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THE TRUE SOURCE OF CIVIL POWER.

PASTORAL BY THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.

SPREAD OF THE INFRECTION OF FALSE PRINCIPLES.

Lent is not only a time for prayer and penance. It is a fit season for looking carefully into the principles which underlie the relations of the public as well as the private relations of life. Anti-Christian principles, like germs of disease in the atmosphere, exist around us. They are unperceived, and develop insensibly, till they take possession of the mind. Our only safety against this kind of infection is to be found in submission to the Divine voice of the Church. For 2000 years the Catholics of these kingdoms were subjected to an ordeal of systematic robbery and cruel persecution. Many, alas! succumbed, but a remnant, and especially the people of Ireland, remained firm to their faith and unconquered. The faith of the survivors, like gold that has passed through the furnace, has become forth the brighter for the trial. Worsted in his direct attack upon our faith, Satan now assails our religion from another point. He approaches us as he approached our Blessed Lord in the desert. He appeals no longer to our fears, but to our pride, to our natural desire for well-being and material prosperity. He rallies us to action, by pointing to greed, sensuality, and injustice in many who are rich and powerful, and to the poverty and miserable state of their brethren who are poor. The theories of socialism are the outcome of this teaching. Terrorism, incendiarism, violence, and murder are lawful weapons in the hands of those that they will advance the cause of socialism. Other false principles undermine the basis of all civil authority—such as the principle that civil authority is derived from the people, that it is held by a social contract; that it is a mere delegation, in no sense from God, but directly and exclusively from the people. The theories of socialism are worthy of devils rather than of men. It is certain that the ill-instructed are sometimes misled by the eloquence of man to accept of them. At first they are disguised, misimaged, and insinuated. Demagogues boldly declare them to be the only remedy to our admitted grievances; and they are made to appear the only means of securing the happiness of the people. They grow apace till they take possession of the whole man, and are engrafted without his consent and against his will. This is the way that the horrors of revolution and anarchy are introduced, and peace, prosperity, and religion are destroyed in a common wreck. It is not contrary to the law of the land, may be lawfully said or done by a Christian. But who can see the end of this? The end of this is not the term "constitutional" is convertible with the law of God? We have, therefore, determined to lay before you the true basis of civil authority, and to show that the theory of Father has lately addressed to the Bishops of the Church for the rule and guidance of his whole flock.

MR. PARNELL DECLINES

MR. M. D. GALLAGHER, OF THE PARNELL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY, HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. PARNELL:

Mr. M. D. Gallagher, of the Parnell League of New York City, has received the following letter from Mr. Parnell: PALACE CHAMBERS, No. 9 BRIDGE STREET, Westminster, Jan. 26, 1883. MR. DEAR SIR—I am very much obliged by your letter of the 9th inst., making some inquiries with regard to the reports which you refer to in the New York papers as to the sale of my property. I have to thank you and other friends for the offer you so kindly make to raise a subscription for the purpose of discharging the mortgage, but will fully appreciate the kindness of heart which prompts your offer of help. I feel that it would be impossible for me to accept it for many reasons. I do not anticipate any embarrassment from the action of the mortgagees in giving me notice of foreclosure, as the sale under the purchase clauses of the Land Act—which I had always intended to make to my tenants at the first convenient opportunity—will, I believe, amply suffice for the settlement of the charge in question. I could not on any account, even if the circumstances were otherwise, consent to accept the kind proposals which have been made by my friends in Ireland of a similar nature to your own; much less could I permit a collection to be made in America. Again thanking you for the good feeling and great friendliness which have suggested your letter, I remain, yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

DEATH OF O'CONNELL'S DAUGHTER

Our Irish obituary column last week announced the death of Mrs. Ellen M. Fitzsimon, the talented daughter of Daniel O'Connell. The Liberator had two daughters and four sons; Mrs. French, whose son died here a short time ago, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Maurice Morgan, John and Daniel. Of all his children his daughter Ellen resembled him most in face and brain. In fact she was the only child whose genius and intelligence were above mediocrity. After O'Connell's death in 1847—an edition of his complete speeches with a life was projected to be edited by John—it was really edited by Mr. Fitzsimon. Two large octavo volumes appeared but as it was issued after the famine with all its concomitant poverty amongst the people the work fell almost stillborn and its continuation was indefinitely postponed. Ellen O'Connell married Christopher Fitzsimon who had been one of O'Connell's staff during the time of the Precursor Society and Emancipation—he also sat in Parliament with O'Connell for the County of Dublin. After his marriage he received the appointment of Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, a position he held during his life and from the time of acquiring which he took no further part in politics. Not so with Mrs. Fitzsimon; she wrote and published in the Dublin papers anonymous articles on many subjects of Irish interest. She also published in the old Nation over the initials "N. M. F." poetic contributions. Her age is not given in the Irish paper to have, but the deceased lady must have attained to near four score years. Even in her old age she was a remarkable woman, her large stature, her erect carriage and her weight of silver hair would attract passers-by. Added to this, if her father's will could be placed on her head, making allowance for the softness of the female face, her likeness to O'Connell was simply perfect. She retained her love for literature to the last. One of the most striking signs of the disturbed state of society in Ireland at present is the fact that the death of the greatest of O'Connell's children should be dismissed in the public journals of Ireland with a very brief notice.

THE KILMAINHAM TRIALS.

Now Exciting but Little Interest—Carey to be Removed to Richmond Jail—A Plot—Elections in Castle Strongholds.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—Strange as it may appear the recent trials at Kilmainham have almost ceased to be a topic of public discussion—so quickly is realized the proverbial calm after a storm. It may be the people are afraid of their speech, as they certainly seem to be of their shadows, with detectives on the scent at every corner and within range of eye and ear the characteristics of the city. There are rumors to-day that Carey will be removed from the close and unhealthy confinement of Kilmainham to Richmond Jail, in the South Circular road, where he will have the benefit of country air, and more commodious quarters to reticulate him for the onerous and important duties for Queen and country he will be called upon to perform early next month at the Special Commission Court. The great regret is that the informer will not be in his proper place on the occasion, and that as chief and leader of the criminal convulsion he is not to be the central figure of the group on the gallows tree—if such is to be the concluding tableau of an infamous drama. In reference to the special Commission I may state there is some uncertainty about the place of holding it. Belfast was named, but, as I stated, that is out of the question, as would indeed any other provincial town or city. The Government would not incur the risk of the excitement naturally provoked by securing so many prisoners for such a crime hundreds of miles into the country. The usual city court, Green Street, is objectionable for its bad ventilation and inadequate arrangements generally. There is no prison now attached as there was in the old time before Newgate was abolished, and the necessity would arise of conveying the prisoners through a large portion of the city to and from the court daily. On this account, and even though it is said special preparations are being made for the trials at Green Street, opinion leans to the probability of the selection of the Court of Queen's Bench or Kilmainham. To the Queen's Bench many of the objections to Green Street would apply. FAILURE OF THE CASTLE PLOT. To sum up, the result of this infamous plot is that the excitement caused by the trials is passing away as the case against the Land League vanishes and the Government will lose prestige; first, for the failure to discover the plot earlier; and secondly, for their attempt to morally assassinate the Parnells. LEAGUE ELECTION PROSPECTS. In Ireland the whole business is discussed without passion, and, after the first day's work, the Parliamentary agitation proceeds tranquilly. In Portlinton the revelations of the trial have produced actually no effect. Mr. Mayne, who is an excellent candidate, has a promise of all the Catholic voters and of several Protestants. His success is certain unless a large amount of bribery is used. In the County Dublin the prospect is less hopeful. There is a majority of seven hundred for the Conservatives on the registry. The contest, however, is conducted with great spirit, although many weak Liberals have been frightened by Carey's statements.

MR. PARNELL'S PARLIAMENTARY POLICY.

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Parnell to Mr. Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, county Mayo, in reference to some inquiries on the subject of the approaching vacancy for the representation of that county which was referred to in recent cable despatches:—"IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES," "PALACE CHAMBERS," "9 BRIDGE ST., WESTMINSTER, FEB. 7." "DEAR MR. WALSH: I am obliged by your letter of the 5th inst., with regard to the two propositions which are being discussed in the county Mayo, in view of a vacancy by the retirement of Mr. Nelson. I should not recommend the adoption of the first course you mention, viz: the return of a member who would refuse to take his seat. If the time comes for the Irish members to retire from the House of Commons, I think they should do so in a body after due consultation, and with the approval of the constituencies and the county generally. "Such action taken by an isolated constituency would not, I think, be attended by any beneficial result, even as a demonstration, and would be a loss to the Irish party and the country by diminishing the already small number of its popular representatives. "My views with regard to Parliamentary representation have been often enunciated, and are very well understood, particularly in the county Mayo, and I have recently at Cork taken occasion to refer to them again. I believe these views have been freely accepted by the country, and I do not know of many Irishmen either at home or abroad who differ from them, although, undoubtedly, there are some who honestly think otherwise. "The other alternative which you mention under consideration, viz: the return of some local man pledged to work faithfully with the Irish party, the county to pay the extra expenses entailed upon him by attending to his duties in London, I consider a preferable one. There can be no doubt that many constituencies are anxious to reimburse their members for the extra expense which such attendance as the country now requires to Parliamentary duties involves, and in my judgment they ought to do so if they consent to accept these services. "The old days have gone by, I trust never to return again, when the member made a profit out of his constituency and out of his seat, and sold himself and the people whom he represented to the Government. "It appears to me to be the highest conceivable mean for an Irish constituency to receive such services as have been rendered by many men of the present Irish party whom I could name without making any attempt to repay the expenses out of pocket incurred in the performance of their duty by their representatives. I should not be in favor of the idea of any fixed salary or central fund. The course which has been adopted by some counties already, such as Mayo and the Queen's County, viz: the raising of a testimonial for the member or members representing them, I think, a better one. Such a collection need not be of any extravagant amount, but it should be of a sufficient extent to pay the expenses of a contest where there is one, and that entailed by residence in London. If the constituencies desire to remain represented in the House of Commons I believe it will be necessary for them to recognize these facts. I have seen the scori-

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

A NUMBER OF CHILDREN KILLED.

