mask, commemorate the site of a battle.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," energetic female standing over me with a that is mustard mixed with farnia etc., —and crutch, and the following is the conversa- do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 1**1-G** tin. In answering the toast of "The Press" at a banquet last week, in Lawrence, Mass., Henry O'Meara, editor of the N. E. Catholic Herald, made a good point by calling atten-tion to the fact that Catholics have special claims to the press, as a Catholic invented it, Catholics printed the first daily paper, a Ca-tholic city was the birthplace of the art, and all the Catholic cities had printing presses in use before Luther was born. Mr. O. J. Fay, M.P., complains that the late Government, before going out of office, ceated a considerable number of new magistrates in Ireland, and all, apparently, of non-Catholic or anti-Catholic convictions. Even without this accession, the proportion of Protestant magistrates in Ireland was neither more nor less than a scandal in a Catholic country .- Liverpool Times.

FOND'S EXTRACT. for every Pain, or Foreness. A history without a paral el; almost without advertising its sale has extended all over the country. Try it!

HOME BULERS.

A Dublin correspondent writes: I have made a very careful investigation into this matter, and the result of my investigation is "Excellenza," answered I, "I can. In my early youth I learned from a great astronomer that the person who saw a star falling from the heavens would, if he wished for anything while it was a still and the learned to say that, of the sixty-five Home Rule members, the iollowing will more or less cordially support Mr. Farnell's policy: Dawson, Carlow; Biggar, Cavan; O'Gorman Mahon, Clare; O'Shea. Clare: Daly Cork City; O'Donnell, Dungarvan; Finigan, Ennis; Nolan, Galway County; O'Connor, Galway City; Leahy, Kildare; 'Marum, Kil-kenny County; Dillon, Tipperary; Power, Waterford City; Sullivan, Westmeath; Barry, Wesford County; Corbett, Wicklow; O'Beirne, Leitrim; Gabbett, Limerick City; lealy, "what do you wish for ?" "Four million dollars, Altersa. I held my hat up for the money with faith as firm as a rock, and I was not disappointed, for when I look at there was the money in bills of the Back of Frence orige and new While I O'Connor, Sligo; O'Donohue, Tralee; Leamy, Waterford City; Gill, Westmeath; Bryne, Wexford County; McConn, Wicklow County. In this list of thirty-two I have not included Mr. Parnell himself or the members for the two seats which he will relinquish, and which will certainly be filled by Parnellites.

-A shrewd swindler has been caught in Pittsburgh. He called on the Roman Catho-lic Bishop Twigg and showed a letter of introduction and high commendation, purporting to have been written by Bishop Hennessy of Iowa. This document, a forgery, announced that the bearer was Mr. Willard, an eminent Dubuque lawyer. The rascal said that his business was to deliver to Bishop Twigg a check for \$2,500, which had been left to the church by a client. The check was a forgery, too. He finally asked for \$50 as his fee. The Bishop called in a policeman at once. A memorandum in the man's pocket indicated that numerous less astute clergymen had allowed themselves to be imposed upon.

PERE HYACINTHE'S CHURCH TROU-BLES.

PARIS, May 15,-The action for libels brought against Pere Hyacinthe by his exvicar, Abbe Bichery, was called yesterday be-fore a Justice of the Peace. The Court was crowded. Although neither party to the suit appeared in person, some exceedingly piquant revelations were made by counsel. Abbe Bichery complains that Madame Loyson interfered in church matters, and had so little respect for his position that she made him carry her coal. He charges his late rector with having occasionally invested the proceeds of the church collections in such carnal vanities as turkeys, truffles, cakes and photographs, and winds up by claiming 139f., which, he says, were expended in carriage hire. Pere Hyacinthe, on the other hand, retaliates by insinuating that the Abbe Bichery is no better than he ought to be, and that his past conduct will not stand investigation. In regard to the carriages, he cut-tingly remarks that the apostles did not ride in coaches when they went on their charitable rounds. The case has been adjourned for two weeks.

two weeks. Epres's Cocoa-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. ---" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bils. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dist that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."--Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled--" JAMES EPPS & Co., Hommopathic Chemists, London, England

Medical, &c



tion that took place between us.

