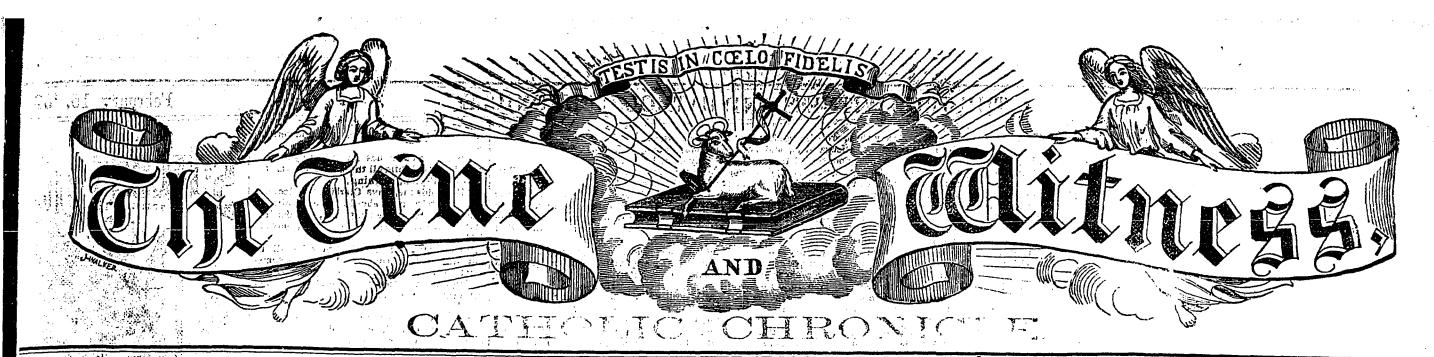
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

RELAND The Land War.

Coss, Feb. 7.-The magistrate, after hearing the testimony of informer Connell, committed 16 Moonlighters for trial; three were remanded and one discharged.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7 .- At a meeting of the lady Leaguers here to-day, Anna Parnell presided. They had received £2,516 since last meeting. H. Redmond, a brother of the member of

Parliament, was arrested at Ballragget to-day under the Coercion Act.

LONDON, Feb. 9.- A Parliamentary return shows that 811 outrages were reported to the Irish police in January, of which 479 were agrarian, an increase of 31 over the previous January.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10 .--- The Land Commission heard counsel yesterday, showing cause against making absolute the conditional of attachment against Mr. E. Dwyer Gray on account of an article in the Freeman's Journal regarding the Stacpoole leases, then under the consideration of the Court. Judge O'Hagan said the case was so serious that he would postpone judgment

Cotterell, Solicitor to the Landed Estates Commissioners Court, has been compelled to resign in consequence of inadvertently sanctioning the issue from the Commissions' offices of a pamphlet containing Land Lesgue documents. The affair caused sensation

Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons last evening on Mr. Smyth's amendment declaring it impracticable as long as the Irish are unable to define clearly where local affairs end and Imperial affairs begins, has created a sensation. The Times considers this manner of meeting the demand of Home Rulers showed an unfortunate departure from the settled practices of responsible politicians. The Standard says the answer will certainly be construed as an encouragement to persevere in agitation. The Telegraph declares that statesmen outside of the influence of the Treasury consider it an invitation to re-open the discussion. The Morning Post says it is a direct incitement to Home Rulers to persevere. 'The Daily News contends that Mr. Gladstone's meaning is mistaken.

Loxdon, Feb. 12 .- The Parliamentary return shows 512 suspects confined in various iails in Ireland.

mentary election in Moath, the Irish party their parish church. intend to elect Michael Davitt, now confined

Representative O'Connor were pronounced by Messre. Butler, Bayard, Jones (Fla.) and Humpton. Senator Bayard in the course of his eulogistic remarks on the character and career of the late Representative of South Carolina, paid a glowing tribute to the influence of the Irish race in America. He said : "Mr. O'Connor, although a native-born citizen of South Carolina, possessed, in a marked degree, the characteristics of the race from which he sprang. His name and parentage were Irish, and he was one of the almost countless illustrations of worth, character, eloquence, wit, courage and capacity which that Island of Song has contributed to build up and strengthen the Government of the United States and the advancement of the people.

If the names of the men of Irish birth and Irish blood who have dignified and decorated the annals of American history were to be erased from the record how much of the glory of our country would be subtracted? In the list of American statesmen and patriots, theologians and poets, soldiers and sailors, jurists and orators, what names shine with purer lustre or are mentioned with more respect than are those of the men, past and present, we owe to Ireland. On that imperpendence, we find their names, and in the prolonged struggle that followed there was no battlefield, from the St. Lawrence to the Savaunab, that was not enriched with Irish blood, shed in the cause of civil and religious liberty. To-day we see them in our midst, honored and beloved by their associates, and valued not by their constituents alone, but by the entire country."

A BELL WITH A HISTORY.

A few days ago Meneely & Co., of West Troy, N.Y., received from Rollo Bay, P.E.I., an old bell to be recast, the history of which, as given to the Rev. E. Walker, parish priest, is as follows :---

Something more than 150 years ago the bell I have sent to you to be recast pealed forth its silvery sound from the steeple of one of the first Catholic churches erected on the American continent, and called to prayer the devout inhabitants of an Acadian village on the shores or St. Peter's bay in this island. When the English soldiers drove off the settlers and destroyed the village and the historic Grad Pre this bell was buried in the debris until 1870, when a farmer who was ploughing his field on the site of the old Acadian village struck the bell with his plow, and it was uncarthed, to the delight of the people. The parishioners of Rollo Bay, who are the descendants of those early French settlers at St. Peter's, got possession of the bell, and wish now to have it recast (it being It is stated that at the forthcoming purlia [cracked) and properly hung in the tower of

The inscription upor

The Investigating Committee render a partial report-Mr. B. McShaue refases to sign the document-A characteristic speech from Mr. Mc*amee-Reply from Mr. Whelan-No satisfactory conclusion arrived at-Full report of the proceedings.

The long expected meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, to receive the report of the Informer Investigating Committee, was held Monday night in their hall.

Mr. J. D. QUINN occupied the chair, and on calling the meeting to order at about nine o'clock, briefly explained its object. Mr. M. J. F. QUINN, ODE of the committee,

then stepped upon the platform and presented the report, which was chiefly composed of letters and documents, and a very voluminous one. Mr. Quinn himself had gone to New York, and, in an interview with the editor of The Hour, accertained that the original article appeared in that paper on the 5th December, 1881, and that the article was written by one Frederick J. Hamilton. After several interviews with Mr. Hamilton, Mr Quinn obtained shable roll of honor, the Declaration of Inde- a letter from bim, stating that he was the author of the article; that it was based on public rumour and that not the slightest animus was intended, and that it did not refer to St. Patrick's Society. Other gentlemen were interviewed, but with no particular result. On the 27th January the Committee received from Mr. Hamilton a letter and an affidavit. The affidavit was as follows :---

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. I, Frederick J. Hamilton, of the city of New York, formerly of the city of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada, journalist, being duly sworn, do depose and say : 1. I am the author of the article published

in The Hour, a paper published in this city, headed "The British Secret Service in Americs," which article appeared on the 5th of November last, 1881.

2. That I had no special reason or motive for writing said article at the present time, to wit, last November, other than that mentioned in the letter of to-day's date addressed by me to Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Montreal, and said article was not prompted or instigated by any one, nor did I consult any person prior to or at the time of writing the same.

3. That I had no personal knowledge whatever on which to base said article.

4. That during the year (1875) eighteen bundred and seventy-five, while in the city of Ottawa, in the said Dominion of Canada, and during a session of the Parliament of Canade, deponent heard the name of Mr. Francis B. McNamee, contractor of the city what he knew personally of Montreal, mentioned as having received heard from high authority. sums of money from the Government of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said

McNamee, but mentioned no names. 11. That the said John P. Whelan further stated that one Eugene O'Rourke (whom deponent does not know and has never seen to his knowledge) could give evidence against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee relative to the matters referred to in this affidavit. 12. That deponent knows nothing what-

ever personally against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee, and, furthermore, has no other information in his possession other than that above iletailed. That this affidavit includes everything concerning the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee with which deponent is acquainted, and further deponent saith not and hath signed.

(Signed) FRED. J. HAMILTON. Sworn and subscribed this twenty-sixth day of January, 1882, at the city of New York.

(Signed) G. H. ALEXANDER, Notary Public, King's County, N. Y.

The letter stated that he (Mr. Hamilton) was willing to go before a court in Canada and corroborate the statements of the affidavit. On receipt of the affidavit, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, acting under instructions from the Committee, wrote letters to Messrs P J Moohan, Editor Irish Canadian; Rulus Stephenson, M P, Chatham; Isaac Brock, Ottawa; Eernard Tansey, Montreal; John J Curran, Q C, Montreal, and John F Whelan, Montreal, asking these gentlemen what they knew of the matter. The Committee received no replies to these letters from Messrs Meehan, Brock or Whelan.

Mr. RUFUS STEPHENSON, M. P., wrote in reply that he never met Mr. F. J. Hamiltov. and he was positive that he never mentioned during a session of the Parliament of Canada, nor at any other time, the nume of Mr. Francis B McNamee, contractor of Montreal, as having received sums of money from the Gov-ernment of the Dominion of Canada for having given to said Government the names of certain persons in Canada supposed to be connected with Fenianism, and he would further add that, so far as he was concerned, the affidavit was utterly false, and he could only come to the conclusion that the utterer of the libel sgainst Mr. McNamee coined it in his own too fertile brain.

Mr. B. TANSEY wrote, saying he could not bring to mind the conversation referred to. but the information consisted principally of a statement he once heard made, and which he would be prepared to make himself before a Court of Justice when ordered to do so.

Mr. J. J. CCRRAS, Q. C., wrote, in reply, that he did not remember the circumstances referred to in the affidavit, but if the matter came before the Courts, he might be subpurnaed, when he would be justified in stating what he knew personally and what he had

Mr. QUINN also wrote to Messrs. Daniel John McGrath and 70ng

knew the career of the said Mr. Francis B. was accused of being an informer, but Mr. Sullivan did as I have done. He challenged an inquiry and called upon a Committee of three of his countrymen to investigate the charge. I have done the same. Mr. Sollivan came out of the ordeal just as the rough gold goes into the crucible and comes out bright, and I think you will agree with me me that F. B. Mc Names is not injured one single tittle by that evidence. In 1862 I was connected with St. Patrick's Society, as I have been ever since the first St. Patrick's Day I ever | Manse, Kildonan, aged 62 years of age. was in Canada. In that year I was on a trip to New York with a brother-in-law of mine, being an entire stranger. The St. Lewin, wite of Senator Lewin, died on Satur-Patrick's Society had invited the late lamented John O'Mahony to deliver a lecture in that city. He not appearing, I was requested to

call on that gentleman and ask him if he would lecture here. I was furnished with a letter of introduction from the President of the Society at that time, Mr. Thomas Mc-Kenns, and I think Mr. O'Mears, the Secretary. I have heard since that Mr Curran was Corresponding Secretary at the time. I delivered these letters, and tried to get Mr. O'Mahony to come to Montreal. From that day my

enemies in the city put me down as the Head Centre of Fonianism in Montreal, and the finger of scorn was | ointed at me by my Protestant fellow-citizens. Not having succeeded in ruining me they then turned around aud said, "He is a Fenlan informer." But I am willing to place myself in the hands of my Irish fellow-citizens and to abide by their verdict. This thing was kept up, back and forward, until 1869. During that space of time I was a contractor, and had very large contracts with the Grand Trunk Railway. 1 endeavoured to carry out these contracts and to pay every man all I owed him. 1 endeavoured to walk in public life as an honourable and honest citizen, notwithstanding this terrible personal enmity that was carried on against me by those individuals. In 1869 I was elected President of the Patrick's Society, after a two St. months' struggle. During that contesta very large number of gentlemen in this room will remember it-a certain personage and his father were at all our meetings, knew of our schemes, and knew of our secrets, and the very night of the election, those two individuals abandoned the case and went straight over to the enemy. It is a wellknown fact here in this room. From that day to this that individual has hounded me to the death for the simple reason that I despise him; I treat his sontempt. 1 treat him as nobody, and I never have any communica-

tion with him, except when forced to do so In 1879, we come to these other two individuals. cornod. Yon, gentlemen, remember, as I do, that we had a good deal of trouble here in this city about processions. We thought that certain processions were intended as an insult to us, and we took up the subject and refused to allow it. I think I did not show the white feather when I was required then. I do not think any man in this room will accuse me of shirking on that occasion, as some have done. I think I acted the part of a straightforward Irishman. I considered that I had a duty to fulfit, and I did it fearlessly. Certain gontlemen in Montreal thought they would show us a military parade in the streets, and the military came and went, and we were glad to see them. Then the St. Patrick's Society thought of inviting the 69th Regiment of New York-a regiment which I think we can all be proud of-to come to Montreal and attend our fele on Dominion Day. These same individuals, where do we find them? We find them conspiring, and saying to the enemy, "Oh! this is the rogi-ment which insuited the Prince of Wales. McNamee is at the bottom of it, and wants to insult all the Protestants in Mont:eal. We are Irish Catholics also, but we do not want to insult the Protestants. We want to live as good citizens of Montreal." We never knew who these gentlemen were until Mr. Frederick J. Hamilton, whoever that gentleman is, comes forward and swears to this. Is that fair warfare, gentlemon? Can those individuals call themselves Irishmen? Did we at that time intend to insult anybody by bringing these gentlemen from New York to visit us? We wanted as for inserting this clause was that the commit-tee could not find any fact upon which the Montreal and to show the citizens of Montreal that Irishmen in the United States were said article in The Hour, deponent met John the committee, had refused to sign the report not the desperadoes and the tarrible puople was just on account of this last clause. He they were pictured to be, and by diu not believe that the committee were in a whom? By these gentlemen here who position to get any fact upon which the ac-cusation was based, or had got all the infor-do not think was justified, and even if they did come to Montreal with sixty rounds of ammunition what harm could they do? Now, gentleman, I was elected some two years and a half ago President of the St. Patrick's Society, and the Lord knows I did not want it at the time. There was a gentleman against me, and 1 am sure he Montreal, I stand before you here to-night, did not want it. I was elected, and I went to work to make the Society what it ought to be and what it was before we lost our grand hall. I have worked (sithfully and hard to do that. Some of my friends in the St. Patrick's Society thought they would get up a likeness of your humble servant and present him with it. I think the gentlemen who got up this likeness will bear me out in saving that I knew nothing about it. That likeness was emblazoned in one of the windows here, and these men took offence at my being hung up in the window. I believe that if I had been hung up on a gallows they would have been delighted, and on seeing me hung up there with a beautiful gold frame around the picture, they thought they would get up enmity amongst my friends by saying, He is two years President and has got emolutried to drive me out of business, but I have ment enough ; he ought to be satisfied." Gentlemen, if they had said that to myself I would have been delighted. If they had told me personally that there was a desire for a change, I would have been delighted to have given up the office. But no, these gentlemon said, when I was absent in New York, "He would have willingly retired, but I would

PRICE FIVE CENTS

OBITUARY.