New York, Feb. 20.—A panic occurred in a school house on Fourth street to-day, by which a number of children were injured. Seven children were killed by the panic in the school house on 4th street. The school was conducted by the German Catholic Church of the Holy Redeemer, and under the direction of the Sisters of Charity. Shortly before the hour for dismissing the pupils an alarm of fire was raised. Instantly one of the attendants left the building to notify the Fire Department, and, on returning, found the stairs a mass of girls, aged from four to twelve years. They were piled on one another, screaming and moaning piteously. A number of men came to their relief, and the Sisters of Charity endeavored to calm them. When the children were finally extricated it was found that seven had been crushed to death and a majority of the others injured. They were taken to neighboring houses and medical aid rendered. The cause of the alarm was a small fire under the staircase on the third floor; the flames were extinguished speedily. The Sisters succeeded in keeping a number of the pupils in the class rooms or the disaster might have been frightful. It is now ascertained that fourteen children were killed. There were 700 in the building. The removal of those on the fourth floor was progressing rapidly, when a Sister of Charity fainted from excitement. Immediately the class was thrown into confusion and a rush made for the hallway on the stairs. Six children were taken out dead and eight more died immediately after. A large number of others who were carried to surrounding tenements, are reported dying. The dead are Minnie Uster, Mary Habernoch, Mary Ann Epp, Minnie True, Josephine Mary, Mary Broth, Lena Breker, Lizzie Mappelyah, Theresa Katsner, Barbara Progenzer, Louisa Floren. Two are

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BRESLAU, Feb. 22.—The Landtag to-day discussed the estimates of the Ministry of Worship, and the estimates of the Ministry of Education, and the Government was blameable for the conflict with the Vatican, as it had not been earnest in its negotiations. The Government is not desirous of peace with the Vatican, though the Emperor favors it. Schorlemer affirmed that the State would be forced to make peace with the Roman Curia in order to terminate the expropriation of Catholic communities, which proposed demoralization and prepared the way for the triumph of Socialism. The Minister of Public Instruction said he would place no difficulty in the way of religious schools, but desired to prevent the exercise of certain special influence over the schools. The Government had almost entirely removed the acquisition of the incomes of the clergy and parished Bishop Biechers. This statement caused general surprise. A Rome despatch says Jacobini's last note declares that Prussia must consent to a thorough revision of the May Laws or she will deprive the Catholic Church of Germany of the very conditions of existence. BRUNNEN, Feb. 24.—The statement of the Papal Secretary of State that the Bishops have been authorized to notify the Government of clerical appointments as soon as the Reichstag and Landtag assented to the measures ensuring the free exercise of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and free instruction of the clergy, is regarded as putting the end to the Kulturkampf as far as ever. The premature publication of Cardinal Jacobini's letter greatly annoyed the Centre party and also the Vatican. The National Zeitung says the fears of the Ultramontane papers that Von Bismarck will enter the ministry are unfounded. BOSS, Feb. 24.—The Diritto says the dissatisfaction existing at Berlin regarding the attitude of the Vatican has been increased on account of the exorbitant claims of the Curia; all tend to the belief that the negotiations will be suspended.

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CATHOLIC COLONIZATION IN MINNESOTA.

LETTER FROM BISHOP IRELAND.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 15, 1883. To the Editor of The True Witness: Since the death, one year ago, of the lamented Dillon O'Brien, who had been the Secretary of our Colonization Bureau for the time of its organization, and indeed the soul of the entire work in Minnesota, but little, if any, correspondence has appeared in the Eastern press touching upon our colonization in the State. As I learn from letters addressed to me, some curiosity is manifested among people in search of homes, to know whether or not our Bureau is still in operation, and more prosperous than its doors still open, and that the present Secretary will gladly answer all inquiries that may be sent to him. In several of the colonies which have been established in Minnesota during the past seven years, either the amount of vacant land remaining in small or our contracts with the railroad companies owning the land have expired. The two colonies to which, during the coming season, we will direct emigrants, are Minnesota and Graceville. The Minnesota Colony is situated in Lyon County, south-western Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and North Western R.R. The land is about 5,500 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are we in a position to say that we have more prosperous than in both Minnesota and Graceville. The Minnesota Colony is situated in Lyon County, south-western Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and North Western R.R. The land is about 5,500 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are we in a position to say that we have more prosperous than in both Minnesota and Graceville. The Minnesota Colony is situated in Lyon County, south-western Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and North Western R.R. The land is about 5,500 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are we in a position to say that we have more prosperous than in both Minnesota and Graceville.

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CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary...

ALARMING ACCIDENT.

BELLEVIEW, Feb. 21.—By the falling of a floor at the East Hastings nominations yesterday...

IF NEARLY DEAD

After taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters...

BAZAINES BOOK.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Marshal Bazaine's book is entitled "Episodes of the War of 1870, and Siege of Metz."

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face...

Doctor's wife (severely).—Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take off your hat when you meet me?

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Asthma...

THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA.

The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

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

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

EX-CONSUL'S STORY.

A late United States Consul at one of the English island ports, who is now a private resident of New York, relates the following interesting story.

1880 Third Avenue, New York.

"On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in the evening of the 23rd of October, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobnobbing about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and pain."

Excuse me, my young friend.

"Excuse me, my young friend," I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, "you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage."

You have been a great sufferer, no doubt?

"You have been a great sufferer, no doubt," I said, "and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease—rheumatism; whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America."

There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly.

"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him watching the snowy wake of the ship."

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THE DWARF'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

Die in peace, in the name of the God who died to save the world. Die in peace, and may the shedding of your blood suffice to wash away your sins."

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THE DWARF'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XVIII.—LIFE-LAPP.

Many guests still came to Methusalem's table d'hôte in the Rue Gît-le-Cœur, but these assemblies were quieter than of yore, the mirth was not so boisterous, and even the second-hand dealer himself had a shade of anxiety on his face.

1880 Third Avenue, New York.

"On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in the evening of the 23rd of October, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobnobbing about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and pain."

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You have been a great sufferer, no doubt?

"You have been a great sufferer, no doubt," I said, "and I judge that you have been afflicted with that most troublesome disease—rheumatism; whose prevalence and intensity seem to be on an alarming increase both in England and America."

There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly.

"There was a pathos in this speech which affected me profoundly and awakened in me a deeper sympathy than I had felt before. I had no words to answer him, and stood silently beside him watching the snowy wake of the ship."

A ROOM OF WONDERS!

And well the visitors may say so, for the room was dark, so dark you could not see a hand before your face. Yet plain and distinct, shedding a beautiful soft radiant light, emitting neither heat, electricity, phosphorus nor odor...

Doctor's wife (severely).—Tommy Robinson, how is it you don't take off your hat when you meet me?

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Asthma...

THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA.

The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America where diseases of the air passages alone are treated.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

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

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain or Ache.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

THE DWARF'S SECRET.

CHAPTER XX.—LIFE-LAPP.

Many guests still came to Methusalem's table d'hôte in the Rue Gît-le-Cœur, but these assemblies were quieter than of yore, the mirth was not so boisterous, and even the second-hand dealer himself had a shade of anxiety on his face.

1880 Third Avenue, New York.

"On my last voyage home from England, some three years ago, in the evening of the 23rd of October, I noticed one morning, after a few days out of port, a young man hobnobbing about on the upper deck, supported by crutches and seeming to move with extreme difficulty and pain."

Excuse me, my young friend.

"Excuse me, my young friend," I said, touching him gently on the shoulder, "you appear to be an invalid and hardly able or strong enough to trust yourself unattended on an ocean voyage."

You have been a great sufferer, no doubt?

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dark, and Sulphur took his brother away. They had a cab, and were soon speeding towards the Chateau d'Antiochia.

"What next, what next?" cried Xavier impatiently. "You are interested? All right, I'll go on. The fine young man with the black hair and red fowled necktie was going along gaily, swinging a stick.

"Here's for your story," said Xavier, putting his hand in his pocket and drawing out a twenty-franc piece, which he gave to the boy.

"Do you see, sir," said Xavier, holding the policeman back, "the chimpanzee has just torn off the black wig and disclosed the man's real hair, which is of a peculiar red?"

"The policeman immediately seized Marc Mandit, as Xavier called off Lipp-Lapp. The latter seemed to understand that it was all right. He showed his teeth in a broad grin, and opening his broadside, pointed to a large white mark on his breast.

"The Naime ran at full speed through the streets, jostling the passers-by, upsetting flower-stands, deaf to invectives or taunts. She only stopped when, as she was about to cross the great courtyard of the banker's dwelling, a tall lackey in gorgeous livery seized her by one of her long arms, and dragged her almost from under the horse's feet.

The horses and carriages passed on, and the lackey was about to obey his mistress's injunction and drive the Naime from the yard. But she pushed him aside with astonishing strength, and said to the footman at the door, "You master is in."

"Did you hear what I said to his wife?" cried the Naime. "I don't ask for anything, I bring something! Listen! The millionaire banker does not often give audiences, but I promise you he will turn you away tomorrow if you do not let me in. I want to speak to him, and I will see him, if I have to crouch like a dog at his door till he comes out."

In her bath-room, in her drawing-room, in her boudoir, in her carriage, at the ball or opera, on the promenade, everywhere, a lady requires as the extreme of refined enjoyment and fashionable luxury the fragrant aroma of the genuine MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

ATROPHY ARRESTED.—FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

A minister named Thompson, in Wilton, Conn., lately performed the funeral services on the body of D. Gregory, and then over the open coffin married Miss Gregory to Dr. Pike.

The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that no man is obliged to clean the sidewalk opposite his house, the case was that of a resident of Bloomington, who allowed the snow to accumulate in front of his property, and being fined under a city ordinance appealed to the Court.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very satisfactory.

A Chicago boy, being told that a narrow boat filled with sand was a weapon that would stun at a single blow without killing, armed himself with one, and lay in wait, on a slight for a man to hit and rob. The man whom he struck on the head, however, instead of dropping, drew a pistol and shot him dead.

BENEATH THE STARS. I would have the stars a fair child said, turning aloft his wistful sight. They glimmer so on my little bed.

Grace O'Boyle, Ottawa. Upon the field a soldier lay. Upon his flag one star we see, Deak in an uniform of gray.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. "Buckshot" Attacks Mr. C. S. Parnell. "BUCKSHOT" GETS A DRUBBING.

London, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Trevelyan was questioned about P. J. Sheridan, and referred the question to Parnell.

Mr. J. E. Gorst, in moving an amendment to the Kilmalham Bill, declaring that no further concessions should be made to lawless agitation, said that it was generally believed that employing persons engaged in outrages to suppress them was forced upon the Government by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. Parnell, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Government in Ireland. Since the present Government there had been commissioned to suppress crime, the number of murders had been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months.

Mr. O'Brien editor of United Ireland, said he was asked by Trinity and Burgess to attend a meeting to support the election of O'Casey to the Town Council. He replied he had no vote in that ward, but if he had, would be glad to exert his influence in favor of O'Casey, whom he met for the first time three weeks after the election.

Mr. Porter (Liberal) expressed regret at Mr. Parnell's silence regarding the conspiracy disclosures. He presumed Mr. Parnell intended to move an amendment to the address and would take that opportunity to make the explanation.

Mr. Lowther promised the Conservative support to a vigorous policy toward Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan, in reply to the Phoenix Park murder, stated that a shorthand writer was present during the examination of the witnesses at Dublin Castle. The witnesses were not threatened, nor were they preferred drink.

Mr. Forster's attack last night on the policy of the Land League. The Times prints a copy of a manifesto issued by 30 old members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, residents in London, addressed to all members of the Brotherhood, expressing the horror and shame with which they read the disgraceful story told at the Kilmalham Court House.