"Ha! you eternal robber, you thought to steal my property, did you." "My dear Madame, you make a strange mistake, I am a doctor come to visit a patient

and have merely mistaken the house. Can you imagine for a moment that a man of my gentlemanly appearance could commit a robbery ?"

"Ob, you are a doctor, are you? Well, as I am not altogether in good health, you may feel my pulse and examine the state of my chest.

I was thankful affairs had taken this pleasant turn, and immediately pulled out a stethescope, which I applied to her left breast.

"Al m," said I, after listening at her chest, you are afflicted with the terrible disease termed mortes vel cordis. I hear a great noise inside, and I think you have but

"Wait a moment," said the helpless woman, "perhaps it is this which causes you so much uneasiness," and as she spoke she drew from the folds of her venerable bosom a gigantic silver watch which might easily be mistaken for a burnished frying-pan, "now listen for a tick." After these words I heard another whack, and the subsequent proceedings interested me no more.

When I again returned to life I found myself occupying a small cell in the Lachine different places.

I was taken before the Magistrate at ten o'clock the following morning, and a charge of assault preferred against me by two constables who, I have reason to believe, beat me about the head until they were fatigued, and in the execution of their duty.

MAGISTRATE-"What is your name?'

"Milo Regano, your Worship."

"What countryman are you, and what is vour trade?"

"I am an Italian, Excellenza, from Tuscany and I am a physician by profession."

"How came you by that Irish accent?" "I indignatily deny that i my accent is Irish, Altesso. The fact is, I was suffered in the Pontifical. Zonaves. in 1860; and was at-tached to the Irish Brigade at the battle of Oastel de Fidardo. It may be that while attending the wounded I picked up a: trifle of their accent, but at all events the Tuscans and the people of Connemara speak much

"Will you favor the Court with a little of your Italian ?"

"Si, Signor. Covil thu dhull: Facilis descensus Averni sed revocare gradus. Arma virumque cano qui primus ab oris. Conticures

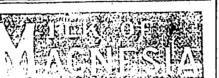
Mrs. Leblanc (the helpless old woman) was then called, and testified to my intrusion into her house while she was alone, with the intention of "robbing and perhaps murdering her, and the police swore positively they found me lying on the ground in a murderous State.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize Lock-up and my head bandaged up in three medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buythen inserted the extra charge against me of ing be particular and secure "Rowntree's." resisting the police and assaulting them while Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G of larger profits.

> The advertising of our Altar Wine has met with very great cuccess; we have now aristo-cratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as using, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper and read it in preference to any other. \$100 feward will be given to the parson that will prove that our altar wine is not sold as pine as it is imported. Court & Co., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 17-g-cow. Dame strest, Montreal.

and W Page Mar

Holloway's Pills: The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and con-duce to ill-health. The remedy for these omni-"That will do; I recognize the beautiful language of Dante and Tasso, of Themistocles ple with the mischief at its source, and and Don Quixote. I, too, have been in sunny Italy, have drunk in its lore, and eaten of its maccaronis You are a true son of Italy, but we must go on with the case nevertheless." Mys. Leblenc, the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulate the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In, curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction of the Ointment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain; steady, and beneficent progress; and sound health will soon be re-established.

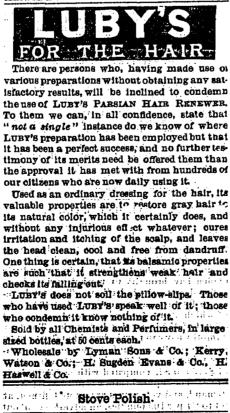


Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Scur Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara tions of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.





THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THT

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FINANCE & COMMERCE.

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THUE WITNESS OFFICE Tinandal.

The local financial position has undergone no quotable change since our last reference. Duliness has continued to be the characteristic feature of the money market all week, and there are no indications of activity in the near future. The supply of loanable funds at the banks is abundant, and rates are very easy, ranging from 4 to 5 per cent interest for money on call, and about 6 do on time, while The country trade is still reported good, a good commercial paper is readily discounted at 7 to 8 per cent. Sterling Exchange here over the counter. In New York the rates are \$4.861 for 90-day bills and \$4.891 demand. Documentary and produce bills are bought at \$1 to \$2 prem. Drafts on New York the rates are DEV (CODE) rules dull, at about 93 prem for round amounts between banks, and 93 prem. cash 81 to 81 prem. Drafts on New York stongy at | prem.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for week ending May 10th, amount-ed to \$87,412.22, against \$74,715.72 for the was expected. Remittances have been go corresponding week last year, an increase of \$12,696.50.