Berthold Auerbach, the celebrated German novelist, died recently at Cannes, aged 70 VOATS.

Mr. Owen Quinn, of Golden Grove, St. John, N. B., died on February 13tb, in the 103rd year of his age.

& Rev. Dr. Black, Pioneer Presbyterian Minister to Manitobs, died on February 13th at the

Dr. Wilson, of Dorchester, N.B., an active politician two generations back, and Mrs. day, February 11th.

" Mrs. Mountain, widow of the late Captain Mountain, for many years in the employ of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., died suddenly in her residence in Baude street, Quebec, February 7th.

The wife of Wm. Riley, of Lynden, Ont. who had been on a visit to her mother and had just returned home in good health, was taken suddenly ill, and died within five minutes on Saturday evening, February 11th.

Ormond Jones, Registrar of the County of Leeds, Ont., died on February 7th in Brockville. He has filled the position for 18 years, and was universally respected. It is generally understood that J. Bueil, ex. M.P., will be his successor.

Humpbrey T. Gilbert, police magistrate, of St. John, N.B., died on Tuesday night, February 7th, at his home in Westmorland, after a long and painful illness. He was 68 years of age, and had been a magistrate for 24 years. He was universally respected.

George S. Climie, Esq., Justice of the Peace and License Inspector of the County of Perth, Ont., died at his residence in Listowel on Saturday, February 11th. He had been ailing for several months, and gradually succumbed to injuries received about a year ago by being thrown out of a buggy.

The Earl of Lonsdale, whose death is announced, was known to English society and the world principally as being the husband of Lady Lousdale, one of the most famous of the so-called professional beauties of London. The deceased peer was a prominent turf man, a great yachter, and, from all accounts, rather an eccentric, if not a somewhat high living, nobleman. It was during one of his yacht-ing trips to the western continent, about two years ago, that a scandal arose in connection with his beautiful wife, which, however, was subsequently cleared up to the satisfaction of society and the parties most deeply con-

BHEUMATIC REMEDY.

There is no better cure for Rhoumatism than Hagyard's Yellow Oil used according to directions on the pottle. It also cures Burns. Scalds, Frost Bites. Bruises, lameness, and wounds of the flesh. All dealers sell it, price 25 cents. 27-3

in Portland prison. Patrick Egan will also be nominated, in order that he may take the seat if Davitt is disqualified,

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-The World's London special says the utmost surprise has been occasioned by Mr. Gladstone's speech on Thursday night, intimating that the Government might be disposed to deal with the Home Rule question provided Home Rul-ers could define their position so clearly that dismemberment of the Empire would not be involved in the scheme. This is not the first time Mr. Gladstone has sought to encourage the Home Rule party. Home Rule has been estranged by the policy of coercion, and as the result of bye elections has shown the Ministry has not anything to expect from the Irish Electorate but the bitterest hostility, unless it can disarm Parnell's followers by holding out hopes of the restoration of the Irish Parliament. The Premier's speech on sibly less rapidly. The Government are of Mr. Smyth's amendment was undoubtedly a opinion that the canal as a water-way between bid in that direction. It was so understood by Parnellite members, who are now led by Mr. Justin McCarthy; and from the Times, which has all along been prepossessed in Mr. Gladstone's favor, feels compelled to protest against this offer.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON THE SITU-ATION.

PARIS, Feb. 7.- A correspondent has just interviewed Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is resting at the Hotel du Louvre on his way home from Egypt. He said that there was no truth in the report that he intends to cease League party in Parliameut.

"At the same," said Mr. McCarthy, "I understand that no leader at all is to be appointed in Parnell's place. I shall continue to act as his lieutenant."

The correspondent asked Mr. McCarthy whether he approved of the no rent manifesto put forward by the League, and whether he believed the anti-rent agitation would be effective.

"In principle and except in the last extremity," replied Mr. McCarthy, "I am opposed to the anti-rent agitation, but the circumstances under which the manifesto was signed were so exceptional, in my opinion, as to justity it. I should have signed it, I think, had I been in England. Agitation has already been most effective."

The correspondent asked whether any changes were decided upon in the tactics of the League party ?

"None of importance," replied Mr. Mo-Carthy," but probably the obstruction policy will have to be dropped. We muster too few men to give it a chance of success. An amendment to the Queen's speech will doubtless be proposed by one of our party. Further than this, I do not know myself."

BAYARD ON THE IRISH RACE.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE FROM THE SENATOR FROM

proceedings in the United States Senate yes. duce perspiration, and take Hagyard's Pec-Act. Eulogies to the memory of the late asthma and bronchitis.

"Jesn-Marie-Joseph-P. Cosso ma faite, Government the names of certain persons in phreys, as their names had been mentioned Michelin 1723. I. H. S," and a large and a Canada supposed to be connected with in connection with the matter by Mr. J. P. small cross.

THE ULAYTON-BULWER TREATY. EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY TO MR. BLAINE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-Earl Oranville, in a LONDON, Feb. 9.— LEFT Granting, in Canada. despatch of January 7th to Minister West, in Canada. 5. That subsequently, in the city of Montdenies any analogy between the cases of the real-deponent cannot recollect any specific Panama and Suez Canals. He cordially con- dates, but during different election times and curs in Mr. Blaine's statement regarding the times of public excitement-on various occaunexampled development of the Pacific | sions and places, depocent was told the same Coast, but denies it was unexpected. He | thing, viz., that the said Francis B. McNamee says the declarations of Monroe, anterior to had received large sums of money from the the treaty, show he and his Cabinet had a clear | said Government for having given information provision of the great future of that region. The development of the interest of the British possessions also continued though postwo great oceans and Europe and Eistera Asia, is a work which concerns not only the American continent, but the whole civilized | ber. 1879, during the time of the contemplated world. With all deference to the considerations which prompted Mr. Blaine, he cannot believe his propozais will be even beneficial in themselves. He can conceive no more melancholy spectacle than competition between nations in the construction of fortifications to command the canal. He cannot believe any South American State would like to admit any foreign power to erect fortifications an its territory when the claim to do so is accompanied by a deacting for Parnell as leader of the Land claration that the canal is to be regarded P. Whelan, one of the proprietors of the as part of the American coast line. It is difficult to believe, he says, that the territory of conversation with him regarding said between it and the United States could retain article, the said Whelan informed deponent its present independence. Earl Granville believes an invitation to all the maritime been suspected by the Fenian Brotherhood of States to participate in an agreement based on the stipulation of the convention adequate | and cause, and that the organization in Canada for the purposes for which it was designed. Her Majesty's Government would gladly see the United States take the initiative published in this city, against the said towards such a convention and will be pre- Francis B. McNamee. That this conversapared to endorse and support such action tion took place between deponent and the in any way provided it does not conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Earl Granville, in a subsequent despatch, draws attention to the fact that Mr. Blaine is using the argument that the treaty had been a source of continual difficulties, omits to state that the

questions in dispute, which related to points occupied by the British in Central America, were removed in 1860 by the voluntary action of Great Britain in certain treaties | Whelan. concluded with Honduras and Nicaragus, the settlement being recognized as perfectly satisfactory by President Buchanan. Earl Granville says, during this controversy, America disclaimed any desire to have exclusive control of the Canal.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

SPLENDID TRIBUTE FROM THE SENATOR FROM DELAWARE-EULOGIES TO THE MEMORY OF REPRESENTATIVE O'CONNOR. Probably the most important feature of the indication indicates in the feet 27 2

Fenianism, and as having designs against the peace and good order of the said Dominion. That the names of those who informed dcponent of this were Rufus Stephenson, member of the Parliament of the said Dominion, and one Isaac Brock, formerly of Ottawe. in

to it concerning the Fonian organization, and for having exposed names of parties who were supposed to be or were connected with the Fenian organization in Canada, by John J. Currar, Q.C., of said city of Montroal.

6. That deponent was furthermore told the same thing during the month of Septemvisit to the city of Montreal of the 69th National Guard of the State of New York, by Mr. Bernard Tansey, inn-keeper, of the city of Montreal.

7. That both the said Messrs John J. Currap, Q. C., and Bernard Tansey accused the said Mr. Francis B. McNamec of receiving sums of money from the Canadian Government for the reasons already mentioned. 8. That subsequently to the writing of the

Montreal Post in this city, and in the course that the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee had New York of having betrayed their secrets had warned P. J. Meehau, publisher of the paper known as the Irish-American, a paper said John P. Whelan in the city of New said John P. Whelan in the city of New almost half a century, accused by insinuation York, on the 17th January, 1882, and the of being an informer. Well, during my lite said Whelan further informed deponent that the said Meehan had stated to him that he had a correspondence in cipher in his possession warning the Fenian Brotherhood against the said Francis B. MoNamee, and that the said Mechan had promised to for-

ward the said correspondence to the said 9. That deponent on the twenty-fifth Janua ary instant, called upon the said Meehan, having obtained a letter of introduction to him from the said Whelan (and which letter him from the said Whelan (and which letter day and night, and my business is now in my possession) to ascertain the has been the same. A certain number of truth of the statements made to him. That said P. J. Meeban neither denied nor admitted the correctness of said Whelan's statements, and declined to divulge any correepondence, but stated that he knew nothing personally against the said Mr. Francis B. McNamee; that all his knowledge was based

1. A. A. A.

on hearsay. 10. That the said John P. Whelan further terday was the discussion on the bill for the toral Balsam according to directions on the informed deponent, at the time of the said favorite sons, some of the most prominent is absent now and we will put him out." repeal of the Arrears of the Pension bottle. Hagyard's Balsam cures coughs, conversation, that he (Whelan) knew and men in Ireland have been accused of the same could lay his hand on four or five persons who | thing. I may say that Mr. A. M. Sullivan |

Whelan.

Mr. HUMPHREYS wrote in reply, and to the effect that if the Committee wanted to get any information from him as to what he knew concerning informers, they could only do so by calling him up as a witness in a Court of Justice.

Messers. Lyons and McGBATH wrote a joint etter, stating that they never accused Mr. McNamee, either directly or indirectly or individually to Mr. Whelan, of having obtained money from the Government for giving information concerning the Fenians during the troubles some years ago.

The report of the Committee concluded as follows :- " Your Committee, therefore conclude that having used every possible endeavour to discover the truth of the article nublished in THE POST of the 23rd December last, the have been unable to find any fact upon which such an article could be based." The report was signed by Messrs. Dunis Doody and M. J. F. Quinn.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn then moved, seconded by Mr D. Doopy, that the report be adopted. Mr. BICHARD MCSHANE asked to have the last clause in the report read, which was done.

Mr. M. J. F. QUINN explained the reason tee could not find any fact upon which the accusation could be based. Mr. MCSHANE said the reason he, as one of

cusation was based, or had got all the information that could be obtained on the subject. He felt convinced that there were informers amongst us at the time.

Mr. FBANCIS B. MCNAMES then took the floor and commenced a lengthy speech, of which the following is a report :---

Fellow-countrymen and fellow-oitizens of after a residence in the city of Montreal of and during the associations with the men of Montreal, my dootrine was that informers should have short lives. I have advocated that doctrine, and I fervently hope that it will be carried on to the end of the chapter. and I think that any genuine informer who can be found who has damaged any man in Ireland or damaged the Irish cause in Montreal by giving information, should be made an end of quick, sharp, and decisive. I may state that I have been hounded unfortunate Irishmen in the city of Montreal, or men who call themselves lrishmer, have lived through it and I still live to-day, and I shall live through it again. I do not believe to-day that if those men were to go and take their oaths that F. B. McNames was an informer that there is a man in this room who would believe them. Some of Ireland's

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. . . :• CONTINUED on FIFTH Page.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

An English journalist named Joseph Hatton has collated a week's record of British crime, confining himself exclusively to deeds committed by those moving in the higher social circles. It would almost seem that an eridemic of scandal and social outrage is raging in England at present. The criminal calendar begins with the Morewood brothers, four of whom visit the elder at Christmas and try to force him to sign a paper giving them money. They leave him naked and bleeding; are arrested for assault; forfeit their bail and go yachting with the Earl of Shrewsbury, who has previously eloped with their married sister, a Mrs. Munday. Then Lieutenant Ponsonby, of the Royal Navy, seduces a barmaid, and the poor girl, finding herself the victim of a loathsomo disease, commits suicide. The Pousonby family are close attendants upon royalty, and prominent in the Lord Chamberlain's office. Then again an English clergy-man, the husband of a boarding school mistress, is arrested for indecently assaulting seven little girls, and it is reported that forty others have been subjected to similar treatment in the rev. gentleman's school. Then two men are sent to jail for assaulting a respectable gentleman named Brooks, who afterwards confessed that he did the deed himself. All the above events were ventilated in the courts within a few days of each other. In addition the record of wifebeating, assaults on women, assaults on children, pickpocketing, larcen7, drunkenness, seduction, abduction, murder, and other crimes and misdemeanour is usually large. Talk about England sending missionaries to convert the heathen ! It seems that there is a wide field for their labors at home. People go into hysterics about crime in Ireland, but the amount in England, with no land league disturbances, seems to be quite as great .----Toronto Telegram.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for 1881 were \$23,945,000, an increase of \$3,439,000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Tablet writes, under date 17th January : "It is no longer any secret that if Prince Bismarck carries out his programme of 'readjusting the equilibrium' in Rome, Italy will rabel, France will join her against Germany, and we shall witness the 'eldest daughter of the Church' acrayed against the Papacy and the Protestant Empire of Germany,'

The South permitted the Ryan-Sullivan prize fight, but it was a Northern affair, as viewed by the Louisville Courier-lournal: The brutal mill was fought by two exponents of the superior culture of the North, one of them representing the Empire State and the other the Bay State. Nearly all the money at stake came from the North, as did nearly all the roughs who constituted the spectators. The Southern States have not been acoustomed to such asthetic entertainment, and had therefore failed to enact awa prohibiting prize fights,"

Upon the first feeling of chill or shivering

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

OIDD MIRITE

must hurt her.