Mr. Parnell said the utmost he desired to do was to make his position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad. Mr. Forster, he said, ought to be ashamed for traducing him. He declined to reply to Mr. Forster's question, and charged that gentleman with having asked him (Parnell) to inform against his associates.

Mr. Parnell continued.—He had been challenged to defend himself, but had nothing to defend himself from. He occupied a better position in the eyes of the Irish than Mr. Forster did in England. Mr. Forster was guilty of suppressio veri, because the heading in United Ireland "Incidents of the Campaign" over the column recording outrages ceased the moment Mr. O'Brien, the editor of the paper, was liberated from prison.

Mr. Parnell declared the present officials in Ireland were manifestly unfit to administer the Crimes Act. Mr. Forster ought to return to his congenial work. Mr. Parnell was hopeful that Ireland would weather this as she weathered other formidable oppositions.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to Mr. Parnell, proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Government in Ireland. Since the present Government there had been commissioned to suppress crime, the number of murders had been reduced from three monthly to one in the last four and a half months.

Mr. Parnell has telegraphed to Mr. Sexton to come to London and participate in the debate. Mr. Justin McCarthy has informed Mr. Forster that he will personally attack him during the speech he (McCarthy) intends to make in the House of Commons.

Mr. Stafford Northcote announces that he will move for the appointment of a committee to investigate the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly from Kilmalham Jail.

Mr. Forster reiterated his charges against Parnell, quoting from his speeches that "murder was unnecessary." He said the wretches who committed the Phoenix Park assassinations had not acted on the spur of the moment on the spirit of these speeches.

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SCOTCH NEWS. HEALTH OF THE BISHOP OF LEITH.—The number of deaths last week was 18, equivalent to an annual rate of 15 per 1,000. There were 53 births registered, and of these 6 were illegitimate.

ACCIDENT AT FAIRFAX.—A Jandralp work place at the cutting of the new railway works near Fairfax on Saturday. Two workmen, named Fraser and Cameron, were prelatized to the bottom of the bank and severely crushed. They were removed to Largs Infirmary.

A WOMAN CHARGED WITH STRAHLING A CHILD.—On Monday Catherine Johnstone, or Gillies, hawker, Govan, was judicially examined and committed pending further inquiry, on a charge of stealing a child 4 years of age, named Jeanette Rae, daughter of a miner residing at Scotstown Place, Cambuslang.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST HORSE DEALER IN SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday, Mr. George Crawford, the oldest horse dealer in Scotland, died at his residence, Banktop House, Johnstone, in his 88th year. Born in Johnstone on 5th February, 1795, he would have completed his 88th year had he lived till today.

THE SITUATION IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—There is a rumor to-day that Carey is seriously ill at Kilmalham. His wife was at the prison for a considerable time in the forenoon, but no other visitors save the prison officers and Crown officials are admitted to his cell, for he is still in the cell occupied as a prisoner under prosecution.

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KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim of KIDNEY DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY KIDNEY PILLS AT ONE, (Drug Store) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWO, (Price 25c per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THREE, (Price 50c per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FOUR, (Price 1.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIVE, (Price 1.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIX, (Price 2.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVEN, (Price 2.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHT, (Price 3.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINE, (Price 3.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TEN, (Price 4.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT ELEVEN, (Price 4.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWELVE, (Price 5.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTEEN, (Price 5.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FOURTEEN, (Price 6.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTEEN, (Price 6.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTEEN, (Price 7.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTEEN, (Price 7.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTEEN, (Price 8.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETEEN, (Price 8.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY, (Price 9.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-ONE, (Price 9.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-TWO, (Price 10.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-THREE, (Price 10.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-FOUR, (Price 11.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-FIVE, (Price 11.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-SIX, (Price 12.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-SEVEN, (Price 12.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-EIGHT, (Price 13.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT TWENTY-NINE, (Price 13.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY, (Price 14.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-ONE, (Price 14.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-TWO, (Price 15.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-THREE, (Price 15.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-FOUR, (Price 16.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-FIVE, (Price 16.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-SIX, (Price 17.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-SEVEN, (Price 17.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-EIGHT, (Price 18.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT THIRTY-NINE, (Price 18.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY, (Price 19.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-ONE, (Price 19.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-TWO, (Price 20.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-THREE, (Price 20.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-FOUR, (Price 21.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-FIVE, (Price 21.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-SIX, (Price 22.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-SEVEN, (Price 22.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-EIGHT, (Price 23.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FORTY-NINE, (Price 23.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY, (Price 24.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-ONE, (Price 24.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-TWO, (Price 25.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-THREE, (Price 25.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-FOUR, (Price 26.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-FIVE, (Price 26.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-SIX, (Price 27.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-SEVEN, (Price 27.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-EIGHT, (Price 28.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT FIFTY-NINE, (Price 28.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY, (Price 29.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-ONE, (Price 29.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-TWO, (Price 30.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-THREE, (Price 30.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-FOUR, (Price 31.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-FIVE, (Price 31.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-SIX, (Price 32.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-SEVEN, (Price 32.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-EIGHT, (Price 33.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SIXTY-NINE, (Price 33.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY, (Price 34.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-ONE, (Price 34.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-TWO, (Price 35.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-THREE, (Price 35.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-FOUR, (Price 36.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-FIVE, (Price 36.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-SIX, (Price 37.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-SEVEN, (Price 37.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-EIGHT, (Price 38.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT SEVENTY-NINE, (Price 38.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY, (Price 39.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-ONE, (Price 39.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-TWO, (Price 40.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-THREE, (Price 40.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-FOUR, (Price 41.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-FIVE, (Price 41.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-SIX, (Price 42.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-SEVEN, (Price 42.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-EIGHT, (Price 43.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT EIGHTY-NINE, (Price 43.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY, (Price 44.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-ONE, (Price 44.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-TWO, (Price 45.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-THREE, (Price 45.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-FOUR, (Price 46.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-FIVE, (Price 46.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-SIX, (Price 47.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-SEVEN, (Price 47.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-EIGHT, (Price 48.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT NINETY-NINE, (Price 48.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED, (Price 49.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-ONE, (Price 49.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-TWO, (Price 50.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-THREE, (Price 50.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-FOUR, (Price 51.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-FIVE, (Price 51.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-SIX, (Price 52.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-SEVEN, (Price 52.50 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT HUNDRED-EIGHT, (Price 53.00 per bottle) or KIDNEY-WORT AT 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THE TRUE WITNESS

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TO ADVERTISERS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 28, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR MARCH, 1883.

THURSDAY, 1—Ferial. FRIDAY, 2—Five Wounds of our Lord. SATURDAY, 3—Ferial. SUNDAY, 4—Fourth Sunday in Lent.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement.

FORSTER'S ATTACK ON PARNELL

Poor "Bookah!" Forster was foaming with rage last evening in the House of Commons, when he made it the hour of his revenge against Parnell, who ousted him out of the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland.

Forster, after trying to fasten all the blame and disgrace of the crime upon Parnell, and endeavoring to hold him responsible in a way angry and foul diatribe, cried out with all his sanctimonious might, "until Parnell expressed his regret and repentance for the murders I cannot communicate with him."

object of withdrawing from him the esteem and support of the Irish nation. Parnell has no repentance to express for their commission, and Foster was inspired by an unholily hatred and by a discreditable spirit of revenge when he dared to ask the responsible leader of the Irish people in the House of Commons to prostrate himself in the presence of Ireland's oppressors, and to beg pardon.

PARNELL DENOUNCES FORSTER.

FORSTER, the Government, the Opposition, and the British press were in a state of uncontrollable amazement when Parnell declined to heed or answer the furious attack of the ex-Secretary upon his character and the fair name of Ireland. They beheld in his eloquent silence a victory of the oppressed over the oppressor, of innocence over guilt.

MR. MOWAT'S ADMINISTRATION IN ONTARIO.

Ontario is by far the model province of the Dominion; it is prosperous and rich, and has been made such by the progressive and economical policy of the Mowat Government. It has the only Government on this continent or elsewhere that has, at the expiration of ten years service, presented smaller estimates of expenditure than the estimates for the first year it was in power.

It will thus be seen that although the policy of this Reform Government was one of economy, still it was not one of parsimony. The difference between Ontario and Quebec is that the rulers of the former do not feather their own or their friends' nests at the expense of the province, as is but too commonly done here.

of technology. In addition to all this they have made grants to the dairymen's association, the fruit growers and agricultural societies; they have provided for the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, have furnished the courts with shorthand writers, and have liberally assisted hospitals and charities throughout the Province, and after all they have five millions in hand.

This is a record of which the Government may well feel proud and which, at the general elections to be held on Tuesday, should command the support of all the electors in Ontario who can appreciate a judicious, honest and economical administration. There is nothing to gain by a change of parties in power; there is no guarantee that the Opposition will do any better, if as well, while there is every reason to believe that the Ministerialists will continue in their work of enriching the Province and perpetuating a regime of honesty and prosperity.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "Catholic Directory for 1883," issued by Messrs. D. & J. Sadler & Co., contains some very interesting statistics in relation to the Catholic Church in the United States. The evidence of facts shows that during the past few decades the Church has acquired a growth and strength which are quite marvellous.

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES AND "BETTER TERMS"

The Provincial Treasury is completely drained and the financial condition of the Province is becoming more and more shaky. Mr. Wurtelle in his Budget speech endeavored to lull the Legislature into a sense of security by showing that there was for the past year a surplus of \$340,936.30.

four dioceses, and in other cases just add round numbers ranging from ten to twenty-five thousand to the old standard number of population. This mode of computation proves that this question of population has not been treated with all due exactness and accuracy.

CAREY, THE INFORMER AND SPY.

As the painful sensation and surprise, caused by the treacherous somewhat of Councillor Carey from the prisoner's dock to the informer's stand, gradually subside, the public mind becomes more impressed with the conviction that this man's evidence is as disgraceful to the Government as it is damaging to the prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder.

In the matter of subsidies from the Federal Government to the local Administrations, this Province is not equally treated. The amount due Ontario and Quebec was calculated on the basis of the census of 1861, and for the other Provinces according to the last census.

ANOTHER FRIEND TO IRELAND

Another friend to Ireland has been elected by an English constituency to the British House of Commons. Mr. John Morley, the well known editor and political writer of the London Pall Mall Gazette, has been elected by a majority of 2,000, for Newcastle-on-Tyne in the place of Mr. A. W. Dilke.

state of our finances, the Government has made no attempt to remedy it by economy or by curtailing expenses, but on the contrary, has actually authorized the Treasurer to present a demand for an increase over last year. It proposes by the estimates to increase the expenses of the Administration during the next financial year to the amount of \$37,671 over and above the expenses of 1882.

Mr. Morley proposed that the Federal authorities should subsidize the Province, according to the census of 1861, instead of 1881, and that the grant of 80 cents per head of the population be raised to one dollar.