1580 1879.

8.810

Passengers, Mulia and Express.\$ 56,881 Freight and Live Stock 104,929	\$ 58,810 95,106
Total	\$151,914
Increase in 1850	\$ 8,894

The River-du-Loup receipts are included in 1879, and not in 1880; adding them (\$4,200) the week's increase would be \$14,204]. The aggregate in-crease for nineteen weeks is \$534,519.

THE MONTREAL BANK.

The following is a statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended April 30th, 1880 :--

\$1,151,125 52

\$1,079,928 00

The statement is very much more "rest." satisfactory than that of the preceding year, if we assume that ample provision has been made for all probable losses by bad and doubtful debts and depreciation in securities held, and inasmuch as a new manager has thoroughly overhauled the accounts, it cannot be doubted that this has been done. In the year ending April 30th, 1879, the net carnings were only \$611,487.48 or \$437,853.49 less than in the year which has just closed; in 1878 the net earnings were \$1,430,903 and in 1877 \$1,189,312."

INSOLVENT NOTICES. QUEBEC.

Dividends Announced for Payment.-J G treal, May 25; C L Foster & Co, Montreal, May 25; Fish, Shepherd & Co, Montreal, June 1.

Applications for Discharge.-Dery, St. Laur-ent & Co, Quebec, June 8; J B Labelle, Montreal, June 2; Jacob Rosenthal, Montreal, nois, May 26; Damase, Perrault & Eugene vessels.

mer goods, so that all our large houses are kept fairly busy. Trade is reported to be fully equal to that of last May, so far. No change in prices is expected until quotations are fixed for the Fall trade. Remittances reported fair, as good as can be expected.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. -There is no quotable change to note in the condition of the market since our last reference. Purchasers are almost entirely limited to pre-sent wants, and prices continue to decline in Englishing. We reduce last week's quetations 50c all round. England, so far as can be learned, but English mail advices have been receiv here since the date of our last repo orders from retail dealers, if not large, fairly numerous. No quotable movem

week has been fairly active, the whole-trade consisting mainly of sorting-up ord received through travellers, which, thou was expected. Remittances have been go in some instances, but there are those w have been looking for a greater improvement -The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Rall-way for the weeks ending Sth May, 1880, and 10th May, 1870, were;tive; in fact, it would seem that a good d of the business that should have been do in April, according to the experience of p vious years, is only being done now in Me FURS .- The only kind of raw furs co ing forward is spring muskrat, of which th have been a good many offering durring week, and prices are easy but nominally t changed; shipping lots bring 16c to 16 according to quality, and for first-class ski 17c has been paid. Manufacturers contin to be kept busy on orders for fall good Mink skins, prime dark\$1 50 to \$1 Marin skins, prime dark\$1 50 to \$1 Bear skins, black prime dark, per lb. 1 75 to 2 Bear skins, black prime large.... 5 00 to 8 Bear skins, black prime small... 2 00 to 4 Red fox skins, prime...... 1 50 to 1 Muskrat skins, spring....... 0 16 to 0 Muskrat skins, fall and winter... 0 00 to 0

GROCEBIES .- Trade is only moderate

differ materially from those published at the however, is very favorable for the agricultural time of the declaration of the last half-yearly interests, on which all depends. Teas-The dividend. In order to maintain a 5 per cent. auction sale of Thursday, 13th, is the semi-annual dividend, it would have been prominent feature in this branch. Of imnecessary to withdraw \$50,000 from the perials and gunpowders, all offered were sold, say about 600 chests, at 291c to 35c for low to good fair quality. In Japan about 2,000 packages found buyers; highest figure was 38c for good, down to 211c for inferior quality; 20 half-chests Pekoe leaf sold at 284c to 30c. At private sale there is nothing particularly to notice beyond ordinary business at nearly figures previously current. First shipment has been made of new crop Japans from Yokohama, and promise is good for quality and quantity this season. prices now are just about as they were a week ago for yellows and granulated. In raw sugars not much doing, at sales nominally as previous week. Molasses-Steady for Barbades. Inferior qualities not much wanted. Kennedy & Co, Montreal, May 25; V Cooke & Co, Bichmond, May 25; Jos Giroux, Mon-at the lower price. Coffee, market dull and in favor of buyers. Spices-Pepper, 101c in heavy lots, up to 11c to 12c for smaller quantities. *Pimento*, 12c to 15c. Fruits, Valentia raisins dull, 74c to 84c. Layers quiet and as before. Currants steady. Oils-Steam Refined Seal, June 4; J B H Vincent and C Morache, 57c to 65c; lower grades dull. Cod Oil, 45c although not large, were sufficient for the