He pauses.

shoulder.

" My dear, I said nothing."

time in all your life, you are unjust."

answer his inquistior with discretion.

woûld desire, for me?" pursues she carnestly.

perhaps because he has not one ready. Clar-

ies, stepping back, draws her breath, a little

quickly, and a dark fire kindles in her eyes.

"It is because he is poor," she says in a low

tone, that has some contempt in it, and some

was worthy of you, I would give you to him

"I am your child still-slways." She is

round his neck, and her cheek against his:

"Always, my dear," he reiterates, some-

"You have seen so little of Horace lately,"

she goes on, presently, trying to find some

comfortable reason for what seems to her her

father's extraordinary blindness to her lover's

virtues. "When you see a great deal of him,

you will love nim. As it is, darling, do-do

say you love him very much, or you will break

"I love him very much," replies he,, obe-

diently, repeating his lesson methodically

while feeling all the time that he is being

compelled to say something against his will,

without exactly knowing why he should feel

"And you are quite pleased that I am going

to marry him ?" reading his face with her

clear eyes; she is very pale, and strangely

"My darling, my one thought is for your

bappiness." There is evasion mixed with the

affection in this speech . and Clarissa notices

ry him," she says, remorselessly.

wedding-day must part us ?"

"No; say you are glad I am going to mar-

"How can you expect me to say that," ex-

of the past hour, and indeed, of the whole

passionate disappointment.

what unsteadily.

my heart!"

80

nervous.

n her eyes, too, large tears rise and shine.

George Peyton makes no reply to this-

By "THE DUCHESS."

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

AND

2

"I myself shouldn't hesitate about it, if I only got the chance. And indeed where could any one get a more charming husband than the dear vicar ?"

"Well, well, it was a foolish match notwithstanding," says Mrs. Redmond, with a smile and a wan sort of blush ; "though certainly at that time I don't deny he was very fascinating. Such a voice, my dear! and then his eyes were remarkably fine."

". Were '-are, you mean," says the crafty Clarissa, knowing that praise of her husband and that the surest means of reducing her to a pliant mood is to permit her to maunder on me. uninterrupted about past glories, and dead hours rendered bright by age. To have her in her kindest humor, before mentioning the real object of her visit, must be managed at all risks. "Yours was a love-match, wasn't it?" she says, coaxingly. "Do tell me all really it is bad for the children." about it." (She has listened patiently to every word of it about a hundred times before). "I do so like a real love affair."

"There isn't much to tell," says Mrs. Red-mond, who is quite delighted, and actually foregoes the charm of darning, that she may the more correctly remember each interesting detail in her own "old story ;" "but it was all very sudden-very; like a tornado, or a whirlwind, or those things in the desert that cover one up in a moment. First we met at two croquet parties-yes, two-and then at dinner st the Ramsays', end it was at the dinner at the Ramseys' that he first pressed my hand. I thought my dear, I should have dropped, it was such a downright, not to be got over sort of squeeze. Dear me, I can almost feel it now," says Mrs. Redmond, who is blushing Like a girl.

"Yes. Do go on," says Clarisso, who in reality, is enjoying herself intensely.

"Well, then, two days afterward, to my surprise, he called with some tickets for a conert, to which my mamma, who suspected nothing, took me. There we met again, and it was there right, as one might say, under mamma's nose, he proposed to me. He was very elequent, though he was obliged to speak rather disconnectedly, owing to the music stopping now and then, and my mamma being of a suspicious turn ; but he was young in those days, my dear, and well favor ed, no doubt. So we got married."

"That is the proper ending to all pretty stories. But it is true," says Clarissa, with a wiliness really horrible in one so young, " that just at that time you refused a splendid offer, all for the vicar's sake ?"

"Splendid is a long word," says Mrs. Redmond, trying to speak carelessly, but unmistakably elated, "yet I must confess there is some truth in the report to which you allude. Sir Hubert Fitz Hubert was a baronet of very ancient lineage, came over with the Conqueror, or King Alfred, I quite torget which, but it was whichever was the oldest; that I know. He was, in fact, a trifie old for me, perhaps, and not so rich as others I have known, but still a baronet. He proposed to me, but I rejected him upon the spot with scorn, though he went on his knees to me, and swore, in an anguished frenzy that he would cut his throat with his razor if I refused to listen to his suit! I did refuse, but I heard nothing more about the razor. I am willing to believe he put some restraint upon his maddened feel. ings, and refrained from inflicting any injury upon himself."

" Poor fellow !" says Clarissa, in a suspiclous choky tone.

"Then I espoused the vicar," says Mrs. Redmond, with a sentimental sigh. "One does foolish things sometimes."

"That, now, was a wise one. I would not

Outside on the avenue, she encounters the vicar, hurrying home. . Turn with me," she says, putting her hand through his arm. "I have something to say to you."

"Going to be married ?" asks he, gayly. "Nonsense!"-blushing, in that he has so closely hit the mark. "It is not of anything so paltry I would unburden my mind."

". Then you have nothing of importance to tell me," says the vicar; "and I must go. Your story will keep; my work will not. I am in a great hurry; old Betty Martin ----" "Must wait. I insist on it. Dying! nonsensel she has been dying every week for three years, and you believe her every time.

Come as far as the gate with me." "You command, I obey," says the vicarwith a sigh of resignation, walking on beside his young parishioner. "But if you could is sweet to the soul of the faded Penelope, only understand the trouble I am in with those Bateson's you would have some pity for

"What! again ?" says Clarissa, showing,

and feeling, deep compassion. . Even so. This time about the bread, You know what unpleasant bread they bake, and how Mrs. Redmond objects to it; and

"It is poison," says Clarissa, who never does anything by halves, and who is nothing

if not sympathetic. "Well, so I said; and when I had expostulated with them, mildly but firmly, and suggested that better flour might make better dough, and they had declined to take any notice of my protest-why, I just ordered my bread from the Burtons opposite, and ____"

The vicar pauses. "And you have been happy ever since?" "Well, yes, my dear. I suppose in a way I have; that is, I have ceased to miss the inevitable breakfast lecture on the darkness and coarseness of the bread; but I have hardly gained on other points, and the Bateson's are a perpetual scourge. They have decided on never again 'darkening the church door' (their own words, my dear Clarissa), because I have taken the vicarage custom from them. They prefer imperilling their souls to giving up the chance of punishing me. And now the question is, whether 1 should not consent to the slow poisoning of my children, rather than drive my parishioners into the arms of the Methodists, who keep open houses , for all

comers below the hill." 'I don't think I should poison the children," says Clarissa.

"But what is to become of my choir? Charlotte Bateson has the sweetest voice in it, and now she will not come to church. I am at

my wits' end when I think of it all." "I am going to supply Charlotte's place for

you," says Clarissa, shyly. "Thank you, my dear. But, you see, you would never be in time. And, unfortuna ely, the services must slways begin at a regular hour. Punctuality was the one thing I never could teach you-that and the Catechism."

"What a lib 11" says Clarissa. "I should not malign my own teaching if I were you. I am perfectly certain I could say it all now, this very moment, from start to fiulsh, questions and all. without a mistake. Shall I?"

" No, no. I'll take your word for it," says the vicar, hastly. "The fact is, I have just been listening to it at the morning school in the village, and when one has heard a thing repeated fourteen times with variations, one naturally is not ambitions of bearing it again, no matter how profitable it may be."

"When I spoke of alling Charlotte's place," says Clarissa, "I did not allude in any way to myself, but to _____ And now I am coming to my news."

"So glad!" says the vicar; "I may overtake old Betty yet."

"I have secured a governess for Mrs. Redmond. Such a dear little governess! And I want you to premise me to be more than usually kind to her, because she is young and friendless and it is her first effort at teaching."

imegine. Surely these are disagreeable people, misanthropists, misogamists, and such any one say against Horace ?" like heretics; or else, poor souls ! they are in a bad strait, without present hope and withont any one to love them! This last seems, ian was his superior."

indeed, a misfortune. Yet, why abase a lovely world? How bright the day is, how sweet and fresh the knowing what to say, and feeling sorely agair, though evening is nigh at hand! She grisved in that he is compelled to say what hardly ever remembers a September so fine, so free from damp ; the very birds-

Had he thought her unloving or capricious when she pleaded for a longer engagement? (Here the tears rise unbidden in her eyes.) Ob. surely not : he understood her thoroughly; for had be not smiled upon her afterward?

So he will always smile. There shall never be any cross words or angry frowns to chill their perfect love? Their lives will be a summer dream, a golden legend, a pure, fond | minds that you would marry Dorian, and idyl.

Thus begulling time with beliefs too sweet for earthly power to grant, she hastens home, with each step building up another storey in her airy house, until at length she carries a castle, tall and stately. into her father's house.

CHAPTER X.

"I have no other but a woman's reason; I think him so, because I think him so," SHAKSPEARE, "WHERE is papa?" she asks, meeting one of the servants in the hall. Hearing he is out, and will not be back for some time, she, too, turns again to the open door, and, as though the house is too small to contain all the thoughts that throng ber breast, she walks out in the air again, and passes into the garden, where antumn, though kindly and slow in its advances, is touching everything with the hand of death.

"Heavily hangs the broad sunflower Over the grave i' the earth so chilly; Heavily hangs the hollyhock Heavily hangs the tiger lily."

With a sigh she quits her beloved garden without a murmur. Not that,"-hurriedly-"I consider Horace unworthy of you, but the and wanders still further abroad into the deep woods that "bave put their glory on," and are idea is new, strange, and ——the other day, Clarissa, you were a child." dressed in tender russets, and sad greens, and fading tints, that meet and melt into each other.

The dry leaves are falling, and lie crack-ling under foot. The daylight is fading, softly, imperceptibly, but surely. There is yet a glow from the departing sunlight, that sinkand he is holding her svelte lissome figure ing lazily beyond the distant hills, tinges with gold the browning earth that in her shroud of unspeakably-almost painfully-dear to him.

leaves is lying. But death, or pain, or sorrow, has no part with Clarissa to.day. She is quite happyutterly content. She marks not the dying of the year, but rather the beauty of the sunset. She heeds not the sullen roar of the ever increasing streamlets, that winter will swell into small but angry rivers; hearing only the songs of the sleepy birds as they croon their night-songs in the boughs above her.

When an hour has passod, and twilight has come up and darkened all the land, she goes back again to her home, and, reaching the library, looks in, to find her father sitting there, engrossed as usual with some book, which he is carefully annotating as he reads. "Are you very busy ?" asks she, coming

slowly up to him. "I want to be with you for a little while." "That is right. I am never too busy to talk to you. Why, it is quite an age since

last I saw you |-not since breakfast; where have you been all day ?" "You are a pet," says Miss Peyton, in a

loving whisper, rubbing her cheek tenderly against his, as a reward for his pretty speech I have been at the vicarage, and have pleaded Georgie's cause so successfully that I have won it, and have made them hulf in love with her slready.'

"A special pleader indeed, Diplomacy is your forte; you should keep to it."

"I mean to. I shouldn't plead in vain with you, should 1?" She has grown somewhat earnest.

me?" says her father. "Oh 1

sounds untrue, I. Yet it can't be. What could He fa-so profound, and earnest, and serious,

"What on earth has he done to you that you should call him all these terrible names ?" "No, but you insinuated it. You said Dor-

11

says Mr. Peyton;/laughing./ "He scolds me," says Clarisss, "he lectures "Well, I think he is the better man of the me, and tells me I should have an aim in two," says Mr. Peyton, desperately, bardly life. You have been my aim, my darling, and I have been very devoted to it, haven't

I ?". "You have, indeed. But now I shall be "I cannot understand you ; you say you out in the cold, of course." His tone is someknow nothing prejudicial to Horace (it is impossible you should,) and yet you think Dor-ian the better man. If he has done no wrong, what wistful. " That is all one gains by lavishing one's affection upon a pretty child and centering one's every thought and hope upon why should any one be a better man 2 Why draw the comparison at all? For the first her."