Mr. Morley's proposition to the end, but remained satisfied with asking that the subsidy be increased according to the census returns of 1861, and did not ask for an increase of 20 cents per capita.

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THE PHOENIX PARK TRAGEDY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Phoenix Park tragedy was a crime, the magnitude and infamy of which are not to be judged so much by the atrocity and foulness of the assassination itself as by its dire consequences to the country in which it was committed. The crime of a few wretches was unjustly made the crime of a whole people, who not only deplored but abhorred it, and who protested in the press, on the platform and in Parliament against being charged with or held responsible for the murder.

It is therefore, not only in the interests of justice that the perpetrators of this terrible crime should meet with a condign punishment; but the honor and revenge of the nation demand that these men be made to suffer the death penalty for having furnished the British Government with a pretext for unjustifiable persecution. Carey, the informer, has proved to be a most willing witness in the hands of the Crown prosecution. He was not only ready to swear to the existence of a conspiracy for the general and indiscriminate assassination of obnoxious officials, to identify each and every one of the twenty-two prisoners charged with the murder of Cavendish and Burke, and to detail in the minutest manner the part taken by each in the commission of the crime, but he displayed the utmost anxiety and eagerness to implicate the Land League, the Fenian Brotherhood, the Parliamentary Party and the National Press, and to fasten the odium and responsibility of the foul crime upon them.

her than that "he understood." The villain knew that the defence could prove a straightforward statement on that question to be clear, and he refrained. The Crown had got all they could whereby to damage the full name of the Land League. Carey could not spare the Fenian Brotherhood, and he "admitted" that the assassins were an inner circle of Fenians. The leaders and representatives of this revolutionary body are in complete ignorance of Carey, they know him not; they indignantly deny his statements, they denounce him, and refuse to be held responsible for the fearful crimes of this villain and his oath-bound gang of murderers. Assassination is not one of the instruments of the Fenian Brotherhood; the murder of Burke and O'Connell was no more committed at the order or instigation of the Fenians, than was the killing of McGee here in Canada, a crime which has been allowed to remain a mystery up to the present day.

The Crown prosecutor would remain satisfied with bringing the Phoenix rock murder home to the actual murderers and their accessories without attempting to furnish the Castle on the strength of the perjured testimony of a willing witness, with a pretext for further oppression of the whole nation. We are in accord with what our contemporary, the Herald, said the other day in regard to this infamous informer, Carey:—"Having been a party to the murders and having now turned informer and played the traitor to his assassins in the hope of saving his own worthless neck, he can be only set down as the worst and most despicable member of the gang. He is a double traitor, a traitor to his country and a traitor to his friends. Such a scoundrel should not be allowed to escape the gallows."

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING IN IRELAND.

Famine has laid its death grip upon the inhabitants of extensive regions in the north, and west and south-west of Ireland. The bishops and priests of these parts of the country have, in pastorals and letters to the public press, informed the world that the destitution and suffering of the people are as extreme as they are widespread. There is no mistaking the bitter wall of misery which reaches us from Ireland. Strong men, who piously but vainly implore the authorities to give them work, are wasting away by the roadside, while the women are trying to keep the life in their children by feeding them on boiled seaweed. It is the Irish Secretary, Trevelyan himself, who tells us that during his hasty run through Donegal he saw mothers feeding their numerous little ones on this inhuman food. In face of this terrible destitution the Government refuses to offer any aid or assistance to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and the only answer given so far to the prayer of the starving is to point out to them the way to poverty-stricken exile or to the degrading workhouse. It has been said that "the hat would never again be passed round for Ireland," but this promise should not be kept, when its keeping would send thousands of our race into cold and premature graves. This promise was based upon the hope that the laws and Government of Ireland would be so changed and the condition of the people so ameliorated that no more artificial famines would wreck the land; but this hope has not been realized, for now, as in the past, the people perish in the midst of food twice sufficient to maintain them, because the food they produce has to be exported in immense quantities to furnish the absentee landlords with the sneaks of ease, luxury and revelry. It is, therefore, the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to come once more to the assistance of the suffering ones at home. A general movement of relief has been inaugurated in the United States; it is under the auspices of the Central Council of the Irish National Land League of America. The following is the plan adopted by the Council to raise the relief fund:—"Our plan is that between this date and that of St. Patrick's Day, every Irish man and woman in America, and every descendant of such, shall contribute the sum of one dollar to a special fund for relief purposes only. To make this a truly popular subscription no one shall be allowed to contribute more than one dollar, and none less. Lists will be opened immediately at the different Land League Branches, and moneys received by the treasurer; the name of each contributor shall be published in the Irish-American papers. These moneys shall be entirely separate from the Land League fund, and shall be transmitted by the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., the General Treasurer of the Irish National Land League of America, to the famine-stricken districts of Ireland, for relief purposes only. Contributors can, if so minded, forward their money direct to Father Walsh. We ask each branch to hold a final meeting on St. Patrick's Day, to close the subscription to this fund. Each person paying one dollar can, if he or she desire it, be enrolled as a member of the Land League, said contribution being received in lieu of initiation fee."

This movement is, therefore, a purely humane and charitable one, and is in no way or manner connected with Irish politics. On these grounds it will have a claim upon the support of every man, woman and child who can feel any pity for fellow creatures plunged in misery or dying from starvation. Is it not about time that the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada should fall into line with their fellow countrymen of the United States to make this Relief Movement a success? The same considerations which have made the Irish-Americans extend a helping hand to the hungry and destitute of the Old Land, should make Irish-Canadians eager and

ready to offer the same sympathetic and substantial aid to the Irish people in the present hour of their dire distress. According to the Dublin correspondent of the London Times, Lord Spencer has declared that he will stake his Vice-Royalty and his position as Cabinet Minister, on the conviction of the twenty men in Kilmalshin charged with conspiracy to murder. Evidently Spencer is by no means a gentle Lord or a very humane ruler. He will have blood at any price or cost; he would give his kingdom for the head of an Irishman! The Dublin correspondent who makes this statement about the Irish Viceroy is no other than Dr. Patton, the editor of the Express, the organ of Dublin Castle and a most bitter anti-Irish sheet. Dr. Patton has, moreover, the entire into the most secret recesses and the confidence of all the officials of the Castle, and knows what he says when talking on this subject; and the proudest thing he could tell about his master, in the columns of the Times, was the determination of his Lordship either to have the blood of twenty men yet untried and not yet found guilty or to throw up the Viceroyalty and his position as Cabinet Minister, if he failed. The outlook for the prisoners, consequently, is not of a very encouraging or hopeful nature; they may consider themselves as good as dead. The Viceroy has said they must go, and no packed jury would ever think of exercising his will on a matter of such trivial importance; they would rather launch twenty men into eternity than force the gentle lord to quit Ireland.

LOCAL NEWS.

AID FOR THE DISTRESSED IN IRELAND.

At a special general meeting of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst, it was unanimously agreed to send the sum of ninety-five (\$95) dollars to His Lordship the Bishop of Raphoe, for the relief of the poor of his Diocese, to be given by him where he thought it was most needed. A subscription list was also opened for the same purpose, when the following gentlemen subscribed the amount opposite their names: Timothy O'Connor, \$1, John Lynch, 1, Jas. McNamara, 1, Edward Fanning, 1, John Ryan, 1, John Bradley, 1, Daniel Flynn, 1, B. O'Brien, 1, Jno. Ryan, 1, F. Doyle, 1, Jas. Burns, 50c, Mr. Knox, 50c. Parties wishing to subscribe to the St. Gabriel Irish Relief Fund, can do so at their weekly meetings, which will be held in the St. Gabriel Council Hall every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. As this is the first money sent from Canada for the relief of our friends in Ireland, we trust it will encourage others to follow the example of the Irishmen of St. Gabriel.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?—If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magic Relief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.

A RUN FOR LIFE.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug store without it.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of Master Thomas Denis McCready, eldest son of Mr. Robert McCready, who died on Wednesday last, took place this afternoon from his father's residence, 278 Upper University street, and was very largely attended. The floral tributes were many in number, and beautiful in design, especially that presented by the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, of which the deceased was a highly respected member. The mortuary chamber also presented a chaste and solemn appearance, being very artistically arranged and bedecked. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family in their sore affliction, the more so as the deceased was a young gentleman of great promise, and a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The remains were interred in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

CATARRH.

A NEW TREATMENT whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-4f

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Father Ryan's Address.

That the Catholic Club is now the most popular of our literary institutions was evinced last Wednesday night by the large and select audience which attended the concert given under its auspices. Comprising on its membership roll the names of all our most talented and promising young men, under the Presidency of that eminent young physician, Dr. James J. Guerin, the Association is one of which we may well feel proud. The entertainment last evening was given in aid of the library fund of the Club, and was, in point of attendance and the excellence of the programme, a decided success. The musical portion was under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, to whom much credit is due.

The entertainment opened with a chorus, "This our Festal Evening," in which the following ladies and gentlemen participated:—Miss Donnelly, Miss Guerin, Miss A. Prevost, the Misses V. and L. O'Brien, the Misses E. and J. Murphy, the Misses A. and R. Kavanagh, Miss Osteli, Miss E. Tavernier, Miss Desbarats, Miss Bernard, Miss Perrault, Miss Blanchard, the Misses A. and M. L. Macdonald, Miss Roy, Miss Heubach, and Messrs J. D. Parrell, Dr. Mignault, J. Casey, A. Terraux, W. Desbarats, D. Winkler and S. L. Power, who very well rendered and appreciated. A piano solo, imitation of a success, was brilliantly executed by Miss Blanchard, "Greeting" a duet from Mendelssohn, by the Misses E. and J. Murphy, by the Misses E. and J. Murphy, "If I were a King," an aria, and "Regard et Lorraine,"

exhibited much talent on the part of the singer, Mr. H. Lamotte. "Le Gallina," a piano duet, by Miss C. Desbarats and Miss Bernard, was loudly encored. A vocal selection, "O Luce di quest'anima," by Miss Donnelly, was rapturously received, and in answer to a recall she sang, with exquisite taste and expression "The Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow." This talented young lady is in possession of a rich, sweet voice, highly cultivated.

The Rev. Father Ryan, S. J., Moderator of the Club, on coming forward to deliver the address of the evening, was heartily received. After a few witty introductory remarks the reverend gentleman selected for his subject "The Philosophy of Music and the Music of Philosophy." He said that the great O'Connell had once attended a concert which was rather tiresome, and when asked by the friend who accompanied him, how he enjoyed it, he answered, "give me the music of a speech." The reverend speaker, however, thought that if O'Connell had heard the excellent music that they had just enjoyed, he would have changed his mind and said, "give me always the oratory of such music. Moore says in one of his songs:—

"Music! oh, how faint, how weak, Language fades before thy spell! Why should feeling ever speak When thou canst breathe the soul so well?" The harmony of mind and heart, continued the reverend Father, comprises what is called philosophy. The whole creation is God's musical masterpiece. This world has its many wondrous melodies, and the union of all these is the chorus of creation—the "music of the spheres." Theology tells us that the fundamental note required to complete this grand gamut is the Creator Himself, toward whom all music tends. Shakespeare has said:—

"There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st But in his motion like an Angel sings."