present wants, and prices range from \$20 to \$23, as to brand, but until the market is more estiled we do not attempt to fix prices for the various kinds in our list. A cable received yesterday from Glasgow reports values about the same as a mrinight ago; warrants are quoted about is above bottom figures. The plates are allow weaker; large quantities are arriving here now, and holders are desirous of realistic line water that weaker of

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	Sootch and Stafferdshire	1	40	2
uiet	Bent do		75	92
cam.	Sweden and Norway		50	5
rer.	Lowmoor and Bowling	Ģ	25	6
MAR	CANADA PLATES, per box :-		50	6
	Garth & Penn.	Ξ.	50	ĕ
raid	F. W. & Arrow,		57	Ğ
lere	Hatton		ŪŪ.	- Š
ugh	TIN PLATES & box-	-		
8 8.9	Charcoal, L.C.		00	8
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	Charcoal, I.X.	10	00	10
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	Anvils. Wire, # bdl, of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6.	2	40	- Ō-
ely	SEEDS The demand for clo	ve	r h	aa be
	CLASS, AND LONGARD IN VIO			

139723833399999 100n fairly active, with prices tending upwards. The clover crop in Ontario is reported to have been partially winter-killed, and the bulk of the seed in this market has been bought up to hold over. Stocks of Timothy are also very light in this market. We quote clover at 70 to 71c per lb in small lots, and Timothy at \$3.35 to \$3.50 per bushel of 45 lbs, as to quality, also in small lots.

WOOL .- The market here remains quiet and nominally unchanged. Manufacturers are pursuing a merely hand-to-mouth policy at present, and seem to be holding off until the arrival of the new clip of fleece on the market, which is not expected come forward for a couple of to weeks yet. About the only kind now offering is Canada pulled, unassorted, which sells at very firm prices, from 36 to 37c. Small lots of Greasy Cape have changed hands at 23c; quoted at 22 to 23c. Australian nominal, at 32 to 35c.

THE FARMERS' MABKETS. BONSECOURS AND ST. ANE'S --- PRICES AT FARMERS

WAGGONS, ETC. TUBBDAY, May 18.

Considering that farmers are now generally busy at home putting in their spring crop, the attendance at the city retail markets today was fairly good, and supplies of produce, Montreal, June 2; J J Vipond & Bro, Beauhar | to 53c. Salt is scarce owing to the delay of demand. Oats met with a good enquiry at 75c to 80c per bag; values for other grains unchanged. Potatoes were very plentiful and

At St. Gabriel market this foresoon there were about 10 carloads cattle offered for sale, by J. C. Coughlin, Toronto; W. Rivinston, Brockville; C. Satchel, Ottawa; R. Jones, Mitchell; W. Boberts, Lennoxville; G. Deviln, Ottawa; M. Ellist, Newcastle; W. Walters, Whitby, J. Stone Whitby; and S Waddell, from the Den. Mr. Ald. McShane bought 7 cattle from John Robinson, of Toronto, at \$60 each, and 5 from M Elliot at the same price. Joseph Stope sold 9 to S. Price at 41c, and 1 for \$31. W Walters sold 10 to Cralg and Kennedy; shippers, at 44c and 9c to Louis Taillfer at \$45 each. On Naturday last Meesrs Bradley and McIntosh, of Paisley and St. Thomas, sold 147