"No, you are wrong there; it must be "No, Clarissa, I am not. At least, I think not. Injustice is a vile thing. But, somesomething to gain love that will last forever." She tightens her arm around his neck. "What a borrid little speech ! I could alhow, Sartoris and 1 had both made up our most fancy James diotated it to you. He is a skeptic; an unbeliever, and you have imbibed his notions. Oynical people are a bore. You wouldn't, for example, have me fall in "Then your only objection to poor Horace

love with James, would you?" is that he is not Dorian?" asks she, anxious-"Indeed I would," says George Payton, ly, letting her hand once more rest upon his boldly. "He is just the one man I would "Well, no doubt there is a great deal in choose for you-'not Launcelot, nor another.' He is so genuine, so thorough in every way. that," returns he, evasively, hard put to it to And then the estates join, and that. I really wish you had fallen in love with Scrope." "And if Dorian had never been, Horace

"I love you dearly-dearly," says Miss Peywould be the one person in all the world you ton ; "but you are a dreadful goose! James is the very last man to grow sentimental about any one-least of all, me. He thinks me of no account at all, and tells me so in very polite language occasionally. So you see what a fatal thing it would have been if I had given my heart to him. He would have broken it, and 1 should have died, and you would have put up a touching and elaborate tablet to my memory, and somebody would

"Do not mistake me," says her father, speaking hastily, but with dignity. Rising, have planted snowdrops on my grave. There would have been a tragedy in Pullingham, he pushes back his chair, and turning, faces with a Jim for its hero." her in the gathering twilight. "Were he the poorest man alive, and you loved him, and he

" You take a different view of the case from mine. I believe there would have been no broken heart, and no early grave, and you would have been happy ever after."

"That is a more comfortable theory, certainly, for me. But think what a miserable life he would have had with me forever uv his side.'

sitting on his knee now, with her arms "A very perfect life, I think," says Mr. Pevton, looking with pardonable pride upon the very closely to him. She is the only one he half-earnest, half-laughing, and wholly lovely face so near him. "I don't know what has to love on earth ; and just now she seems more any fellow could expect."

"You see I was right. I said you were a goose," says Miss Peyton, irreverently. But she pats his hand, in the very sweetest manner possible, as she says it. Then she goes OD :

"Horace said he would come up to-morrow to speak to you."

" Very well, dear. That is the usual delay, I suppose. I hope he won't be long-winded, or lachrymose, or anything that way. When a thing is done it is done, and discussion is so unnecessary."

"Promise me to be very kind to him."

"I shan't eat him, if you mean that," says Mr. Peyton, half irritably. "What do you think I am going to say to him? 'Is thy father an ogre, that he should do this thing ?" But have you quite made up your mind to this step? Remember, there will be no undo-'ng it.'

" I know that, but I feel no fear." She has grown pale again. "I love him. How should I know regret when with him? I believe in him, and trust him; and I know he is worthy of all my trust."

Mr. Peyton sighs. Some words come to his memory, and he repeats them to himselfslowly, beneath his breath,---

claims he, mournfully, "when you know your There are no tricks in plain and simple faith !" "Indeed it never shall !" cries she, vehe-Truly, her faith is pure and simple, and free from thought of guile. mently; and then, overcome by the emotion

"I wonder what James Scrope will say to it all?" he says, presently.

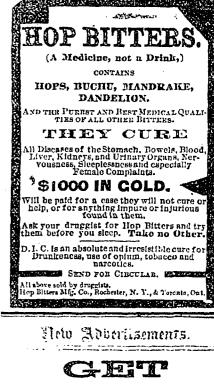
day, she gives way. and bursts into tears. "Papa, how can you say that? To be parted "He never says very much on any subject, from you! We must be the same to each does he? If you are going over to the Hall, other always; my wedding-day would be a will you tell him all about it?"

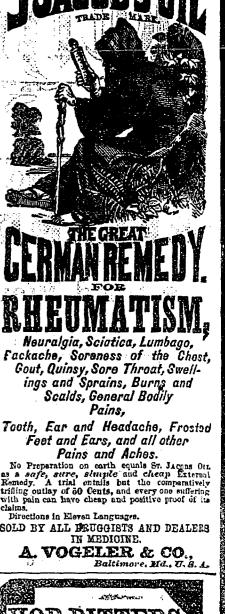
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February 15, '82

Medical

marry a king if I loved a begger. Altogeth er, you behaved beautifully, and just like a novel."

Feeling that the moment for action has arrived, as Mrs. Redmond is now in a glow of pride and vanity well mixed, Clarissa goes on sweetly.

"I have some news for you."

" For me ?"

"Yes, for you. I know how delicate you are, and how unable to manage those two strong children yon have at home. And I know, too, you have been looking out for a suitable governess for some time, but you have found a difficulty in choosing one, have you not ?"

" Indeed I have."

"Well, I think I know one who will just suit you. She was at school with me, and, though poor now, having lost both fatherand mother, is of a very good family, and well connected.'

"But the salary ?" says Mrs. Redmond, with some h situtien. "The salary is the thing. I hear of no one now who will come for less than sixty or seventy pounds a yeas at the lowest; and with Henry at school, and Rupert's college expenses, forty pounds is as much as we can afford to give."

"Miss Broughton will, I think, be quite content with that; she only wants to be hap good by; you won't forget about the flannel py, and at rest, and she will be all that with you and Cissy and Mr. Redmond. She is young, and it is her first trial, but she is very clever; she has a really lovely voice, and Clarissa, apologetically. paints excessively well. Ethel has rather a taste for painting, has she not ?"

were remarkable for their artistic tendencies, so she, doubtless, inherits it; and-yes, of course, it would be a great thing for her to have some one one on the spot to develop this | marking his regretful tone; and then she bids ealent, and train it. Your friend, you say, is well connected?"

"Very highly connected, on her mother's side. Her fasher was a lieutenant in the navy, and very respectable too, I believe; though I know nothing of him."

"That she should be a lady is, of course indispensable," says Mrs. Redmond, with all the pride that ought to belong to soft-goods people. "I need hardly say that I think. But why does she not appeal for help to her mothor's relations ?"

"Because she prefers honest work to beg. ging from those who up to this have taken no notice of her."

"Iadmire her," says Mrs. Redmond, she could do with the children."

"I am very glad you have so decided. I friend of mine than here."

"Thank you, my dear. Then will you write to her, or shall I ?"

"Let me write to her first, if you don't mind; I think I can settle everything."

" Mind ?-no indeed : it is only too good of you to take so much trouble about me."

To which Clarissa says, prettily,-"Do not put it in that light; there is no

pleasure so keen as that of being able to help one's frieuds." Then she rises, and, having left behind her

three socks that no earthly power can ever again draw upon a child's foot, so hopelessly has she brought beel and sole together, she | rious place it would be! says good by to Mrs. Redmond, and leaves the

"So that question is settled at last, says the vicar, with a deep-if carefully suppressedsigh of relief. "I am rejoiced, if only for my wife's sake, who has been worrying herself for weeks past, trying to replace the inestimable --- if somewhat depressing--- Miss Prood."

" Has she ?" says Clarissa, kindly. " Worry is a bad thing. But to-day Mrs. Red-mond seems much better than she has been

for a long time. Indeed, she said so." "Did she ?" says the vicar, with a comical, transient smile, Mrs. Redmond's maladies reing of a purely imaginary order.

"What are you laughing at now ?' asks Clarisss, who has marked this passing gleam of amusement.

"At you, my dear, you are so quaintly humorous," replies he. "But go on ; tell me of this new acquisition to our houschold. Is she a friend of yours !'

"Yes, a great friend."

"Then of course we shall like her." "Thank you," says Clarissa. "She is very pretty, and very charming. Perhaps, after all, I am doing a foolish thing for myself. How shall I feel when she has cut me out at the vicarage ?"

"Not much fear of that, were she Aphrodits herself. You are much too good a child to be liked lightly or by halves. Well, for the Batley twins !"

"I have already-at least, half of it. How could I tell she was going to have twins," says

"It certainly was very inconsiderate of her," says the vicar, with a sigh, as he thinks "A decided talent for it. All my family | of the poverty that clings to the Batley menage from year's end to year's end.

"Well, never mind; she shall have it all next week," promises Clarissa, soothingly, him farewell; and goes up the road again in the direction of her home.

She is glad to be alone at last. Her miseion successively accomplished: she has now time to let her heart rest contentedly upon her own happiness. All the events of the morning-the smallest word; the lightest intonation; the most passing smile; that claimed Horace as their father-are remembered by her. She dwells fondly on each separate remembrance; and repeats to herself how he looked and spoke at such and such moments.

She is kappy, quite happy. A sort of won-der, too, mixes with her delight. Only a few short hours ago she had left her home, free, unbetrothed, with only hope to sustain her, warmly. " If you think she will be satisfied and now she is returning to it with her hope a with forty pounds, I should like to try what | certainty-bound, heart and soul, to the dearest, the truest man on earth, as she believes.

How well he leves her! She had noticed know no place in which I would rather see a his sudden paling when she had begged for some deley before actually naming her "bry-dale day." She had hardly believed his love for her was so strong, so earnest; even she (how could she | with tender self-reproach) had misjudged him-had deemed him somewhat cold, indifferent; unknowing of the deep stratum of feeling that lay beneath the

outward calm of his demeanor. Dear, dearest Horace! She will never disbelieve in bim again ; he is her own now, her very own, and she loves him with all her heart and he loves her just the same, and ----Oh, if every woman in the world could only be as happy as she is to day, what a glo-

Not that it is such a ba1 place by any means, as some people would have one to

much self-contompt; "I have given up all that sort of thing, long ago. I know how rou. much too much you are for me, and I am too wise to swim against the tide. Only I would entreat you to be merciful as you are strong."

"What a lot of nonsense you do talk, you silly boy !" says Clarissa, who is still leaning over his chair in such a position that he cannot see her face. Perhaps, could he have seen it, he might have policed how pale it is beyond its wont. "Well, the Redmonds seemed quite pleased, and I shall write to Georgie to morrow. It will be nice for her to be here, near me. It may keep her from being lonely and unhappy."

"Well, it ought," says George Peyton. " What did the vicar say ?" "The vicar always says just what I say,"

replies she, a trifle saucily, and with a quick emile.

"Poor man! his is the common let." says her father; and then, believing she has told all she wants to say, and being filled with a desire to return to his book and his notes, he goes on; "So that was the weighty matter you wanted to discuss, ch? Is that all your news?"

"Not quite," returns she, in a low tone, "No? You are rich in conversation this evening. What is it we are now to criticize?

"The person you love best-I hope." "Why, that will be you," says George Peyton.

"You are sure?" says Clarissa, a little tremulously; and then her father turns in his chair and tries to read her face.

"No; stay just as you are; I can tell you better if you do not look at me," she whispers, entreatingly, moving him with her hands back to his former position.

"What is it Clarissa?" he asks, hastily though he is far from suspecting the truth. Some faint thought of James Scrope(why he knows not) comes to him at this moment, and not unpleasingly. " Tell me, darling. Anything that concerns you must, of neccessity, concern me also."

"Yes, I am glad I know that," she says, speaking with some difficulty, but very earnestly. combe." "To-day I met Horace Brans-

"Yes?" His face changes a little, from vague expectancy fo distinct disapointment; but then she cannot see his face.

"And he asked me to be his wife-and-I said, Yes-if-if it pleases you, papa."

It is over. The dreaded announcement is made. The words that have cost her so much to utter have gone out into the air; and yet there is no answer!

"I wish it had been Dorian," he says, impulsively.

Then she takes her hand from his shoulder, as though it can no longer rest there in as though at some ridiculous recollection. comfort, and her eyes fill with disappointed tears.

"Why do you say that?" she asks, with some vehemence. "It sounds as if-as if you undervalued Horace! Yet what reason have you for doing so? What do you know against him ?"

"Nothing, literally nothing," answers Mr. Peyton, soothingly, yet with a plaintive ring in his voice that might suggest the idea of his being sorry that such answer must be "I am sure Horace is very much to made. be liked,"

other always; my wedding-day would be a miserable one indeed if it separated me from

Then he comforts her, fondly caressing the pretty brown head that lies upon his heart, as it had lain in past years, when the slender girl of to-day was a little lisping motherless child. He calls her by all the endearing names he had used to call her then, until her sobs cease, and only a sigh, now and then,

tells of the storm just past. "When is it ?" he asks her, after a little while. "Not too soon, my pet, I hope?"

"Not for a whole year. He said some thing about November, but I could not leave vou in such a hurry. We must have one more Chlistmas to ourselves."

"You thought of that," he says tenderly, "Oh, Clarissa, I hope this is for your good. Think of it seriously, earnestly, while you have time. Do not rush blindly into a compact that must be binding on you all your

life.' " I hope it will be for all my life," returns she, gravely. "To be parted from Horace would be the worst thing that could befall me.

Always remember that, papa. I am bound to him with all my heart and soul."

"So be it," says George Peyton, solemnly A sigh escapes him.

For some time neither speaks. The twilight is giving place to deeper gloom, the sitting bolt upright beside her, as solemn as night is fast approaching, yet they do not stir. What the girl's thoughts may be at this mo- | how she shall begin to tell James about it. ment, who can say? As for her father, he is child, to her mother in heaven, who at this with tenderest solicitude. Clarissa puts her lips softly to his cheek.

that we think ---- "

" Yes ?" "We should like it kept quite secret. You

will say nothing about it to any one ?"

"Not until you give me leave. You have acted wisely, I think, in puttidg off your marriage for a while." Almost unconsciously he is telling himself how time changes all things, and how many plans and affections can be altered in twelve months.

"But surely you will tell James Scrope," he goes on, after a while; "that will not be making it public. He has known you and been fond of you ever since you were a baby ; and it seems uncivil and unfriendly to keep him in the dark."

"Then tell him; but no one else now papa. I quite arranged for James, he is such an old friend, and so nice in every way."

"Here she smiles involuntarily, and, after a little bit, laughs cutright, in spite of herself,

"Do you know," she says, "When I told

Horace I thought I should like Sir James to know of our engagement, I really think he felt a little jealous! At least, he didn't half like it. How absurd !-- wa n't it? Fancy

being jealous of dear old Jim !" "Old !-- old ! He is a long way off that, Why, all you silly little girls think a man past twenty-nine to be lowering on the brink of the grave. He cannot be more than thirtythree, or so."