And he adds:

"Such harmony is in immortal souls; Such is the music the Catholic Club would offer to its friends, and suggest it for daily practice at home. Social harmony is always a chorus, and the chorus sometimes swells into national song. In this Canada of ours we sing the song of many lands; it would be well to practice a good Canadian chorus. All honor to the songs of other lands, and sacred in our hearts be the music of our motherland. But the music that is best for us is the chorus we all can sing in this our Canadian home. That sweet singers are not wanting is abundantly proved by the concert of this evening. All we need is a good national song, "I once attempted a national bouquet, and I failed," said the reverend lecturer and think may failure was not my fault; it was rather the fault of the material I had to work on. I tried to unite the shamrock, the rose, the thistle and the fleur-de-lis by means of the maple leaf and a sprinkling of maple sugar. I would now take the best melodies of England and Ireland, Scotland and France, and make them blend harmoniously together in a grand Canadian chorus of mental and moral music—harmony of minds and harmony of hearts.

The Rev. Father's address, of which the above is merely a resume, was a literary treat, and was frequently interrupted with marks of appreciation. The second part of the programme was then proceeded with. The "Bell chorus with solo from Stradella," in which the solo was rendered by Miss Guerin and Mr. H. Lamotte, was very well received. The piano solo by Miss Osteli, and the vocal duet by Miss M. L. Perrault and Mr. N. J. Power was also much applauded. "Good night," an air from Olive, by Miss Donnelly, was charmingly given, and repeated in answer to the enthusiastic demand of the audience. The Tyrolaise Chorus, from William Tell, concluded the concert.

Dr. Guerin, on behalf of the Club, then returned thanks to the audience for their attendance, and paid a tribute to Prof. Fowler and the lady and gentlemen amateurs for their valuable assistance.

"IT STANDS AT THE HEAD"

should never be forgotten. It is the motto of the New Royal A. Sing! Sing! Sing! A lady of beauty rare, With rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes and a smile that melts the heart, she came to our aid. On an open window sat, where the wind blew sharp and keen, And she sang a song with wondrous power of a Royal Sewing Machine.

No more on gusset and seam, no more on seam and band, The widow's woe will end her life trying to sew by hand; But with a pleasant smile, in a room so neat and clean, Here we'll sing all, both great and small, she'll do on a Royal Machine.

More of the above celebrated poem next week. All information and circulars from Harvey Bros., wholesale warerooms, 771 Craig street, Montreal.

LOBETTO CONVENT, NIAGARA FALLS.

To give a description of this locality is no easy task, as so many better qualified than I have done so time and again. Suffice to say it is the spot where the travellers from distant lands come to drink in the purest of air and view the unrivalled scenery of Niagara, here right over the great cataract stands the convent of Loretto with its beautiful and spacious halls and rooms. Here may be seen young ladies from all parts of America who come to receive under these refined ladies of Loretto a sound Christian and first-class education. There is no institution for the education of young ladies anywhere that offers better inducements for acquiring the higher branches than the school of Loretto here. It only requires to be known among the general public to become one of the most popular seats of learning in America. A VISITOR.

BISHOPS IN CONFERENCE.

THE COMING PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Cardinal, Archbishop and Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of New York will meet in council at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this city, in the first week of June. This will be the fourth Provincial Council of New York and the first held under the presidency of Cardinal McCloskey.

A synodal council is called from time to time to determine matters of discipline within the province, to consider most ecclesiastical questions, sometimes to define matters of faith. The importance of such an assembly may be judged from the fact that only three have met here since the diocese of New York was formed. The special occasion for the coming council will appear in due time. Meetings of the bishops of the province have already been held to consider the matters to be brought up to the Council, and others will afterwards be held. Last week invitations or "intimations," to use the ecclesiastical term, were issued by the Cardinal, through his coadjutor, Archbishop Corrigan, to the bishops of the province. These are:—Bishops, Loughlin, of Brooklyn; McNeiray,

of Albany; Ryan, of Buffalo; Wadhams, of Ogdensburg; Wiggo, of Newark; O'Farrell, of Trenton, and McQuaid, of Rochester.

THE WORK OF A COUNCIL.

The deliberations and debates of the Council are carried on much the same plan as a General Council of the Roman Catholic Church. The bishops invited alone have a voice in the decisions. They select from their respective dioceses theologians, notaries, &c., to assist them at the Council and to prepare or put in form the various schemata or proposals under consideration. The sessions are not open to the body of the clergy nor to the laity. The debates are conducted in Latin, the official language of the Roman Catholic Church. The final decrees of the Council are written out in the same language and sent on to Rome for approval by the Pope. The decisions of provincial councils are not necessarily approved at Rome. Sometimes they are sent back with emendations and corrections, and it has happened in the history of the Roman Catholic Church that the decrees of provincial councils have been condemned as containing heretical matter. This last charge, however, is hardly likely to be brought against the fourth Provincial Council of New York.

TO CONVENE ON JUNE 3.

The opening day of the session will probably be June 3. The proceedings will begin with a solemn mass in presence of the Cardinal, with Archbishop Corrigan as celebrant and the other bishops of the province attending. The mass is open to all persons who choose to be present. After the congregation leaves the Cathedral the Council will assemble for its deliberations. The session may continue several days, according to the importance of the matters under debate. When the decrees have been formally determined on and drawn up for presentation to the Holy See the Council will close with another solemn mass as before, open to all persons who choose to attend.

Cardinal McCloskey has long contemplated the summoning of this council, but various causes have intervened to prevent it. The decisions, after approval from Rome, are binding upon the entire province, and though not canonically extending beyond those limits, cannot fail to influence greatly the whole Roman Catholic body in the United States and beyond.

SUSPENSION OF AN AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 24.—Seven suits were instituted against the Augustinian Society, a Catholic organization, which received deposits of the parishans of the church. Attachments were issued for \$20,000. The society was formed by priests and laymen, and its object was to hold property not exceeding \$300,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the society since 1881, when Father Regan took charge of its affairs. It has been selling real estate and been a large borrower from the banks. Depositors have been notified that there is no money left, but that the society will endeavor to pay them at the rate of \$24,000 a year. The indebtedness is placed at \$500,000 to depositors and \$200,000 to mortgage holders. The depositors number seven hundred, the majority being poor female mill operatives. Father O'Donnell, one of its first controllers, invested largely in railroad stocks, which resulted in heavy losses. A statement of the society's condition will probably be made at a meeting of prominent Catholics on Sunday.

The latest despatches say it is stated that the debt of the society is \$540,000. Deducting mortgages, \$110,000, there remains due to depositors, \$430,000. It is said that when Father O'Donnell died, in 1861, there was a deficit of \$150,000. A considerable portion of the deposits has been paid out in interest. In 1872 the society began a new church, adding to the debt \$300,000, and using the money of the depositors to meet the most of this amount. For twenty-five years the society maintained parochial schools at an estimated expense of \$125,000. The depositors and the public are convinced that the trouble arose from bad management and not from roguery. The clergymen in charge of the society think that by reducing the expenses and strengthening the revenues of the church they can eventually pay the debt in full, but the question of interest must for years be held in abeyance.

Another despatch says four additional attachments have been placed to-day on the property of the Augustinian Society, making fourteen in all. For many years the Society paid interest on an indebtedness of \$250,000. It is claimed that property recently sold here was not disposed of in good faith. It is said they own considerable property in New York and Pennsylvania. Some depositors have already instituted suits in these States, and caused attachments to be issued.

LAWRENCE, MASS., FEB. 25.—The Catholic churches under the control of the Augustinian Fathers were crowded at each service to-day, it being expected that the priests would refer to the collapse of the savings institution. At St. Mary's Church Rev. Mr. McEvoy, Superior of the American branch of the Augustinian Order, said he proposed soon to give a detailed statement of the church finances. The Society would leave nothing undone to meet their obligations. He considered that the mortgages on the church property were comparatively slight inconveniences. The only matter for serious consideration was the interests of depositors. He said the Society's indebtedness was between \$400,000 and \$500,000, but with the receipts from the Orders in three churches and two chapels in Lawrence and Methuen, with extraordinary efforts, he hoped to meet the financial obligations in a few years. He expressed the utmost confidence that the Catholics of Lawrence would subscribe according to their means to free the church from indebtedness. Two years ago he collected in New York, Pennsylvania and Boston \$11,000, which was applied to decrease the debt. The Society would see that the poor did not suffer. He urged his hearers to be patient and the Society would pay them all. Rev. Mr. Corr, of the Immaculate Conception Church, told his people the Society would not repudiate its debts, but pay dollar for dollar. They should have patience and contribute as Catholics. They would get their money in a short time. Rev. Mr. Ryan, of St. Lawrence Church, gave the same advice, and said there should be a dividend paid to depositors yearly, and perhaps offered.

The prominent Roman Catholic citizens met to-night to consider the best means to extricate the Augustinian Society from its indebtedness. It was decided to appoint a committee of fifteen to have full control of the finances and revenues of the Catholic churches of the city, except St. Patrick's. A subscription was started and \$4,000 subscribed at the meeting. Subscriptions will be canvassed for and a large fair held. The committee assumed their duties only with the understanding that the depositors will not force the Augustinian Society into insolvency.

St. Mary's Parochial School will be closed, saving \$10,000 annually. This will put 1,200 more children in the public schools. It is understood an effort will be made to induce the city to rent St. Mary's School buildings and employ the Sisters of Charity to conduct them.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF CIVIL POWER.

[Continued from First Page.] and that the administration of the state must be carried on for the profit of those who have been committed to their care, not to the profit of those to whom it has been committed. Let princes take example from the Emperor George, by whom authority is given to them; and placing his model before themselves in governing the state, let them rule over the people with equity and faithfulness, and to that severity which is necessary if they add a paternal charity." "And if these precepts protect the state, all cause of desire for seditions is removed, the honor of the crown is preserved, and well-being of states will be secure. The dignity also of the citizens is best provided for."

LOYALTY OF CATHOLICS TRADITIONAL EVEN TO PAGAN EMPERORS.

But the Church has always so acted, that the Christian form of civil government may not only dwell in the minds of men, but that it may be exhibited also in the life and habit of the people. As long as the Emperor of the State was a pagan emperor, who were professed by superstition from rising to that form of imperial government which we have accustomed ourselves to call into the minds of the people, who were bound, as soon as they had embraced Christianity, to bring their lives into conformity with the Christian law, when States had Christian princes, the Church insisted much more on teaching and preaching how much sacredness was inherent in the authority of rulers, from which it could follow that when the people thought of princes, the image of a certain sacred majesty would present itself to their minds, by which they would be impelled to reverence and obedience to princes. And on this account she wisely provides that kings should commence their reign with the celebration of solemn rites; which, in the Old Testament, was appointed by divine authority. But from the time when the civil society of men, raised from the ruins of the Roman Empire, gave place to the Christian States, the Church, by the institution of the Holy Roman Empire, consecrated the political power in a wonderful manner. Great Emperors, who were crowned by rulers enhanced; and it is not to be doubted that what was then instituted would always have been a very great gain, both to ecclesiastical and civil society, had not the Church ever looked to the same object as the Church.