was from 34c to 5c. RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The receipts at Point St. Charles for the past week were 142 carloads cattle, and 7 carloads sheep. The following were the receipts for through shipment to Europe : Messre. Lemoine, Dunn & Co., 23 cars cattle from Whitby and Toronto ; Dow, Hallam & Co., 26 cars from Toronto, Paris and Waterloo; Egderton, Rees, 6 cars cattle from London, 5 cars sheep from Kingston; & U Coughlin, 18 cars cattle from Don and Forrest; C M Acre & Co., 2 cars cattle and 2 cars sheep, Port Hope; A Dow & Co., 8 cars cattle from Waterloo; Jas McShane, 9 cars from Don and Seaforth; Craig & Kennedy, 20 cars from Don and Brampton; George Armstrong; 4 cars from Brampton; M Williams, 3 cars from Forrest; Elliot & Williamson, 9 cars; J Dunn, 8 cars.

The only sale of live hogs was made by Joseph Stone, who disposed of 7 at 53c. From \$5,50 to 6,00 per cwt is the quota-

During the week 5 cars of hogs were brought from Chicago by Messrs. Head, Bickerdike, Morgan and Masterman, packers. AT VIGER MARKET

the supply of cattle was again largely in excess of the demand, and business was dull. As previously reported, exporters are not buying freely, and the de-mand from local butchers continues light; they state that holders ask too high prices, while the latter contend that obtainable prices are low and unprofitable; one dealer reported to-day that he lost about \$200 on his total sales. The offerings at this market comprised 250 head cattle of which 200 were from St. Gabriel market, 150 calves and about 80 sheep and lambs. The quality of the beeves was unusually good. and prices paid ranged from 3]c to 4]c per lb. live weight. The sale of 5 head of fine cattle by John Robinson, of

Roy 20 head at 41c to 41c. John McKinnon, Guelph, had under offer 20 head of good cattle, which he drove away unsold. There was a large number of cattle in the yards yet unsold at noon. The calves were chiefly small, and sold at from \$1 to \$7 each; the largest and best calves, however, would bring \$10, if offered. Very few sheep offered; they sold at from \$6 to 8, and lambs,

which were generally good, from \$1 to 4.50

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. MONTREAL HUNDE MARKET. BATURDAY, May 15. The supply of horses offering in this market during this week is reported to have been rather light, and not including many first-class busi-ness animals, still we find on comparing the official reports of shipments that there has been an increase this week over those of last week of

market continues very light, and al-though barges laden with anthracite coal are arriving at this port from the States almost every day, business is re-ported quite dull. Consumers are generally holding off for lower prices, but from present prospects, they may have to wait for a conderable time.

Owing to the limited supply of condwood in the market, prices at the wharf have advanced 50c per cord, and are now quoted ex-wharf, as follows:---Maple \$4.50; birch, \$4.25; tamarac, \$3 to 3.50; hemlock, \$3.50 to 3. Dealers report, however, that retail prices, delivered from the yards, remain unchanged. During the week about 18 barge loads have arrived at the foot of the long wharf, near Molson's, and several others laden with cordhead of shipping cattle to Mr. McShane, at 510. The ordinary range of prices for cattle wood are anchoted at Hochelaga.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

(For the Week ending Thursday, 29th April.) (For the week ending Thursday, but applied LONDON-Best beef, 8id to 8id per ib; inferior and secondary, 6id to 8 d per ib; best mution, ivd to 10id per ib; inferior and secondary, 6d to 8d per ib. Although not active, the catlle trade here to-day was steady; supplies, however, were not up to the average. Business was not active, but prices remained about the same as last week. The sheep pers were not over well filled. Trade was steady at prices better than last week.

LIVERFOOL.-Beef, 6id to 9d per 1b; mutton, 8d to 1kd per 1b. "The supply of cattle here to day was less; of sheep, larger than on last Monday. The trade ruled rather slow for all descriptions of stock at about the prices of last

GLASCOW.-Bost beet, 83d per lb; inferior and secondary, 63d to 83d per lb; best multon, 114 to Isper lb; inferior and secondary, 8d to 104d per lb. There was an ordinary number of cattle at market this day, many of which were of good quality. Demand duili-h and no alteration from last week's quotations. Fair supply of sheep and generally of good quality. All kinds in demand, and last week's p:iccs readily, ob-tained.-Reported for the Gazette by John Bell & Sons, Glasgow.