"He is very dreadfully old, for all that," says Miss Peyton, wilfally. "Ile is positive-"How you say that !"--reproachfully, "It' ly ancient ; I never knew any one so old,

"No; tell him yourself," says her father, in a curious tone.

"There is the dressing-bell," says Clarissa, getting up lazily. " I don't feel a bit like enting my dinner, do you know?"

" Nonsense! The love-sick role won't suit you. And people who don't cat disner get nale. and lose all their pretty looks. Run away, ncw, and don't be long. I feel it would be injudicious to put cook into a tantrum again to-night, after last night's explosion. So go and make yourself lovely."

"I'll do my best," says Clarisso, modestly.

CHAPTER XI.

"I cannot but remember such things were; That were most precious to me.

Oh I could play the woman with mine eyes ' MACBETH.

"To tell him herself' has some strange attraction for Clarissa. To hear, face to face, what this her oldest friend will say to her engagement with Horace is a matter of great anxiety to her. She will know at once by his eyes and smile whether he approves or disapproves her choice.

Driving along the road to Scrope, behind her pretty ponies, " Cakes" and " Ale " with her little rough Irish terrier, "Secretary Bill" half a dozen judges, she wonders anxiously

She hopes to goodness he won't be in his motionless, except that his lips move, though ultra grave mood, that as a rule, leads up to no sound comes from them. He is secretly his finding fault with everything, and picking praying, perhaps, for the welface of his only things to pieces, and generally condemning things to pieces, and generally condemning the sound judgment of others. (As a rule, time must surely be looking down upon her | Clarissa is a little unfair in her secret comments on James Scrope's character.) It will be so much better if she can only come upon "Our engagement will be such a long one, him out of doors, in his homeliest mood, with a cigar between his lips, or his pipe. Yes, his pipe will be even better, Men are even more genial with a pipe than with the goodliest havana.

Well, of course, if he is the great friend he professes to be-heavy emphasis on the verb and a little flick of the whip on "Cake's quacters, which the spirited but docile creature resents bitterly-he must be alad at the thought that she is not going to leave the country-is, in fact, very likely to spend most of her time still in Pullingham.

INFORMATION WANTED.--Information is wanted of Mrs. Edward Lynch, maiden name Catherire Leasy, oldesi daughter of Michael Leasy and Mary McGan, of Mullenganstown, Co. Westmeath, Ireland. She was married about the year 1840, came to America immediately aiter and settled in Moni-real, Canada. She had two sisters, Margaret and Mary, and a brother William who came to America afterwards. Any information of her may be sent to the editor of the Catholic Tribune, Bt. Joseph, Missouri, or may be left ai the office of THE Posr and TRUE WITNESS. <u>84</u> Not all of it, of course. Horace has duties and though in her secret soul she detests town: life, still: there is a joy in the thought that she will be with him, helping him, encouraging him in his work, rejoicing in Lis successes, sympathizing with his fal-----, but no, of course there will be no fallures | How NOTIOE-The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, : authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper. 14 stupid of her to think of that, when he is so clever, so learned, so ---

Yet it would be sweet, too, to have him fail once or twice (just a little, insignificant, net worth speaking about sort of a defeat), if only to let him see how she could love him even the more for it.

She blushes, and smiles to hercelf, and turning suddenly, bestows a most unexpected caress upon " Secretary Bill," who wags his short tail in return-that is, what they left him of it-lovingly, it somewhat anxiously, and glances at her sideways out of his wonderful eyes, as though desirons of assuring himself of her sanity.

Ob, yes, of course James will be delighted. (Continuel on Third Page)

RULLETIN AT ONCE!

ur sinnin

LNNUK

FEBRUARY

Floods and Rains Coming "



SEALED TENDERS, marked "Nor Mounted Police Provisions, Forage and Light Sup-plies," and addressed to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH. Printed forms of Tender, containing full in-formation as to the articles and quantities re-quired, may be had on application at the De-partment.

partment.

quired, may be hid on application at the Le-partment. No Tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Each Tender must be accompanied by an ac-cepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party musing the tender declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for if the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to Newspapers in-serting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained

having been first obtained LINDSAY RUSSELL, FRED. WHITE, Deputy Minister

INFORMATION WANTED.

JUST PUBLISHED IN QUE-

BEC, a new book in the French language. The ANNALS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

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CONVENT, under the title : /

26.2

of the Interior.

Comptroller. Ottawa, January 21st, 1892.

February 15, 1882

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

nd he will tell her so with the gentle smile-THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT hat so lights up his face, and he will take er hand, and say he is so glad, so pleased,

With a sharp pang she remembers how her ther was neither pleased nor glad when she onfided ber secret to him. He had been ineed, distressed and confounded. He had corsinly tried his bardest to conceal from her facts, but she had seen them all the She could not be deceived where her ame. ther was concerned. He had felt unmisskable regret-Be quiet Bill You han't come out driving again if you can't sit till! What a bore a dog is sometimes!"

Well, after all, he is her father. It is only stursl he should dislike the thought of part? ng from her. She thinks, with an instant: oftening, of her heart, of how necessary she as become to him, ever since her final return me. Before that he had been dulland disrait; now he is bright and cheorful, if still ther too devoted to his books to be quite nod for him ...

He might, indeed be forgiven for regarding he man who should take her from him as an nemy. But Jim is différent; he is a mere lend-a dear and valued one, it is true, but ill only a friend-a being utterly independ nt of her, who can be perfectly happy withut her, aud therefore, of course, unpreudiced.

He will, she feels sure, say everything kind nd sweet to her, and wish hor joy sincerely. James, too, is very sensible, and will see he good points in Horace. He ovidently ikes him; at least they have always appearexcellent friends when together. Dorian, course, is the general favorite-she ac nowledges that-just because he is a little tore open, more outspoken, perhaps-easier ounderstand; whereas, she firmly believer, he alone of all the world is capable of fully precisting the innate goodness of Horace! Here she turns in the huge gateway of crope; and the terrier, growing excited ives way to a sharp bark, and the ponies ving merrily down the avenue ; and just bere she comes to the hall door her heart fails er, and something within her-that somehing that never errs-tells her James Scrope will not betray any pleasure at her tidings. Before she quite reaches the hall door, a room comes from a side-walk, and, seeing him, Clarisse, pulls up the ponies charply, and asks the man,-

"Is Sir James at home?"

"Yes, miss; he is in the stables, I think; eactways he was there half an hour agone. hall I tell him you are here?,

"No, thank you. I shall go and find him jnyself "

She flings her reins to her own groom, and, with Bill trotting at her heels, goes round to he yard, glad at least, that her first hope is inifilled-that he is out of doors.

As she goes through the big portals into he ivied yard, she sees before her one of the tablemen on his knoes, supporting in his rms an injored puppy; with all a woman's enderness he is examining the whining little brute's soft, yellow paw, as it haugs mournully downward.

Sir James, with a pipe in his mouth-this atter fact Clarissa heils with rapture-is also ending anxiously over the dog, and is so aborbed in his contemplation of it as not to noce Clarissa's approach until shais close bado him.

"What is the matter with the poor little hing ?" she aske, carnestly, gozing with deep ity at the poor puppy that whines dismal. and glances up at her with the peculiarly saiful appealing expression that belongs to

"A knock of a stone, miss, neither more for less," excisions the m.n. angrily. " That's he honess truth, Sir James, you take my word for it. Some of them rescally boys as over and always about this 'ere yard and pends their lives shyin' stones at every blessi sign they sets their two eyes on, bas done his. 'Ere's one of the best pups o' the seaon a most ruined, and no satisfaction for it. It's a miracle if he comes round (quirt there,

- <u>1</u> LONDON, Feb. 7 .- Parliament reassembled to-day. The Queen's speech is as follows :-

My Lords and Gentlemen in or the state in the state of th your advice and assistance to conduct the public affairs." I have given my approval to the marriage between Prince Leopold and the Princess Helena of Waldeck. I have every reason to, believe this will be a happy union. I continue in relations of cordial harmony with all foreign powers. The treaty for the cession of Thessaly to Greece has now been executed in the main provisions. The

transfer of the sovereignty and occupation was effected in a manner honorable to all concerned.

In concert with the President of the French Republic I have given careful attention to affairs in Egypt where existing arrangements have imposed on me special obligations. I shall use my influence to meintain the rights already established, whether by the Firmans or Sultan, or by various international engagements, in a spirit favorable to the good government of the country and the prudent development of its institutions.

I have pleasure in informing you of the restoration of peace beyond the North Western frontier together with the continued internal tranquility. Plentiful seasons and increase of revenue has enabled my Government in India to resume works of public utility which were suspended and devote its attention to measures for the further improvement of the condition of the people.

The Convention with the Transvaal has been ratified by a representative assembly, and I have seen no reason to qualify my anticipations of its advantageous working. 1 have, however, to regrat that, although hostilities have not been renewed in Basutoland, the country still remains unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The estimates for the service of the year are in an advanced stage of preparation and will be submitted to you.

My Lords and Gentlemen :

My communications with France on the subject of a new commercial treaty have not been closed. There will be presented by me, as I have already acquainted you, with my desire to conclude a treaty favorable to extended intercourse between the two nations to whose close amity I attach so great value. The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, for some time has been improving and the mildness of the winter has been eminently suited to farming operations. Better prospects are, I trust, thus opened for all classes immediately concorned in agriculture.

to their increased activity.

themselves of the Act of last session, shows member who had made one of these motions upon the woole diminished force. My efforts, | may make another on the same question. tion of the Kingdom. In addition to a House without notice and without delay. vigorous execution of the provisions of the Rules 3, 4, 5 and 6 are devoted to the subject ordinary law, I have not hesitated, under the | of the authority of the Speaker or Chairman for protection of life and property by the two | sion. The 7th rule limits the number of ocnote of the last session.

for the stablishment in English and Welsh | existing twelve rules, which prevent official counties of local and self-government, which business being taken after that hour at so long has been enjoyed by towns with en- | night. The 9th rule provides that when the Imperial taxes in relief of local charges. land for separate consideration. In connection with the general subdirected a measure to be prepared and uncient and distinguished corporation of London, and for the extension of the Municipal Government to the metropolis at large. Bills will again be laid before you, with which during last session, notwithstanding the Whole, but discussion and amendment the length of its duration and your un- on them will be taken on the report. Bills wearied labors, it was found impossible to proceed. I refer particularly to those concerning bankruptcy, repression of corrupt practices | tures. at elections and concervancy of rivers and prevention of floods. Measures will also be proposed to you with respect to the criminal code and consolidation and amendments of the laws affecting patents. The interests of some portions of the Kingdom have suffered peculiarly of late years from extreme pressure of public business on your time and strength, but I trust that during the Session you may be able to consider bills which will be presented to you in re-Intion to the law or ontail and educational endowments in Scotland and to improve the menus of education in Wales. I commend these and other subjects with confidence to your care, and it is my earnest prayer that your wisdom and energy may under the blessing of God prove equal to the varied and increasing needs extended to the Empire.

the letter be referred to a select <u>Committee</u>. He contended that the Coercion Act had been violated, <u>Mr. Gladstone</u> opposed the motion which was rejected, 174 to 45.

In the House of Lorde, the Marquis of Salisbury made a violent attack on the debate. Government, Earl Granville replied. Lord (Continued on Fifth Page.) Government. Earl Granville replied. Lord, Salisbury said Mr. Gladstone's utterances in 1880 and the recent conduct of the Govern-'ment' regarding Turkish affairs, tended to separate England from Germany. He hoped the Government would co-operate with the Sultan and France, as long as their lines of policy were parallel, but would reserve the liberty to diverge when the interests of the East prompted them to act differently. He deprecated the policy of neutralization on the Papama Canal question. He declared the unexampled state of affairs in Ireland would not have been allowed to exist in France or America for six months. He considered the Royal speech as an exhortation to persevere in the course previously pursued, which is to let anarchy have its way and offer a sop to those whom we hope to conciliate, because we are nuable to conquer them. He concluded by saying that the calamity of which the doctrines they have preached have been the cause. Earl Granville replied that the present condition of Ireland compared favorably with that during the last year, and quoted statistics to prove the truth of his statement. The Government relied on the beneficial effect of the Land Act. The Government policy in Egypt was the maintenance of the rights of the Khedive and the liberties of the people. Although some intervention might be necessary, the Government was able to co-operate with other Powers to prevent the necessity of forced intervention.

An address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to.

LONDON, Feb. 8 - In the debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons, Sir S. Northcole assailed the Government's policy.

Mr. Gladstone, in an elequent speech, vehemently attacked the Land Lesgue and highly eulogized Mr. Forster's efforts to restore order in Ireland without bloodshed. He upheld the impartiality of the Commissioners under the Land Act, and said the average of rent reductions so far was 23 per cent. Regarding the Land League's war against all property, he thought there was overy indication of a great conspiracy, and had not only been confronted but defeated. Mr. Smyth moved an amendment to ad-

dress in favour of the repeal of the Union. The first of the new rules of procedure which Mr. Gladatone will move in the House of Commons on Monday invests the Speaker The public revenue, which is greatly or Chairman of Committee with authority to though not always at once, affected by the put the proposition that the question before state of industry and commerce, has not yet | the House "be now put." This proposition exhibited an upward movement in proportion | will not be debatable, but in order for its adoption on division it must be supported by The condition of Ireland at this time com- more than 200 or oppose by less than 40 pared with the beginning of lust year, shows members. The effect of this rule will be that signs of improvement and encourages the cloture will be carried if voted by 201 yeas to hope that perseverance in the course you 200 mays or 40 yeas to 39 mays. The have pursued will be rewarded with the second rule is designed to restrict the right of happy results so much to be desired. members to make dilatory motions in Com-Justice has been administered with mittee of the Whole and limit such right to greater efficacy, and intimidation, which has | the time for each member during debate on any been employed to deter occupiers of land from | one question. No member shall speak more fulfilling their obligations and from availing than once to each separate motion and no through the bounty of Providence, has been Providion is made for enabling matters of favored by an abundant harvest in that por- extreme urgency to be brought before the painful necessity of the case, to employ the to silence any member occupying the time of largely exceptional powers ontrusted to me the House with irrelevant motion or discus-

casions on which the principle of a bill may You will be invited to deal with proposals | be discussed. The 8th rule modifies the

rule of procedure on the ground that it is clo-ture in its most objectionable form. (Mr. Marriott (Liberal) announced that he would move an amendment to the new rules providing that no rules shall be salfsfactory which enable as bare, majority to close the

ortech. WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

The present crop of "tobacco in Cuba is" said to be inferior, both in quality and quan-

tity. The Montreal Branch of the Land League has now collected nine hundred out of the promised \$1,000.