THE ABETTORS OF ANARCHY AND SEDITION.

On the other hand, the theories of the body politic invented by late writers have already produced great ill amongst men, and it is to be feared that they will cause the greatest disasters to possibly. For an unwillingness to attribute the right of ruling to God as his author, is no less than a desire to blot out the glorious object of political power and to destroy its force. And they who say that this power depends on the will of the people are, first of all in opinion; secondly, they place their authority on a weak and uncertain foundation. Hence we have reached the limit of horrors, to wit, Communism, Socialism, Nihilism, atrocious doctrines of the civil society of men and almost the only ideas which are all the graver because rulers, in the midst of so great dangers, have no remedy sufficient to restore discipline and tranquility. They supply themselves with the power of laws, and with the force of the severity of their punishments, those who disturb their governments. They are not content with the sword, but they wish to consider that no power of punishment can be so great that it alone can preserve the State. It is therefore necessary to seek a high and more reliable ground of obedience, and to say explicitly that legal severity cannot be efficacious unless men are led on by duty, and moved by the salutary fear of God.

THE CHURCH AND THE STATE INDEPENDENT.

Our present object is to make princes understand that the Church is not a part of the State, but that she is again offered to them; and we earnestly exhort them in our Lord to defend religion and to combat infidelity, by giving that liberty to the Church which can not be taken away without injury and pain to the commonwealth. All things that are of a civil nature the State has to manage, and all things that are to be under the power and authority of the ruler; and, in those things, the judgment of which belongs for different reasons both to the ruler and to the civil power, and a variety wishes that there should be harmony between the two, so that injurious contests may be avoided. As to the things that are of a civil nature, the Church has been established for the good of all men, and ever loved them as a mother.

THE POPE AND BISHOPS LABOR IN BEHALF OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

For these reasons, venerable brethren, your work will be most useful and salutary if you employ with us every industry and means which God has given to you in averting the dangers and evils of human society. Strive with all possible care to make men understand and show forth in their lives what the Catholic Church teaches regarding government and the duty of obedience. Let the people be contently urged by your authority and sent forth from forbidden sects and societies, to abhor all conspiracy, to have nothing to do with sedition, and to be content with the laws of the State. God's sake obey their rulers, render a reasonable service and a generous obedience."

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburgh, contains a beautiful picture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address free, on application. 26 5

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

PORT GEORGE, Ont., Feb. 23.—On Thursday night last a fearful tragedy was enacted on lot No. 26, and consequent on a fire. A man named John Bullen, aged between 85 and 90 years of age, was living with his wife, Bridget, who is some 65 years of age, in a tenement house on the corner of the wash tub funds, and did not live very agreeably together. About 11 o'clock on the night in question the house they lived in was discovered to be on fire, and a quarter of twelve when they saw the conflagration got there just as the roof fell in. After some time they discovered the body of the old man in the burning house, and they hurriedly fled. On examining the remains it was found that his throat had been cut. The old woman was not near, but was found afterwards in a neighborly quarter of the street, and she says the old man cut his own throat and set fire to the house. Coroner Maxwell held an inquest on the body of the old man, who had set fire to the house to hide her crime. The old woman was committed to the coroner's warrant to Cobourg gaol to await her trial.

A Cincinnati milliner, who had just returned from Paris, was asked what was the strangest fashionable novelty that she had seen. "A dog with a moustache," she replied. "The Parisian ladies are wild on dogs for pets. The brute is led by a string, and grabbed up at each passing dog. They cover the pavement with their hands, and pick up the dog by the hair, and they were trained not to yelp. Fags as smooth as new-born pigs are now the fashion, and of course they have no hair to be lifted by. But a clever surgeon on the end from a little dog's tail, made an incision in the middle of his back, stuck in the tail, let it heal fast, and there was as handy a handle as could be wished for."

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP.

Many press comments have been made in reference to the rumor that Sir John Macdonald was likely to be elevated to this important position. We say why his name should receive special prominence, unless it is claimed he has given us the N.E. and has not given the disputed territory. Dr. Scott Putnam, the inventor of that great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, is hereby placed in nomination for the position. His record is the highest that can be claimed, for by his Corn Extractor he has ministered to the relief of human suffering. Putnam's Corn Extractor is sure, safe, and painless. N. O. Pelton & Co., Kingston, props.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ON FIRE.

BRIMING POULTRY (Ed. Post), Feb. 24, p. m.—The Roman Catholic church here is in flames. The Roman Catholic church took fire shortly after midday and burnt itself quietly out, no endeavors whatever being made to save the church or chapel.

FAMOUS IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

Sir Eyre Coote, whom Macaulay justly styles "one of the most distinguished soldiers of his age," a companion among the founders of the British Empire in India, who with the minority advised Oliver to fight in the famous council of war which preceded the battle of Plassey, was the son of a Fenian, and gave the Carnatic to England, was the son of a Limerick gentleman. Sir Philip Francis, almost certainly the author of "Junia's Letters," whom Macaulay styles "the ablest member of the council," when Warren Hastings was Governor General, was the son of a Dublin minister, Sir William Francis, who was a Fenian, and was the best officer in the reduction of Gibraltar, was a Cork man. Blakeney, who made the splendidly successful defense of Minorca against Richelieu, and who was killed by a bullet shot for not relieving, was also a native of Limerick. Eyre Massey, one of Wolfe's ablest military officers, was the son of a Fenian, Sir William Massey, who received the thanks of Parliament as Nelson's second in command at Copenhagen. George Mackintosh, who shared with Clive and Gleditsch in the glory of the unequal terms, the glory of founding the Indian Empire, and refused the Governor-Generalship of India, was born in a Fenian town. The soldier and the statesman who saved the death and the innumerable reverses by land which preceded the Peninsular campaigns brought the war with France to a happy issue, and gave England the wonderful prestige with which she appeared at the Congress of Vienna, Wellington and Castlereagh, were both Irishmen. Wellington's mother was a Fenian, his mother's and his father's side had been settled in Ireland for over three hundred years. Castlereagh, who was the ablest of Irish statesmen, Wellington to conquer was the son of a County Down gentleman. Wellington's brother the Marquis of Wellington—both of them making their way up from poverty and obscurity to the ablest Governor-General India has ever had, and played for forty years a conspicuous part, and indeed, we may say, an illustrious part in the history of the British Empire. He needed to speak, nor of Sheridan, but it is not generally known that George Canning was the son and grandson of an Irish gentleman, his mother being a Fenian, and his father's name was born, owing to a family quarrel. General Rawdon Chesney, the explorer of the Equatorial Valley, who was the ablest of British soldiers, whose hardly less distinguished son, the late Colonel Chesney, the well known writer on military subjects, was also born. Sir Henry Lawrence, whose name is so prominent in the history of the British Empire, was the son of a Fenian. Spoy was an Irishman, and the son of an Irish Colonel; and General Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, who first stemmed the tide of insurrection, and who was the ablest of British soldiers, was born in England, and whose death was pronounced at that time "a national misfortune," was the son of a Dublin doctor.

General Buxton, who commanded at New Orleans and fell there, was an Irishman. General De Lacy Evans, who rose from a sick bed to bear the brunt of the battle of Waterloo, after having been wounded at New Orleans, and serving on Wellington's staff at Waterloo, and who sat thirty years in the House of Commons, was a Limerick man also. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the rising general of the British service, who has just been appointed Governor of Cyprus, is also an Irishman, belonging to a family long settled in England. The ablest of British Indian officers selected by Mr. Kaye for one of his volumes of biography, Thrales-Pottinger, Lawrence and Nicholson, were all Irishmen. So too, among the ablest of British soldiers, the explorer of Sir John Franklin's expedition, was an Irishman also; and so was the other Irish soldier, who was the ablest of British soldiers, Lord Mayo, who was Governor-General of India for two years prior to his assassination in 1872, and it led the place in a way which excited excitement and admiration among the British people, was an Irishman of the old Anglo-Irish family of Burke. Lord Dufferin, who has just left the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and who is now in the possession of the British Commissioner in the organization of Burma in 1860, a high administrative ability, is an Irishman of the old Anglo-Irish family. It is not many years since that the twelve English-Jewish were men of Irish birth, and the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, is a native of the Emerald Isle. The ablest of British soldiers, one of the two or three ablest men who have filled this position, and an orator of rare power, though of the severest sort.

The organization of the constabulary, the best body of constables in existence, and the first really efficient police force which has been given to Great Britain, is the work of man. The British Constabulary is a model of constabulary. India—Mr. Drummond, was an Irishman; so, let us add, was Sir Richard Mayne, who organized the London Constabulary, and who has since founded the model of city police all over the Anglo-Saxon (King-Isle-speaking) world. Captain Crofton is still living, the author of the Irish Constabulary, and a model of which has been so successful and so celebrated.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden death of Mr. Joseph E. Mason at Margaret, Terrebonne, P. Q., on the morning of February 21st. The deceased, who was only 32 years of age, was greatly respected in the neighborhood, and his early demise is much regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. John Murray, an old and faithful servant of the Intercolonial Railway, died suddenly on the morning of February 23rd, at Halifax, N.S. Mr. Murray was the first conductor on a railway in the Province of Nova Scotia, taking his position on the Nova Scotia Railway, about thirty years ago, when the iron horse ran only as far as Foxville House, more than an hour's ride from the terminus. From that time Mr. Murray remained connected with the railway as conductor till, being relieved from the duties of that office, he lastly accepted a position of trust at the North Street Station in Halifax.

The New York Post says that despite a dental published on February 21st, Robt. A. Packer died on the previous day.

Funny Pricewell, a poetical writer, who recently married H. P. White, a Ohio so journalist, died at Milwaukee, Wis., on Saturday, Feb. 21. His writings were very popular.

On Wednesday, February 21st, Mrs. Peter Rinmer, of Louisa County, left her house in apparent good health and visited the law office of Mr. B. B. O'Connell, at her residence, where she was seized with faintness, and died in a few minutes. Her disease was pronounced the cause of death.

Mr. H. F. Saubro, the Deputy Sheriff of Montreal died at his residence, 270 St. Charles Boulevard, on Sunday morning, February 25. Mr. Saubro was born in Vermont in 1820, and came to Canada in 1840, where he practiced for some time as a lawyer, and was for twenty-eight years Deputy Sheriff of the District of Montreal. He was an active member of the Catholic Church, and was connected with a number of religious and benevolent institutions. His death was caused by consumption.