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

In Mincing Lane during the past week there has not been much change. Holders of sugar have been firm, and succeeded in obtaining a further advance for spot and afloat. The sale of coffee by the Dutch Trading Company went off at about 1 per cent below valuations. Good ordinary is quoted at 391c against 401c in April. The market here is dull. Large stocks have a depressing in-fluence on prices, which has fallen upon all except good and fine. There was a steady demand for rice afloat. Black pepper declined id to a farthing, and white id per lb. The public sales of tea were again large at about previous rates.

per lb. live weight. The sale of 5 head of fine cattle by John Robinson, of Toronto, to butchers at 42c to 5c furnished the exception to the general rule. Messre, Wilder & Roberts sold 20 head to butchers at from 32c to 42c. Wm. Jack, of Lindsay, sold only 2 head out of 19 cattle at 43c, and R. J. Hopper sold 2 out of 10 head at about 4c. Matthew Elliott, Kingston, sold 20 head at about \$60 each or 42c; Mr. Elliott stated that these cattle cost him fully 5c, in the country. R. Balderson, Perth, sold 5 head for \$210; J. Benoit, trader, 9 out of 17 head at an average of \$49 each, and J B Roy 20 head at 42c to 42c. John McKinnon, LONDON AGBIOULTUBAL SEED TRADE.

Finance, Communerce and Trade.

-A shipping office has been established at the Port of Summerside, P.E.I., and Mr. Jacob Schurman, of Summerside, is appointed shipping master.

-Power's wharf, Halifax, N.S., was sold at auction on Saturday to P. Power for \$25,000. The property opposite the dock yard, being part of the estate of Patrick Stokes, was sold to Mrs. C. Anderson for \$1,400.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :-- " Cotton was in improved demand on Friday, and prices were firm. Business has since been extremely limited, and the market dull and irregular. The market was steadier at the decline on

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MONTREAL.



Panneton, Montreal, May 19; T Caron, Quebec, June 1; Chas Drake, Montreal, June 2; Georges Lemelin, Quebec, June 2; Edward Slack, Waterloo, June 15; Geo U Jeune & Co, New Carlisle, June 15.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. WEDNEBDAY, May 19.

Wholesale trade here has slightly improved in some branches during the past week, but no decided activity has yet been developed in this market as was confidently expected, weeks ago, would follow the opening of navigation. The unusual activity and buoyancy in our markets during the winter just past would seem to have been considerably the result of mere speculative excitement. Trade generally throughout the country cannot be said to be sickly, or even unhealthy, but nearly all parties agree now that increased activity in Canadian trade and commerce depends mainly, almost entirely, in fact, upon the coming harvest. Reports from various parts of Ontario go to show that the fall wheat crop will be somewhat of a failure, owing to damages caused by late frosts, but on loamy, well drained soil the wheat looks well, and the failure, we think, will not, by any means, be universal. Business here in many branches has been hindered for several days past by the delay of the arrival of the spring fleet, including a large number of steamships still ice-bound in the Gulf. Added to this, our shipping operations are just now being disturbed by a riotous strike by the dock laborers for higher wages, but owing to the efforts of the police and an apparent disposition to a compromise, the strike, which has lasted a couple of days, appears, at time of writing, practically over.

The local breadstuffs market continues very quiet. Flour has been dull this week, and, if anything somewhat easier, though values are not quotably lower ; while grain of all kinds is quiet at steady, but somewhat nominal quotations. _____

The following are the city wh	olesal	le pi	1065
Superior Extra.	\$5 80	Ō	5,95
Extra Supernne	5 70	Ø	5 80
Fancy	5 80		0 00
Spring Extra; new ground	5 70		5 80
Superfine.	5 80		5 50
Burong Baselora	6 20		
Birong Bakers. Fine. Middlings	4 75		
Pollards	อ้อีง		
Ontario Bags	2 80		
City Bags (delivered)	·· 8 10		
City Bags (delivered).	4 50		
Cornmeal	-2.75	. Ø	.9.80

ASHES .- The local market for polash is more depressed just now than for many months past. At the present there is sourcely any demand, and the outlook is still more gloomy. Receipts are very light, comprising about 350 bris. pets, and some 30 bris. pearls, during the past week. It would be almost impossible to market increased receipts. Pearl ash remains duil, and prices tend downvards. We quote first pots at \$3.60 to 3.65 seconds at \$3.15; first pearls at \$5.65; and second pearls at \$4 50.