At Genoa all dead bodies may now be legally burned, instead of burled. The crematory furnaces are in full working order. Refreshment and drinking houses in War-

saw have to close at 5 p. m. Proprietors neglecting this order receive twenty-five lastes. To exclude persons contributing nothing

to the expenses, the North Warwickshire, country expected the Government to meet the | England, hunt, will in future privately communicate the place of the meet to subscribers. At a Christmas evo service in Uvarre, in

Spain, a pack of wolves entered the church, and did not quit it till they had killed three and seriously wounded five of the congrega tion.

A Wisconsin poot has taken a Patent Office case as a theme for his muse. In 204 stanzas of eight lines each he tells the story of an infringement of a new process of oil inspection.

Mr. Rowlandson, lately defeated by a small majority when standing for the West Riding of Yorkshire, is a tenant farmer, of which large body there are but two in the House of Commons.

The German Government Intends to attach architects and englueers to its legation abroad, with a view of being kept informed of the improvements and inventions which may occur to foreign countries.

The Karaites-the Jewish sect which ronounces the Talmud and other Jewish legends -have come into prominence in connection with the Jewish outrages in Russia. A recent Karaites says that they number at least ten thousand persons. Many reside in Moscow, although they are not to be met with in St. Petersburg.

Some of the inhabitants of the little town of Auchtermuchty, in File, Scotland, have set the example of printing, in pamphlet form, a translation of the royal charter grantcd by James VI., with other historical documents. Their object is to show that the estate then belonging to the town has been wrongfully diminished by the encroachments of neighboring land owners.

One of the wealthy and fashionable women of Zanesville, O., astonished a large company of keeo gamblers by walking coolly into the room where they were at play, accompanied by a policeman. She was in quest of a young brother, who had become possessed of an uncontrolable mania for gambling; and she not only took him away, but secured enough evidence to convict the proprietors of the place, which was closed.

Among the fast luns made by trains lunbing out of London are the following: Great Western (Swindon 771), S7 minutes, no stoppage; Great Morthern (Peterboro 703), 90 minutes, no stoppages ; Northwestern (Rugby 827), 110 minutes, 1 min. stoppago; Midland (Estiming 72), 91 minutes, no stoppage; Sonthwestern (Salisbury 821), 121 minutes, 3 min. stoppago; Great Eistern (Stowmarket 803), 124 minutes, 5 min. stoppage.

epace in the newspapers last year, by his long was seventy days in unbroken duration

German navy,

of her voice."

beauiy.

The Sept of the O'Tuathals,

In the Kingdom of Ireland, in a corner thereof, there dwelt in the "dear old days" an: antienti race of the name O'Tusthal, O'Twonil, or, as in English, and known to us now as O'Toole, is, cerles; such a barbarism of civilization in this, our nation, that it would seem as if the Saxon was not sufficiently sated with seizing the sent of the Celt, made away with and mangled his timehonored name.

For ages and ages, many more than can be conveniently counted, the O'Tuathals were grand old Irish chlofs, who had their Bards and their Brehon, and, what they liked better, all their own way; and not only claimed to do just as they pleased, but they did it; and if all that they said or even half what they did were herein related it might not be nice, so tis best to say little about it, albeit they were neither better nor worse than their

neighbors, and in truth the worst that they said and the worst that they did was in what was then the height of the fashion.

Not far from these O'Tusthals lived another old race of the name FitzGerald, who came to be commonly called the Earls Kildare. They were not Irish indigenous, but Irish by adoption, and took so kindly to killing and courting, rebelling and riotous living that they became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." All very fine to say it it was Irish ; all very fine their talk of the Tuscan Fitz Othos, "their fathers," when every one knows they were nothing but Normane, who were nothing but Danes, who were nothing but throat-cutting, church-burning pirates and pagane, who found 'twould pay course! and they were taught to say prayers, and they said they were sorry, and in process of time became rulers of men, and, of all great races, they grew to be one of the greatest. Now, it was one of those very FitzGeralds, Earls of Kildsre, who, when Lord Deputy in Ireland, made it so hot for its inhabitants that they had him up in the court, and, whon asked by an Abbot why he had burnt his Abbey, said, with a charming simplicity, 'twas because " he thought that the Abbot was in ir," whereat every one laughed, save His traveller who is well acquainted with the Lordship the Abbet, who vowed to the King that no such a thing had ever been heard of before, and furthermore, for foul or for fair, all

of Kildare is the man to cope with all Ireland." And, as for the Earl, he kept and he coped in accord with a hint from the King, and then had his fling, for, when he went back to Hibernia, he attacked and he took the O'Tuathals, their lands, and their lordships, he killed them in crowds " more Irish'

that they were, and he a great Earl of Kil dere.

Deeming that he had thus made an end o them, he get out of the south for the north for the cast and the west, with fire and with word, harrying and carrying all that was before him, leaving naught but destruction bohind him, like a brave, overbearing old baron that he was. His allies and adversaries had a turbulent time with him, and feared him and hated him, and praised him, natil at longth and at last, a terror to his foes and a trouble to his filerds, he grew weary and old. The illustricus savage no more could rayage. no more he swore, but made his peace, and as nobody dare Kll-dare, he died in his bed.

and a promising young Earl reigned in his stead. So died also King Henry the Seventi: as did all the Henries before him, and who chould come after him but King Henry the Eighth, a more learned Prince we've never John Gyumber, who got a great deal of had since. Wise in some ways, otherwise epace in the newspapers last year, by his long in other ways, was hearty the eighth sleep at behigh, Pa, is now well and at work King Harry. To wit, he was always in an from mill. His first remarkable sleep awanting to marry, to wit he wanted to make Englishmen of Irishmen, to make Irishmen Then ho awoke, leaped from a window, and take titles and wear mantles, and speak they the rightful men might " have their own fell asleep ugain for four weeks. Atter that | Baxon, and swill beer. his sloops grew gradually shorter. Bless him, the bluff old bully ! as well had His respects he has recovered from his allment, be tried to make them go back on the faith to their great disgust; for, though nobody whatever it was. of the Boyne flow up the hill of Dunore ! all Some notion of the cost of land transfers in the world they wanted was one wild hearty in England may be gathered from a letter "hurrah !" and away with the titles, off with the mantles, out with the ghibberish ! back racently written by a law firm in defence of their profession against the charge of high | to the Irish, Irish? Irish of the Irleh, more The land in question was sold for Irigh than ever were they. As it was then \$52,500. From the Government it was ned so it is now, you may "butter them up and cessary to obtain stamps, which cost \$265, alidder them down," you may coerce them and the agent of the vendor, who merely sold and coax them, make Captains and Colonels the property, was paid \$1,156. The law firm, and Right Honourables of them, K. C's., K. which acted in behalf of the purchaser, re-C. B's., K. C. behanged! Ireland for the Irish : and the Irish for Ireland | Irish ideas and back to the good old days, the jolly old gentleman; "the grand old Irishman" who did just as he pleased. 'Fhe Irish for Ireland; Denmark possesses at the present moment not only the best torpedo boats, but the best scientific arrangements for launching fish and freland for the Itleh! torpedoes against the enemy. In case of Now when that Earl of Kildare thought he war, though her fleet is very insignificant, she had got a fine lot of land, when he thought would be ublo by the use of fish tornedoes to virtually close the entrance to the Baltic. he had made an end of the O'Tuathais the old rake had made a mistako. Indeed they The Danes also possess Islands in the neighcame of a bread not easy to weed; you may borhood of the great German paval stillon, haut them and hang them, try them and Kiel, which are a stending menace to the transport them, rack-ront them, and ovict them und starve them, mix them and marry A correspondent writes from Malta to the them, and do what you will with them, all London World: "We have here this winter alike with them. Alderman Mooney says singing at the Opera a most charming Amethe same of them; they keep coming up in rican lady, Miss Sargent. She has a superb improbable, and all but impossible places. soprano voice, which for clearness and sweet-As it is now so it was then ; the O'Tuathals, ness of tone can hardly be excelled. She has appeared in 'La Somnambula' and 'Lucia di killed dead as the dowels in a door, they were no more. But the women and wee once they Lammermoor,' in both of which she is all but hid in the hills and the holes and were "kilt," perfect ; but her crowning success has been in not "intirely" as at Rathlin. I Puritani,' which brings out the full volume Thus it came to pass that Tirlogh O'Tuatbal and Art, his father, popped up in a manner unexpected and somebody told them Eight years ago there was only \$120,000 invested in steamers on the St. Jonns, about old Blue beard over the water, and Florida. Now there are twenty-eight a knowing monk drew up a petition, a grand steamers plying on that river, one of which old Irish greivance it was; setting forth to cost \$240,000, and to this fleet constant addiwit: that without rhyme or without reason tions are making. The Indian Biver and their father had been deprived of his lands of South Florida lakes and inlets are now dotted Ferculton by the Earl of Kildare ; thet if the said lands were restored by " yo Kynges with sailboats, carrying freight to and iro. In a very short time these will be supple-Majestyo theye promyss too bee loy' subjectes mented by steamers, and then a new region an's too holds this estaytes bi knytes servis will be opened of surpassing fertility and toe hee obeydynte to ye lawse w'r re eenglyshe apparyl teache thir chyldroyne ye eeuglyshe In one of the eastern counties of England lang' and doe allo sutche servyse as donne.

hoped was in Heaven. To wit: To Art O'Funthal the maror and Castle of Kellin; and to Tirlogh O'Tuathal Powerscourt manor and castle to dwell in. The East when thus admonished was greatly a-to-obed; he had heard the tribe was a should by the Earl deceased, "rest him in prove?" These O'Twohils can only be "bougaals," said ho; but I shall see if it so be. Aud he saw Art O'Tuathal and Tirlogh, his six foot son. No "boughais" were they, but stout and stalwart men; and then the Earl he ewore and he tore very much more than 'twould be quite right to record. He said things that were torrible and things that were memorable; for lands so loveable, so beautiful and bountiful, were not at all plentifal. But much as he liked them, much more liked be his head; for in the days of the latest King Hal brisk was the business of chopping and lopping : and then those O'Twathal's, confound them ! were sure to rebel when, of course, confiscation ; and who more loyal, more loving, more deserving than "our right trusty and well beloved cousin Kildare ?" and if those O'Tnathal'sconfound; and confuse them !-- did not rebei he'd make them rebel; and thus matters made casy; and all things duly and truly considered in hed, not forgetting his head, he made up his mind to pretend to be kind, or make it a matter of conscience to give up the manors and mansions to those stout and stalwart men "soon to be his own again" (!) When Art O'Tunthal and Tirlogh his son had heard it they rejoiced at it, and were glad of it, and sung songs on it, and caroused over it, but they got it: and if they had had any sense they would have kept it. But, in the hour best to be Christians, when Christians, of called evil, they harkened to their neighbor and brother O'Byrne, who had barkened to his neighbor O'Neill, who, great at the Court of the Ougen, took a title, and wore a mantle. and spoke Saxon by way of a fine young Englishman, loved by the ladies and admired by the men. Elizabeth, the Queen, she petted him and she patted him, gave him lacqueys and footmen and horsemen, and loaded him with lands and with lordships, 'his own again." Like him she swore there was no one, and called her Earl of Tir-Owon and him sent him to Ireland, where, according to promise, he was to be the loyalest of lords, the purest of Protestants. But when he touched the old sod he swore by the rod that no English Ireland could not cope with the Earl of earthor churl was het "the O'Neill" or naught Kildare. The Abbot fult sore, but His would he be. The Queen he set at defiance, Majesty swore that, "since all Ireland could and shook off her alliance, and he fought and not cope with my Lord of Kildare, my Lord he wrought, heating badly her men in all sorts of battles; in the Carlieus, where Clifford was killed; at the Ford, Portmor, and other places, many and various, and always victorious. But in the end he was forsaken and so he was beaten, and had he been taken short shrift would have been his. So he fled for his life far from the strife, crossed at once over to France, thence to Rome of the Popes and St. Peter, where he died and was buried. Brave O'Neill! no cruel or cowardly act ever left a stain on thy name! Peace! Gallant O'Neill! Rest theo in peacol Mean season how fared it with Art. O'Tuathal and Tirlogh, his son, who had fought for their faith and

3

loved consin, the Earl, deceased, who he

not be forgiven? They might have patched up a peace with another petition, and taken a new name, and mounted new mantles, and spoken like Englich ; but alack ! They could not write, the monlis were hunted and hiding, and the O'Tuathals were ltish and " Papists" at that : their lands were levely and their acres were many, and the younger sons of the Saxon wern needy and "twas not to be thought of : and after a good deal of hunting, and hiding, coshering, and keeping clear of " the Castle" they got away to the Island of Guernsey, where living was easy, and nothing was offered for heads or for tales to be told to the Deputy. So they thought they would try it, and for once keep quiet, until, God send! things might mend, and

so had offended, and having been beaten could

my beauty, and easy there how. I tell you,) and robody does anything."