The friends of Mr. Wm. A. O'Neil will regret to hear of his sudden death at El Paso, Texas, last week. About seven weeks ago, suffering from a severe cold, which settled on his lungs, he died at El Paso, and was buried in El Paso, but the change did not benefit him; consumption having laid its fatal hold on him. He died at El Paso unexpectedly last Thursday. His wife, a sister of the late Hon. J. M. Wilson, the Indian Agent at Lacrosse and Snowshoe, and by his gentle and pleasant manners became a general favorite.

A ROMANIC RAGGED \$2 BANK BILL.

6

KENMARE. God bless the royal Kerry hills. Away by Brins' shore...

MYSTERIOUS "NUMBER ONE." England's Search for the Leader of the Fenian Conspiracy...

DO LIKEWISE. Dr. R. V. FERRIS, Buffalo, N. Y. Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles...

GREEN AND ORANGE FLAGS TO BE ENTWINED. New York, Feb. 19.—The Irish Confederacy of America met in Clarendon Hall...

CAREY IN HIS CELL. "INFLUENCED BY HIS WIFE." Public abhorrence of the informer and spy.

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent artificial color for butter...

AYER'S Hair Vigor. FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR. It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual...

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine purifies the Blood, and restores the system to its normal state...

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

Horford's Acid Phosphate. In Dyspepsia. Dr. A. JENKINS, Great Falls, N.H., says: "I have prescribed it and can testify to its seemingly almost specific virtue in cases of dyspepsia, nervousness and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

THE USES OF CELERY. Celery should no longer be considered one of those luxuries that can be enjoyed only by the wealthy...

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Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Includes a portrait of a woman and text: "Woman can sympathize with Woman. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race."

Advertisement for N. H. Down's Elixir. Text: "N. H. DOWN'S ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle."

Advertisement for Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Text: "WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent artificial color for butter...

Advertisement for Ayer's Hair Vigor. Text: "Ayer's Hair Vigor. FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR. It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual...

Advertisement for Holloway's Pills. Text: "HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine purifies the Blood, and restores the system to its normal state...

Advertisement for Holloway's Ointment. Text: "HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

Advertisement for Horford's Acid Phosphate. Text: "Horford's Acid Phosphate. In Dyspepsia. Dr. A. JENKINS, Great Falls, N.H., says: "I have prescribed it and can testify to its seemingly almost specific virtue in cases of dyspepsia, nervousness and morbid vigilance or wakefulness."

Advertisement for Louisiana State Lottery Company. Text: "The Public is respectfully invited to view the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 10c. Shares in proportion."

Advertisement for Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Text: "WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the Dairyman of America with an excellent artificial color for butter...

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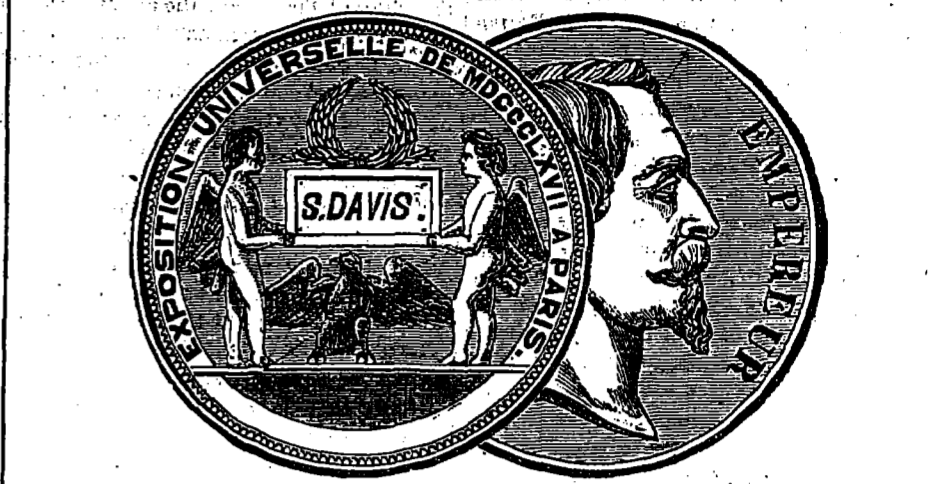
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Advertisement for Sam'l Davis & Son. Text: "Sam'l DAVIS & SON. Manufacturer of CABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE. And other Choice Brands of Cigars. 54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL."

LIST OF MEDALS WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876. IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.



A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

Sam'l DAVIS & SON. Manufacturer of CABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE. And other Choice Brands of Cigars. 54 - MCGILL STREET - 56. 73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET, MONTREAL.

DR. BRIGHT'S DIABETES.
Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only injure a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you of it, destroy and remove the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.

BY AGNES BURN.
(Conclusion.)
Still, as if spellbound, we three persons sat, each feared to speak, each watched the hither silent figure. Now there was a stirring, an awakening of the soul and being. She threw her hands up, she clasped them as if in wild entreaty; twice she tried to speak, but the words refused to come.
With a rapid step her son was by her side as she attempted to rise, and was only in time to catch her in his arms, crying out, "Alto, my betro, ye'll never, never gladden my soul again, never bring the music of ye' bonnie sweet sangs to the auld mither's heart. O, Mither of my Saviour! Mither of the Blissless One, help me to bear this bitter woe, this bitter woe!" and sobbing out the last words she faltered. Tenderly, lovingly he carried her upstairs to her sleeping apartment, followed by Mrs. Caverhill and myself. In a few minutes we had her dress removed and some gentle restoratives applied. The deep blue eyes just unclosed, looked earnestly, sadly at Allan; while she murmured, "My only son, now," she seemed to drop asleep.
As we sat by her, watching intently each loud drawn breath, we felt how frail was the thread that bound her to life. Something like this came in low whispers from Mrs. Caverhill. Twice she repeated it to her husband ere he seemed to understand, what she said. His head was bowed in his hands, and when he lifted his face to hers I seem to see the strong man was weeping; but they were tears of thankful joy. His mother's reason would surely be restored, for had not her words told that she understood, with fearful distinctness, that Alto was gone and Allan alone remained to her. The rest would surely follow. He tried to say something like this to her, but his voice was thick and husky; and with "By and by, Mysie dear, I'll be able to speak about it," left the apartment. Mrs. Caverhill's eyes met mine, and we understood the cause of his leaving us. Through the night we kept watch by "wee Mither," although her quiet repose did not seem to warrant the need, but neither of us could divert our hearts of some nameless terror. When her husband had regained his usual quiet control he returned and shared our vigil.
Not much was said while in her room, but towards morning they urged me to take some rest, as they feared I might be tired out.
Next day, when we met at a late breakfast, Mrs. Caverhill suggested that her husband should call on the Rev. Father Hamell, whose chapel and residence lay some three miles over the mountains. "Not that, I think mither is in danger of leaving us, for she is wonderfully composed and tranquil, though very weak, but since God has been pleased to hear our prayers and given the light of reason back to her, the visit of a clergyman may console her. And yet I fear to disturb her present quiet," she continued. "Perhaps he being a stranger to her may excite her too much. He is a German, and very brusque and abrupt in his manner, I fear mither may not quite comprehend his English. Oh, Allan, I wish we knew what was best to do!"
He mused for a few moments, then turning to me said: "What is your view of the case, Miss Harland? You know in a crisis, physicians hold consultations, and take counsel from each other; just imagine, we are three learned medics in council."
I could not help enjoying the bit of dry humor in his speech, although on so grave a subject.
"I am afraid to hazard an opinion; but do you find your mother weaker or lower than you have seen her? Have you grounds to suppose she is dying?"
"Oh, no," she said. Mrs. Caverhill, "only she is so quiet and sorrowful."
"How can she be otherwise than sorrowful?" I queried. "She is conscious that her Alec is gone from her forever. Ten o'clock has struck some time ago and she said nothing about going to the station to meet him, as she has been in the habit of doing. That fact alone tells that her mind has recovered its equilibrium. Has she been able to take any nourishment to-day?"
"Very little," she answered; what she took was with an effort, as if it were more to satisfy my pleading and coaxing than to appease her own appetite. Still, that little, was better than none."
"Well, then, I would give her perfect quiet; keep her as tranquil as possible. Unless she speaks of Alec herself I would avoid all mention of him. And here is an idea that has taken possession of my mind since yesterday; it will not leave me, do what I will, but like a persistent beggar, knocks to be heard. Perhaps you will think it a wild vagary, but everything that has happened these last two days seems like a dream. Last year I made the acquaintance of the Rev. Father Angus, an old Scotch gentleman, a native of Inver-keithing, Fifeshire. He speaks as broad Scotch as "wee mither" herself, and would infinitely prefer to converse in his native Gaelic than in English. With your permission I will give him an outline of her story and request him to visit her with as little delay as possible. He is the parish priest of some one of the Scotch settlements near or about Glangarry. A letter will reach him in two or three days."
"Allan," said Mrs. Caverhill, "why did you or I not think of this before? With all our love for mother, this lady, a stranger until yesterday, suggests what seems to be the wisest and most prudent course to adopt."
So it was settled. I wrote my strange epistle, feeling certain of its receiving instant consideration from my venerable friend, Father Angus. Nor was I disappointed. Before the week ended he arrived, and never was a stranger more welcome within their home, to host and hostess, than the white-haired, venerable priest. But during the time pending his arrival we spent it chiefly in "wee mither's" apartment. Each day we noticed a slight improvement in mind and body. Her large chair, with its downy cushions, was frequently rolled out on the veranda, so that she might enjoy the cool breeze without fatigue. One day when I was sitting with her, she asked me if there was a volume of the "Imitation of Christ" on the table and to read it for her, adding: "of dinna care be tash, Mysie, about reading for me. Ye ken, neebor, her tongue has na the speech I learned when I was young, and the lassie is the guide herself, that if I tell her that I might get her. She's an' unco gude wife as Allan."