BOOTS AND SHOES A fair sorting-up business has been done here during the past week. The country trade is reported to be improving, with the advancement of the warm summer season, and travellers are forwarding to our wholesale manufacturers numerous orders for light, sum-la considerable enquiry for small lots to meet | steamships.

LEATHER-Business during the week is, on the whole, reported quiet. Considerable shipments of Buffalo and Spanish sole have again been made to England, and stocks have thus been reduced to a mo-derate compass, while a very firm tone has been imparted to the market, and we notice an upward fendency in values. There has been rather less doing in black leathers than during the week previous, but holders remain firm, as the present stock is the outcome of high-priced hides. Ward upper is in only moderate supply, and a good brisk demand would soon clear the market. In grained leather desirable descriptions are scarce, and values are firmer. Buf and pebble are in good supply, but the demand is only moderate. There is an improved en-

quiry for harness, and stocks for this season of the year are low. Rusself lin-ings scarce and dearer. Rough leather, of desirable sorts, scarce and wanted. The shoe manufacturers are buying rather sparingly, as the present period is somewhat between seasons, and until they commence cutting for the fall trade not much increased activity is looked for.

	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b 0 26	••	0 27
ļ	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do.,		025
	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23	••	0 00
	Do. do. No 2 0 21		0 00
	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1		0 30
	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		0 42
	Do. do. heavy 0 36		040
	Grained Upper, light 0 88		0 42.
	Splits, large 0 28		0 33
	Do. small 0 24		0 28
	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 60		0 65
	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 50		0 55
	Sheepskin Linings	•••	ŏ 5ŏ
l	Harness		0 82
ł	Buff Cowper foot. 0 14		0 17
į	Enamelled Cow do 0 15	••	0 17
	Parent Com	••	
1	Patent Cow do 015	••	0 17
	Pebbled Cow do 014	••	0 17
	Rough Leather do 0 27	••	080
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HIDES AND SKINS.—Dealers report very few hides offering in this market at present by butchers, and prices remain unchanged, at \$10, \$9, and \$8, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. To tanners, \$1 extra is charged. Calfskins are coming forward more freely, and all offering are readily taken at 12c per lb. Lambskins are selling at 20c to 30c each, as to size: Sheepskins nominal, at previously: quoted prices, but there are but few offering.

HARDWARE AND IRON .- The market for general hardware is very quiet; the spring business is now practically over, and there is very little doing in anything. The market for most leading articles is guite unsettled, both here and in England, and buyers generally anticipate a "break" for heavy goods before long, and are therefore holding off, but it is just possible, from all we can learn, that they may hold off too long. Manufacturers have not changed their list of prives for cut nails, but they can be bought at lower figures than those quoted. Iron, of all kinds, is still weak, with prices unsettled; and while there are no further actual changes to make in our quotations, lower could be obtained for orders, The market for pig iron is still depressed and unsettled here, owing principally now, no doubt, to the fact that large lots have yet to arrive; buyers are still holding; off, but from all accounts it

Bie to 35c per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; grapes, Malaga, \$10 per barg of 50 lbs.
GRAIN, ETC.-Oats, 75c to 35c per bag; buok-wheat, 50c to 55c per bushel; peas, 55c to 56c per bushel; soup peas, \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel; barley, 65c to 70c per bushel; ocrn. 50c to \$1 per bush; white beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; bran, 90c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$140 to 1.50 per cwt.; monlie, \$1.00 to \$1.16 per cwt; buck-wheat flour, \$1.60 to \$1.60 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.40 to 2.60 per bag.
FARM PRODUCE.-Butter-Prints, 18c to 25c per lb., 1ump, 16c to 18c per lb; Eastern. Townships, tub, 17c to 19c. New-laid eggs; 12c to 14c per dozen; packed do., 11c to 12c. Fine cheese, 00c to 00c per lb; ordinary, 00c to 00c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9c per lb. Lard, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 7ic to 9cr dozen, .or, 20c to .5c per pair, ducks, tame, 00c to 00c per brace; pigeons; \$1.00 to 1.50 9cr dozen, .or, 20c to .5c per pair, ducks, tame, 10c to \$1 per pair; qualls, \$5 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to 20.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; 10crea, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; 10ares, 20c to 25c per pair; 10crea, 20c to 25c per pair. MEAT.-Beel-Roast beet,(trimmed),12ic to 15c; 11am, 12jc to 00c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh sausages, 10c to 00c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh sausages, 10c to 00c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh sausages, 10c to 00c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh sausages, 10c to 00c; bacon, 12c to 18c; fresh sausa