The old man stops, and regards his master eprovingly, nay, almost contemptuously. "I really dou't see why you should think it was the boys Joe?" says Sir James meekly. "'Tweren't anythin' else anyway," persists loe, doggedly.

"Poor little fellow-dear little fellow!" nurmure Miss Payton, caressingly, to the great soit setter pup, patting its head lovingy, as it backs madly, and makes frantic fonta to get from Joo's arms to hers, while Bill shricks in concert, being tilled with an overwhelming amount of sympathy.

"Better leave him to me, miss," says Jos, egarding the injured innocent pup with a parent's eye "He knows me. I'll treat him roper," raising his old honest weather beaten ace to Clarissa's, in a solemn reassuring maner, "you be bound. Yet them pups" Idisustedly) "is like children, always ungrateal. For the sake o' your handsome face now, bid go to you if he could, lorgetful of all my kindness to him. Well, 'tis the way of the vorld, I believe," winds up old .loe, rising com his knees-cheered, perhaps, by the thought that his mvorite pup, if only following the common dictates of animals, is no forse than all others.

Ile grumbles comething else in an undertone, and finally carries off the puppy to his kennel.

"I am too amazed for speech," says Sir James, rising also to his feet, and contemplating Clarissa with admiration. "That mao," pointing to loe's retiring figure, " has been in my father's service, and in mine, for tifty years, and never before did I hear a civil word from his lips. I think he said your face was handsome, just now?-or way I decei wad ?"

"I like Joe," said Miss Peyton, elevating her rounded chin : "I downright esteem him. He knows where beauty lies.

"How he differs from the rest of the world I" says Scrope, not looking at her.

"Does he? That is unkind, I think Why," says Clarissa, with a soft laugh, full of mischief, "should any one be blind to the claims of beauty ?"

To b: Continued.

PROUBLE BREWING IN BASUTOLAND.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 9. - The situation ia Basutolend is grave All the chiefs are re-ported in favor of joining the rebel Mazpa,

LIEUP. URLONG'S PARTY.

PARIS, Feb. S. -This following despatch from Liout. Danenheur, dated Irkutsk, Kebruary 4th, has just been received here: "Lieut. DoLong's party is between tho stations. Suller, Bulinco and Tisterouck, Austolansk, in a narrow wil-derness; eighty miles long, devoid of habin lons and game. Jerome J. Collins volunteered to statid by the dying seamin, Hauserlekon, and it is othersotheLong's party public every had't the oversy spring. Ave. visiled Prof. Nor-flenskjold's winter quarters, and found that he was safe, hefore we entered the ice near Heraid bear and seal meat twice a week. No ring was served out, and Divine Sorvice was regularly held. We took plenty of exercise and overy-body huuted, but game was scance. We got about 30 bears, 250 seals and six walrus. No fish or whales wore seale. All possible observations were made during the drift." PARIS, Feb. S.-The following despatch from

wore made during the train, but you and the second state of the se were made, during the drift, "the second states of the second states of the second states of the second states

In the House of Commons, Bradlaugh advanced to take the oath.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved that he banot allowed to swear. Mr. Bredlaugh, at the request of the Speaker,

withdrew, asking to be allowed a hearing be. fore the question was decided. . Sir Wm. Harcourt moved the previous

question. He advised the House that as Bradlaugh had been admitted to affirm, subiect to the decision of a Court of law, he be now allowed to swear similarly. The pro-

Sir S. Northcote's motion was adopted. Mr. Bradlaugh, addressing the House from the bar, declared most solemnly that the Par-

dered Mr. Bradlatigh to withdraw. He at rent, according to Parnell, practical- despondency, which bode no good to his first refused, but withdraw upon a motion ly amounted to no rent at all. Mr. Forster general health. He was indiscret enough

larged powers of administration, and financial a member is "named" by the Speaker changes which will give you the opportunity or Chairman for disregarding his anthorof considering both as to town and country ity or abusing the rules of the House, what may be the proper extent and most | the Speaker shall forthwith propose his susequitable provident form of contribution from | pension, which, if carried, shall on the first occusion be for a week, on the second for a These proposale, so far as they are financial, | month, and on the third for the remainder will apply to the whole of Great Britain. It of the session. The 12th is intended to will be necessary to reserve the case of Ire- | cut off debate or amendment on the question of voting the Speaker out of the Chair fees. when Government put down Supply as the ject of local administration, I have first order of the day. Proposale are spponded for the creation of a Select Comsubmitted to you for the reform of the mittee of sixty to eighty membere, to be noinitiated partly by the House and partly by a Committee of Selection, and Bills referred to these Standing Committees will not be ceived \$200. required to be submitted to Committee of

referable to Standing Committees are those relating to law, trade, shipping and manufac-

Longon, Feb. 9 - An analysis of the voting on the Bradlaugh question shows that the Tories secured a majority of two, without counting the Home Rulers and Liberals who voted with them.

Mr. Gladstone states that he hopes to deal with county franchise and the land eystem of Great Britain during the present session. Mr. Smyth (Home Ruler) sought to with-

draw his amendment to the address in favor of repeal of the union. Irish members objected to withdraw it. Mr. Gladstone declared the amendment

would be impracticable as long as Irish members were unable to define clearly where local sfiairs end and imperial begin.

Mr. Plunkett (Conservative) protested that this was an intimation to Irish members to re-open the Home Bule agitation.

The amendment was rejected by 92 to 37. Sir Charles Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said he had not received a copy of the treaty hotween Persia and Russia, but the new frontier falls a long way short of Zarakhs. It was inconvenient to state what steps the Government intended to take, but the matter was the subject of diplomatic communication.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said he outrages perpetrated on the Jews in Russia must fill everyone with the utmost pain and horror. The question was an international one, and the British Government could only, when fit occasion arose, intercede in a friendly manner. Mr. Forster said the Government had tried the effect of releasing suspects. He referred particularly to the release of Father Sheeby, and asked what had been the result. The public sontiment of America favored, the willing to accept the office. policy of the British Government, but the "no rent" movement received its chief support from that country. Fair He alternates between fits of anger and fits of quoted the Chicago Convention telegrams as to say to a stranger. "The Deputies are my master, but universal suffrage is their master, proving this, and referred to the speech recently delivered by Healy at New Orleans. and I am the master of universal suffrage." Farmers had discovered that the Land League's promises were unreliable. Noton the other hand, rendered himself ridicuwithstanding signs of improvement, the Government will not relax their vigilance.

nick, who had dedicated a March to him, and Mr. Dwyer Gray (Home Ruler) moved that | Sir Stafford Northcote will oppose the new | played it in his presence. Contraction of and he is the second en a construction de la construction

the office of Sheriff, once so coveted and sought for an honor, has been refused by no wh yo Walysbes yo Archeboldes ande yo Hurroldys ande oth'r eenglyshe famylysee yn fewer than seven gentlemen in succession, all thir neby thorde yr re marche at Dublynne landed proprietors and on the county roll for tee doe," and in short they undertook to be Sheriff, each pleading, poverty and total in-

the best of good boys. And the petition was signed Tirlogh O'Tasthal bys x marke, and Art O'Tasthal ability to stand the expense. The Lord Lieutenant has, after inconceivable difficulty, met with a gentleman who, having made his hys x marke (schools were cource and places money in commerce, and purchased one of the more plenty than pons); and the grand old old landed estates merely as a luxury, was

ld landed estates merely as a luxury, was grievance, so signed and so marked, was sent, villing to accept the office. M. Gambetta's intimates whisper that his a chance for bluft Kipg Hal; two live liteh mental condition is anything but satisfactory. wanting to be English ; fod's tecth litis well, said he; and dirt cheep at the price; only an Irish estate with a po-rent manifesto. So he told Thomas Lord Cromwell-the man of the monasteries, whose liead he chopped off He countermanded a reception in a pet; and; lous by embracing the orchestra leader Selle-O'l'uathals, by our right trusty and well-be- | to clear the prisoner.

and the second second

again." But they grieved for their grand old name, O'Tusthal ! Change it they must, Art Tirlogh, my con! what's to be done ; my heart is being wrung, but we must not be hung. By the great Con Ceadcatha | Father ; I have it said Tirlogh O'Tuathal. "We came from Cumuscach, from whom came Doilbhra a quo Doyle or O'Doyle." But, Art, his father said, "1'd rather leave out the O. that nobody may know whence we came or what's our name, that's our game !" Again Thrlegh tried hard and consuited the Bard, a knowing old "card." Quoth he "all in this island are French, and, with a very slight wrench, we can easily quench all onquiry. Take away one of the O's, put a thin little pin between the D and the other o, make an i of the y, and then we defy, and are perfectly sife from that raccally Taaffe. So Art O'Tuathal and Tirlogh O'Taathal said it was capital; and they could not spell very well, nor indeed, could they read. But the Bard, not like his "betters" knew something of letters, and showed Art O'Tusthal and Tirlogh, his son, how it was done; how D'Oile (Dweel) they became, a very good name all the same; with such a fine foreign sound they could never be found : they could live in clover till the breeze blew over for next to nothing whatever. So they did where thus they hid until Art he died, and Tirlogh, he died pious and quiet, without any riot, but there were D'Oiles in the land. Great was Queen Bezs; nevortheless she died and was buried. So with King Jamie ; but still the D'Olles were many. Then came King Charlie the first (better if he has been Charlie the last). After him came Cromwell the cruel, after whom came Charlie the " merrie," who, once restored, could not be bored with English and Irishmen wanting their own again "

Then came the second King James, whom the Irish call names. They wanted "their own again." But Stuart or Cromwell, merry or mad, holy or heretic, all wore the same; they got not "their own again." Amid the calm and the storm, the breeze and the battle, the D'Olles were still in the land of the living.

Now a fine time to get "their own again." An Act was passed which did not last. High were their hopes until all was lost; when back to their hiding, biding their time, went they, Then, like sensible men, they thought not again of Ferculi-en. They came back to the old land, worked their way up to be greater than sver, writing their name on the Roll of Fame : learned lawyers, gallant sailors and soldiers, amongst the best and bravest of Britaiz .

Sullivan won the fight in 8 rounds. Time,

26 minutes.

A Philadelphia thiel's case was before the Grand Jury, and his indictment was sure to farther on, and in some sort an ancestor of follow unloss some obstacle could be interhim of Huntingdon, the doer of that dreadful posed. His brother-in-law, who was in the deed at Drogheda-to see to it, to send over ante-room, told the complement that the the papers and orders to the Lord of Kildare hearing was adjourned. Having thus got to hand over all, and singular, the lands, the rid of the chief witness, he personated him hereditaments, the tenements taken from the before the jurors, giving such an account as

February 15, 1882,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

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QUEBEC, Feb. 10, 1882.

We have a Scotch Lord down here calling himself Dunmore, none of your shams, but the real ding dong. I don't know what his name is, but presume it is " Mac something or other" with a pedigree running back to some individual that had a private flood of his own in pre-historic times. However, the "Hielan mon" speers a bogie in the future of landlordism in the "Land o' Cakes." and thinks it a good spec to buy up a lot of acres from the simple Canadians as a standby when the Scots will join in the Gaelic "Faugh-a-ballage" now heard by the land thieves in Ireland. The noble earl (thats proper is it not) is connected with a Colonization Society here, having for its ostensible object the settling of emigrants on farms in this Province at reasonable terms. With this view the Society concluded to buy some 50,000 acres of the G. B. Hall property, which was known to be in the market at \$2 per acre. While they were coagitating over it an enterprising, what I might call a very enterprising notary, either on his own behalf or representing some "dark horses," closed with the Hall estate for the 50,000 acres at \$2, and thea sold the land to the Colonization Society at \$3. I may aid that the principal local director was absent in New York when this purchase was made, and, it is said, refused to have any hand in so transparent a fraud. Fortunately for intending settlers the enterprising notary having, to all appearances, brought the negative and positive ends of the wire together, learned the old experience of many a slip twixt the cup and the lip. He went to the manager of the Hall estate, and said to him that, as he had already seld the fifty thousand acres to the Colonization Society, it would be just as well to deed it straight to them, giving him the difference in money. The manager of the estate smelled a rat, and thought if the notary could make one dollar an acre on so recent a bargain, he, the manager, must have been blind as a bat, and as studid as an owl to have so easily missed the handsome profit of fifty thousand dollars. No doubt his temper must have been a little puckery on the occasion. He declined to accede to the notary's request. If the notary was prepared to pay down the price agreed upon in the contract it was all O.K., but if he failed to do so the contract with the Colonization Society was at an end and a fortiori, as the lawyers say, the contract with the Colonization Society was also up the spout. Then the ground was open for a direct transaction between the Hall estate and the Colonization Society of Lord Dunmore. The notary could not pony up, and fity thousand dollars was lost to somebody-Hinc lachrymae illae! as the Roman poet used to say instead of the modern "Darn the luck anyway ! The Colonization Society saved its bacon, but there was something suspicious in the way the "Hielan mon" was beset by our Quebec "half Sirs." It looked as if the unsuspicious child of the heather was going to be bled, and if he was not, he can thank fortune more than prudence. Anyway the noble Scot says he will not be " Dun-more" than he can help, and prefere to be "Don-ough more" for the fature.

Inflammation of the lungs has been very prevalent here for the last month or two, and has carried off a large number of our citizens. Well that is the end of us all, and in some sorts it is a consolation.

When the wood-pile is growing small and my coat the worse for the wear, and the mercury is ten inches below zero. I often envy Jay Gould and his millions. Then the thought will occur to me that in a few years the little grab-all won't fill half as big a hole as "Diogenes." Rank and power, poverty and misery, prince and peasant, all will find the common level in the bosom of mother earth. It is bitter fruit indeed from which you can

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers.

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CATHOLIO CALENDAB FEBRUARY.

THUBSDAY, 16 .- Office of the Blessed Sacrament.

FRIDAY, 17.-Feria. SATURDAY, 18.—Office of the Immaculate Conception.