half an hour. I thought she might have fallen asleep, she lay so white and still. As I watched the lovely face, I fancied the large hidden eyes looked as if they were full of unshed tears. Nor was I mistaken. Great drops were slowly welling up, the first I had seen her shed, and a torrent of passionate weeping followed that I hope I may never witness in an aged person again. Youth may weep, but the tears are soon dried. Mid-life, too, is quick to be assuaged, but the tearful sorrow of an aged heart is something that Heaven alone can console. I did not offer her any of the ordinary words of comforting, but I sat at her feet until the paroxysm had passed.
"I man-specy, y' pardon, neebor, but if I did na greet, my heart wad brak." O, Alto, she murmured, "gin ye had gae, wi the han' of the blessed Kirk over ye, as ye'r pul' father afore ye had, and na been taen awa, w'out time to cry, I could pardon as my sin. But the auld mither can say, an offer every prayer and thought of the rest of her days, for ye'r soul's sweet rest. Look ye, neebor, I had a bit bottle in some of my auld pouches. I can na say what it is, but gin ye'd look abin it ye'd see it."
I looked as she directed me in the pocket of each dress that hung in the wardrobe, but her box could not be found. Thinking it might be in some of the little drawers of the dressing table, I began a patient search, and away off in the farthest nook amid a number of old fashioned jewelry and letters tied with ribbon I found a quaintly carved Rosary case.
"Neebor, that's it, that's my boxie, Alec's gift, a perlin prayer bead," and taking them out of the receptacle, she kissed them reverently and began reciting the prayers for the dead.
I stole out of the room noiselessly, feeling the dear old soul was better pleased to be alone. As I passed down the hall to look for Mrs. Caverhill, being eager to tell her the last scene I had witnessed, I stood face to face with Father Angus. The servant had just ushered him into the house and never was visitor more welcome.
Mr. and Mrs. Caverhill was with us in a few moments, and as soon as the first greetings were over I told them of the tearful sorrow I had just felt. The good priest was visibly affected by her story.
"Ah, dear friends," he said, in the self-same accent of "wee mither" herself, "yon sorrowful nicht's wark left mony—a wa heart and hame in Auld Scotia, but there's never a dark cloud w'out its siller lining and ye'r mither's cloud has been weel lined w' the siller of God's mercy. I got ye'r message, Miss Harland, three days sine, and I lost nae time in comin, I can stay on'till the morrow nicht, for my folk wud be needin me. There's a Mission for ae' the parish—young an auld—sae ye see the Auld Sog-garth man be at his post, to conduct the beginning of it."
Taking the hint, Mrs. Caverhill requested me to prepare "wee mither" for her visitor, while she attended to her duties as hostess.
I broke the news of a visitor telling her he was frae Inverkeithing. The name was enough, and with cheeks aglow, she exclaimed: "bring him ben, neebor, I ken every step of the ground Inverkeithing stands on."
When she realized who her visitor was and heard him address her in her native Gaelic, she tried to rise and kneel for his blessing; but the old servant of God forcibly prevented any exertion on her part, and blessed her where she sat. Humbly, tearfully and thankfully she drew "wee mither" made her preparation to receive her God in the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, and mingled with her child's name was a prayer and a blessing for her neebor. The blessing of a mind at rest, and filled with submission to the Divine mandate that called her idol home from her, told on the hitherto restless soul.
Calmly and peacefully her life glided on for the term of another year. No pain, no ache, or bodily sickness lay on her. She seemed to understand that her restoration was only for a short time, and that time was spent in constant communing with her God. Every Sunday and holiday commanded by the Church, "wee mither" was beside her son and his gude wife, Mysie, in the chapel over the mountain. But the gala day for her was when Father Angus took a run down to Vermont to visit his countrywoman.
Only the other day I received a black bordered envelope from Mrs. Caverhill. The "Bonnie wee Mither" had gone home quietly. She called Allan and herself together, told them the end was near, blessed them both over and over; that they might bring the parish priest, Father Hamell, very soon. The day following she died, like a child going asleep, with the perlin prayer beads in her hand, the cross of which she frequently raised to her lips. She left a remembrance to be sent or given to me, a large, massive gold locket set with diamonds, with a chain of antique workmanship to correspond. Inside was a tress of silver hair, with these words traced in a weak, wavering handwriting, peculiar to old age:—"Friend and neebor; pray for the sufferin souls, and in ye'r prayers, dinna forget the auld mither an Alec."
To Father Angus she left her Perlin Rosary, with an ancient illuminated Gaelic Bible, written on vellum or parchment, that dated its existence before the devastating tide of the so-called Reformation had swept over the land of the Gael.
"When Scotland's hills and Scotland's dales" were dotted with monastic piles and holy priories, wherein was nurtured the love of art, science and study, amongst which was the production of text books, such as the one "wee mither" bequeathed to her Gaelic friends. Each illuminated page was in itself a chef d'oeuvre of a master, who doubtless had poured over his work with the devotion of a religious and artist combined.
And it is to these "monks of the olden time" that we are now indebted for the preservation of the original text books considered priceless by the scholar and antiquarian.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1883.
Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.
Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUZ.
To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LOAN, Burlington, Vt.
Down's Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25-41

The real estate agents of Chicago have undertaken, by means of a black list, to protect themselves against tenants who do not pay.

H. Gladden, West Sheffield, P. Q., writes: For a number of years I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Two years ago I was attacked very severely. I suffered a great deal of pain, from which I was not free for a day, until last spring, when I began to use Dr. Thomas' Electrolytic Oil, and I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which I am thankful.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
CURE SICK HEADACHE
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in all the cases to which they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEADACHE
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but their gentle action pleases all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT.
The Best External Remedy for
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.
Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

EARS for the MILLION
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.
This Oil is extracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Caranarodon Kondeleth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Eucharist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. It became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness had existed among the Chinese people. Send charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

HEAR WHAT THE DEAF SAY!
It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthy noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its GUARANTEED SUCCESSFUL. AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. WRITE ONCE TO HAYLOCK & JENNEY, 7 DEY STREET, NEW YORK, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive promptly over the counter a complete return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret giving another bottle of Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil. To avoid loss in the Mail please send money by Registered Letter. Only imported by
HAYLOCK & JENNEY,
7 DEY STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Sole Agents for A.merica. 6 G

BRISTOL'S SANSAPARILLA & SUGAR-COATED PILLS
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIERS
PREPARED BY
LANMAN & KEMP
NEW YORK.

CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them, but to remove their cause, and give a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS, a study. I want my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed I have no reason for not now presenting a cure. Send at once for a treatise on this subject, and I will give you a free bottle of my infallible remedy, give it once and you will be cured. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOP, 1st Fourth St., New York. -18-

CONSUMPTION.
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— IN THE —
Darkest Room!

WHEN NOTHING ELSE CAN BE SEEN THEY SHINE OUT LIKE GLOWING STARS!
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, HAS A

LUMINOUS CRUCIFIX!

AND SAYS:
"It is a Great Incentive to Devotion."

READ!

TESTIMONIALS FROM THOSE WHO HAVE
CROSSES and CRUCIFIXES

M. CERQUI. Rue Rivole, 41.
MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and overshadows my sleeping moments.
Yours in X,
BRO. JOACHIM.
From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. I never a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:
Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

\$1.00 EACH!
If you possessed a Cross or any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.
We are now manufacturing such Crosses, and a number of different Statuettes, Crucifixes, and the usual Church Ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.
For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, loathing up like a torch of faith in the darkness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction—the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

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\$2.00 each for Crucifixes.
\$3.00 each for Statues of Blessed Virgin or Saints.
Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.**

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
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Montreal, January 23rd, 1883.
LAFRANCOISE & LEBLANC,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Montreal, 24th January, 1883.
DEBELLEFLEUR & BONIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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BEFORE—AND—AFTER!
Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial, TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,
WHO are suffering from NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, LOSS OF VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND WEAK, WASTING WINDSTRESS, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ANEMIA and OTHER CAUSES. Specify local and complete restorative of HEALTH, VIGOR AND NERVE FORCE GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send for full Illustrated Catalogue, Address
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Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides removes warts or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Lard for black specks on the face, each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose-Machinist, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear-Machinist, for straightening ears, are sold at \$5, or sent for Post Office Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists or direct from.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

"A Brutal, Terrible Coercion Act Administered in a Brutal, Terrible Way"

London, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons, Baron de Worms questioned the Marquis of Hartington with the view of showing that differences existed between Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of local self-government in Ireland.

IRISH DISTRESS

London, Feb. 27.—Accounts from the District of Gweedore, County Donegal, in the northwestern part of the island, indicate that the condition of the people is most distressing.

THE CORK EXHIBITION

The Earl of Bandon, has sent the following prospectus to the American press for publication: An exhibition of articles of manufacture will be held in the city of Cork during the months of July, August and September of the present year.

- Things Not Wanted in Ireland: Aged Waters, Hides, Skins and Kips, Sausage castings, etc.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS

SUMMARY OF THE RESULT

ADDINGTON—Dennis, Conservative, elected by 160 majority, with seven back divisions to hear from, which will give Daggan a majority.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL

The Toronto Bank has declared a dividend for the last half year of 4 per cent, or 1/2 per cent higher than that of the last half year, an improvement of 1 per cent per annum.

ABSURD SUITS

A Montreal merchant the other day entered a libel suit against the proprietor of The Post of that city claiming \$5,000 damages.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has become celebrated, a number of unprincipled persons have been endeavoring to palm off Electroton and Electric Oil for the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

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FRECHON LEFEBVRE & CO., (Late SENECAL, FRECHON & Co.) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET

ONE LOT!

One lot of men's 4-ply Linen Collars is shown here, to be sold at 80 cents; remember original price, 25c. Please remember these collars are 4-ply linen, originally worth 25c each.

A NOTHER LOT!

One lot of men's 4-ply Linen Collars (stand up) all sizes, except No. 15, is offered at the low price of 10c each. Sold elsewhere at 25c.

WHITE SHIRTS!

We wish to reduce, as far as possible, our present stock of White Shirts before bringing our fresh Spring assortment; consequently during the remainder of this week and all next week we will offer special inducements to our customers wishing to purchase White Shirts.

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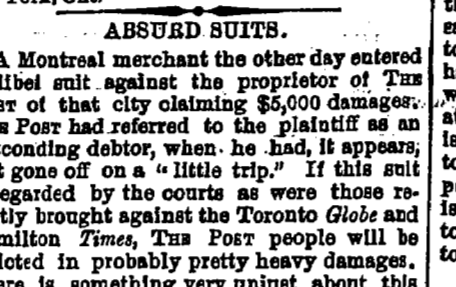
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There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver.

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for still lower prices. A few small orders are being filled on spot at about \$25.50 to 26.50 for leading brands of pig iron.

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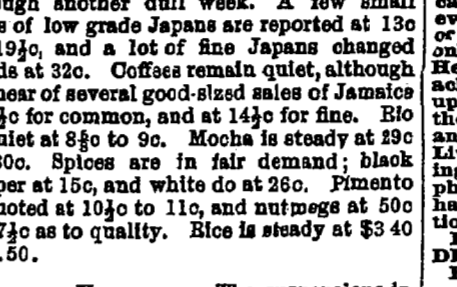
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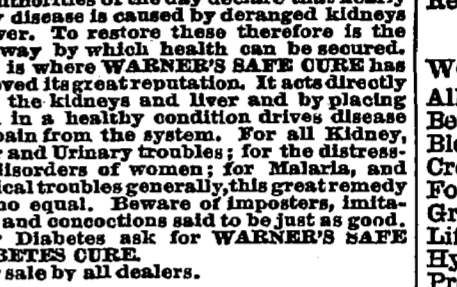
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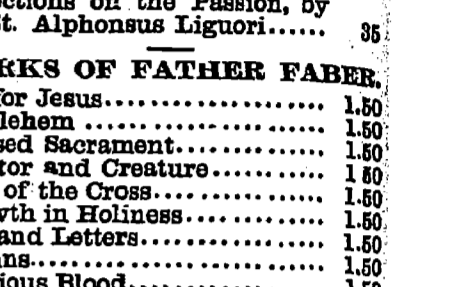
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