15c; spring minu, do to sate PS, at 15c; mackerel; \$8.00per owt. Frish.-Haddook, 7c; codish, 7c; mackerel; 21c; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; ollyet, 21c per, 1b; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 80c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked sels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon; 25c lake trout, 121c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

- St. Gabriel. . ! :: MONDAT, May 17. In consequence of the large number of vessels, estimated at fully 100, detained by ice in the Gulf, trade here in cattle has been seriously interfered with during the past week and very few purchases were made by exporters to day ... Mr. Ald. McShane alone has 300 head cattle here and 160 more in Toronto, all of which should have left could now be bought here at better advantage this port days ago, but which he has to feed than in the English market. Dealers report at great expense until the arrival of the

a attodigh not large, were sumcient to the grann and the section of the section of

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

SATURDAY, May 15. of which about, 50 loads were straw, against a total of 250 loads for last week, ... The best Timothy hay can now be bought at \$10 to 10.50 per, 100 bundles, and inferior to common qualities bring from \$6.50 to \$9 do-showing a fall of \$1.50 to \$2, compared with last, Saturday's prices. The supply of straw is fully equal to the demand, and yet, prices are quoted firmer, at \$3 to \$4 per 100 bundles, an advance of about 50c since last Saturday. Pressed fodder, especially hay, is reported scarce; the best baled hay invariably brings \$11 per ton, and common is quoted at \$9 and upwards. Pressed straw firm at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton, or 35c per cwt.

THE FUEL MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, May 12. There has been an improved enquiry in this market during the past week for steam coal, to supply the wants of steam boat owners and manufacturers, and prices paid for Scotch steam coal range from \$5 to \$5.25; fer:other kinds values remain unchanged, at the figures quoted in our last report, but for round lots doubtless these quotations would be shaded. The demand for all kinds of bard coal in this

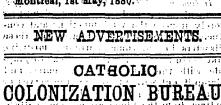
Wednesday and Thursday. American was in fair request, but business was limited, and with an extensive supply quotations are reduced 3-16d. Sea Island was in moderate demand, Florida being more freely offered. Lower grades, imperfectly prepared, receded a half-penny to a penny. Futures were dull and depressed until Tuesdav, and prices declined 5-16d. Since then they have been steadier, and prices hardened 1d. The final rates show a decline of 5-32d to 3-16d."

-A leading Liverpool grain circular says "The grain trade during the past week was generally steady, though only moderately active. At the provincial markets during the past few days there were diminished offerings of Eoglish wheat, and foreign was held for 1s per qr advance, which, however, somewhat checked the demand. A good Continental inquiry at a further improvement of 6d to 1s continues for cargoes off coast. At Liverpool and the neighboring markets since Tuesday there has been a fair business in wheat at Tuesday's full prices. Corn is again rather dearer. To-day's market was fairly attended. There was a good demand for wheat, and most descriptions improved 1d. There was a good consumptive demand for flour at extreme rates. Corn was in fair request and advanced fully ld."

CAUTION.

The pianos advertised by some of the Mon!real actioneers to be sold in private houses this spring as "Weber" pienos are not "WEBER" pianos. The advertisements appear to be intentionally worded so as to mislead the public. There is probably no piano maker in the world who has had so many imitators, both of his name and style, as Weber." Several parties, particularly country people, are deceived by these ad-not have so much reason to complain, but suppressing the style adopted by these firms, and using the New York Pieno to paim off imitation rosewood planos, selling at from \$100 to \$150, as "WEBER" is manifestly unfair, and carries with it the appearance of dellberate fraud. NEW YORE PIANO Co.,

Agents for "Weber." Montreal, 1st May, 1880.



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