SUNDAY, 19. - Quinquagestma Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. xili. 1-13; Gosp. Luke xviii. 31-43. Bp. Lorae, Dubuque, died, 1858.

MONDAY, 20 .- Feria. Election of Pope Leo XIII, 1878.

TUESDAY, 21.-Feria. WEDNESDAY, 22.-Ash Wednesday; begin-ning of Lent. Less. Joel ii. 12-19;

Gosp. Matt. vi. 16-21. Bp. Cretin, St. Paul, died, 1857.

THE Land Lesgue of America is making arrangements to celebrate the centennial of Irish Independence on February the 22nd, Washington's birthday, in compliment to the great American patriot. The Dungannon Convention assembled on the 22nd February, 1782. We understand the Montreal Branch of the League will celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

On Sunday last the Globe reporters collecte I church statistics which must comfort the so il of Toronto. Those statistics show that out of a population of 86,000, 44,000 are church-goers, or considerably more than half. As a matter of course, the Catholics hold the first place as church attenders in proportion to population. They form twentyone per cent of the real attenders at church, according to the Globe. We hope Toronto will not grow too proud over those creditable figures, for they really are creditable, and we hope also that outsiders will not think they are ahead of Montreal in respect of religion, and give their trade to Toronto accordingly. The Federal Parliament opens to-day under favorable auspices in a great many respects. The country is prosperous; trade is buoyant; late harvests were good, and, better than all, the Opposition is weak, not only in numbers, but in resolution and division. The elections which have taken place since the last session have, on the whole, been favorable to the Government. The Pacific Railroad policy of Sir John has been carried and is now such an established fact that, for good or for ill, it is one of the institutions of Canada. There is no prominent question before the country, except one, and that is the tariff. This tariff. or National Policy, is subject to revision, or abolition altogether, if the country demand it, through its representatives in Parliament. But the country, as it seems to us, does not require its abolition, or its revision, except it be that it desires a still higher protective duty on some articles. The National Policy has worked marvellously well on the whole, for while it operated disadvantageously against certain classes—such, for instance, as those drawing regular salaries-it has benefitted the people generally. About this there can be little doubt. We may assume, then, that the legislation of this session will be tame, except something unforeseen arises to A CABLE despatch to the N.Y. Herald from its own precious correspondent, says that by its press, which has given such fame and there is a conspiracy in Ireland extending advertising to the pugilists. But what can pressly to sell on the reputation of the over twenty counties, and in this conspiracy be expected after Guiteau but brutality? In PAIR-KILLER, but have nothing in common the nationalists and the ribbonmen are, for the first time in Irish history, united. The correspondent then enters into details, as well he might, for is it not known to all the world that from the organ of James Gordon Bennett no secrets can be kept whether by the Irish Republican organizations or the guardians of the North Pole. The moment a Herald correspondent says "open sesame," Sesame opens with alacrity and all secrets stand revealed. Nevertheless, there are yet some skeptics remaining who do not place implicit faith even in the utterances of the Herald, and it is almost with a feeling of humiliation we place ourselves amongst the number. The present national movement in Ireland is the Land League, and it is a movement which the sun shines upon and all men may examine at their leisure and their pleasure. It is ture there are ribbon societies in existence, always have been,-more is the pity,-and always shall be until its complement, the monstrosity of more direct trade relations and greater harlandlordism, te removed. But what we ab- mony of action as against European ensolutely believe to be false is that ribbonism croachments on this continent. In a word, men who follow that great leader judgment of the Speech framers, we would leavens Irish national politics; and what we Mr. Blaine attempted to enforce the Monroe take second place-no doubt, excellent men suggest that there be a number of represent- | nual motion and speech upon Home Rula

believe to be a fact is, that the Government formers, whose duty it is to create crime Mr. Blaine had to step down and out. It speech at a hunt dinner or brow-beating a few and manufacture outrages for sinister purposes. Whatever else may be said of that the newspapers in their attacks, or to imagine is a very different thing from holding their terrible Government it must be admitted that they voice the public opinion of the own on the benches of the House of Comit is possessed of enormous resources and an unlimited secret service fund, and that it is never slow in using both for the destruction of any movement tending to the political regeneratian of Ireland. The cases of the in- is Arthur, a President by accident. Neither famous Connell and the still more infamous should it be forgotten that the Stalwart Donohue, of recent uotoriety, are strong organs are hostile to Blaine because he is who is in any way distinguished or made a proofs of the truth of our assertion. Those the enemy and rival of their leaders, Grapt wretches created crime and then perjured themselves to obtain English secret service hostility is easily understood. Blaine's policy money in obedience to the circular we have referred to, which emanated from Dublin Castle by instructions from politicians, for it is in consonance Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Whenever there is plenty of gold to be distributed for information spies and informers will appear to gather the crop, and this in every country in the world as well as in Ireland. A government owes it to itself as well as to the country it governs that it use every means in its power to crush out conspiracies against the State, but none except a government ruling by force and fraud will create secret secieties in order to check national aspiration for freedom. And yet this is what the British Government is doing in Ireland and what it has been doing for centuries. It could not do otherwise and exist, because, owing to its nature, it has slways been detested by the Irish people. But we imagine that the whole powers of ever; indeed, it seems almost impossible to Government, military, police, landlordism, spies and informers will never be able to conquer the Land League, for the reason that it is an open organization strictly constitutional, and, therefore, impenetrable to the informer.

THE British Parliament was opened vesterday. The Queen's speech was really interesting, which is more than can be said of speeches from the throne generally. The if Blaine did overstep his authority, to overspeech breathes peace and comfort all round. It congratulates the country on the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan (alas, poor Beaconsfield), that is to say, from the scientific frontier; also, on the peace with the Transvaal, on India, on Egypt, even on Ireland, which is improving; in fact, upon almost every mortal thing. If the Tories were in power the speech would have a far different ring attached the ex-Foreign Secretary would have been to it; indeed, it is possible it would be calling for more troops, or congratulating the Empire upon the annihilation of the Boers and the capture of Herat. Who knows? There are a great many things shadowed in the speech which, as a matter of course, will never be anything else but shadows but in this respect it will be nothing worse than former speeches. The Queen's speech proposes but God disdoctrine does not rise above the political poses, and if Gladstone be beaten on horizon boldly and luminously. the Bradlaugh question the whole pol-pourry will vanish in thin air. Our old friend. County Government, is to the fore for the second time, but wrapped in such beautiful

would be a great mistake, however, to credit unfortunate paupers at a Board of Guardians American Republic. It will be well to remember that the man who endorsed Blaine's policy was Garfield, elected by the majority of the people, and the man who discredits it and Conkling; as for the Democrats, the is endorsed by the vast majority of Americans, leaving out the mere with American traditions and aspirations. No one knows this better than Blaine, who is himself one of the most brilliant intellects in the United States. He also knows its full value to him as a candidate for the presidency. He has distanced Grant and Conkling; | class of electors, who always choose reprehe has captured the American heart, and if sentatives of this stamp, are worse enemies he be not the next President it will be be- of Ireland than the most feudal of feudal cause it is the Democrats who will win. And landlords. The county is represented by Blaine's policy is reasonable. What busi- Mr. Shaw and Colonel Coulthurst. Mr. ness have the English interfering with inde- Shaw is a nominal Home Ruler and Chairpendent territory so closely connected with man of the Munster Bank. On the whole, the United States, and why should American he is a decent man, and, be it said to his republics not have the same right to hold a conference as the European monarchies? As matters stand attpresent, the two wings of the Republican party are more divided than unite them, and the probabilities are that there may be before the next Presidential Daily, who, as a dry goods merchant, and upelection three parties in the country. If this holsterer is a success, but as a member of Parshall prove to be the case, no one is liament from a great Irish constituency is to blame for it but Arthur, who allows himself to be used as a puppet he must take the consequences. It was easy tor him, if he wanted to make harmony, even of the President de jure. Had Garfield lived,

IRISH REPRESENTATION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ligitimate right as partizans to throw as much

While the present legislative union exists ambiguity that one can't prophecy anything between England and Ireland, it is the duty of the Irish people to choose for representaabout extension or assimilation of the fran- tives men of intelligence, force of character, chise, but there is a stab at the aristocracy, and national integrity. They should be very nearly as good in the way of the pro- selected for their fitness to perform the counposal to abolish the law of entail, and, it is try's work in an assembly which has at all to be presumed, primogeniture as well. The | times been more or less hostile to the will of the majority in Ireland. Up to a very recent period the standard of a candidate's qualification was family or other influence, the possession of land, which was often mortgaged to its full value, and a little money judiciously distributed through the constituency, with a promise of appointments for the sons and nephews of the most important wirepullers. It is about time this criterion of a candidate's eligibility was abolished, and a wiser and more statesmanlike one established in its stead. Ireland, in the British Parliament, should be represented by men whose object would be the welfare of autonomy. their country, and not their own social aggrandisement, which, we are sorry to say, was in years gone by too often the case. For this the electors themselves are to blame, because as a rule they returned diletanti who had were Irishmen, or, at all events, men with neither sympathy for Ireland or ability to express their views in the House of Commons. God and nature intended Ireland to be an independent nation. either totally or legislatively, and to bring that result about should be the duty of her repreto sentatives in the Parliament of London Hitherto it was not easy to find men of determination and ability to become candidates, and even if put up, they would not be elected, because the people were not suffigood soothe it is not one but a hundred Oscar | ciently democratic to understand the difference between statesmanlike intelligence in a poor man, and pompous mediocrity in an aristocrat. A dozen leading men taken the P. B .- have become disgusted with it, from each of the great English politi-

doctrine. Unfortunately for him. Guiteau in their way, but their lives in the past did atives defined beyond which we cannot go, of England has called into existence (by shot President Garfield, Arthur came into not qualify them to meet in Parliament the no matter how rapidly the population in. circular) a whole battalion of spies and in- power, a Stalwart Cabinet was formed, and trained debaters of England. Making a creases.

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mons when confronted by opponents brought | ing and Winnipeg, and progress is reported up to the study of public questions. Let us take a case in point, say that of the city and the work is concerned the report is encoucounty of Cork. From those two constituencies there are eight members sent to Parliament. Yet there is only one (Mr. Parnell) reputation above mediocrity. Kinsale sends a Mr. Collins, who, as a representative from Ireland, is useless, Bandon returns another nonentity in a Mr. Allman, who, we believe, is a local distiller. Youghal sends a Sir Joseph Neal McKenns, who, to get his name into the papers, makes annually a set satisfactory. speech on banking and finance. Mallow which is said to be the most corrupt constituency in Ireland, returns a Mr. Johnson, law adviser to Dublin Castle. The shoneen honour, declined to accept office as one of the Chief Commissioners of the Land Court. His colleague, Colonel Coulthurst, as a National representative, is simply useless. Mr. Parnell's colleague for the representation of the city is a Mr.

a failure, or, at all events, so close to a failure as makes no difference. What we have said by both Grant and Conkling. Arthur of Cork will apply to almost every county in has offended Blaine beyond forgiveness and Ireland, some of them sending a few good men, the remainder, mediocrities, political tricksters, and like Mallow favourers of coercion. Fortunately a remedy for this condilook the matter and not be so eager to publish | tion of affairs can now be applied without | it. Besides he knew very well that during much difficulty, because in all parts of Ire-Garfield's long illness Blaine was really land the Land League has developed men America, but then the small attempt at President defacto and had the full confidence | capable of doing her work in the House of | persecution there is scarcely deserving of the Commons. That antiquated and somewhat name. Why are the Jews persecuted ? This had Guiteau not been "a Stalwart of fossilized chamber, has, during the last question is not to easily answered as may be the Stalwarts," no one knows better two or three years been quickened into life imagined at the first glance. Religion than Arthur that Blaine's policy would by the intelligence and activity of a few has undoubtedly something to be accepted by the country and that while Irish members to whom, indeed, the English (with it, race something also, and their people themselves ought to be exceedingly employed shubbing British Governments and thankful because Parliament was formerly strengthening American republics, both more of a high class club than what it should Arthur, and Conkling would have sunk into be-the Legislative Assembly of a great gradual obscurity. It is, of course, their Empire. From this continent the Land Egyptians. For century after century they League received a deal of support, and while were oppressed and maltreated. They discredit as they possibly can on Blaine from we believe the Irish here do not wish to suffered in every country, in every this time until the next nomination, but dictate to the people in Ireland, still it is after that people will be much disappointed only fair they should know our opinion upon if the star of the advocate of the Monroe this very important subject. Seventy or eighty active men from Ireland in the British Parliament-men who could use both pen and tongue in the interest of truth and

spected at home and abroad. There are now which the Gladstone-Forster Government is

The Canadian Pacific Railroad occupies space in the Speech, commensurate with its importance. Communication is promised by next July between Prince Arthur's Land. generally in this great enterprise. Bo far as raging no matter what we may think of the undertaking itself. A bill for the winding up of the insolvent banks is required and it is promised, as also are bills for compelling deposits from insurance and trading companies, no matter of what nature. We are curious to see the amendment to the Supreme Court bill. If it be to make its decisions final and irrevocable so much the better, but we doubt this, it is too good to be true. The Speech from the Throne is, on the whole

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

Russia has yet to learn the art even of semi-civilization. No country having a respect for the public opinion of the world and a control over its own destinies would permit its ignorant classes to persecute the Jews as they are now persecuted. The Jews are not popular in the world, but it is worth observing how differently they are treated in different countries. The Americans, the most highly civilized and freest people in the world, carry their dislike of them only to the mild extent of excluding them from the Man. hattan Hotel; the Germans, less civilized, mob them in the streets and exclude them from society, while the Russians, least civilized, rob them and murder them. When we say the Americans are most civilized we must qualify our assertion, for France pretends to march at the head of civiliza. tion and does not persecute at all, but, on the contrary, allows the Jews into the front rank; neither does England, but then it must be considered that the descendants of the tribes are not numerous enough in these countries to compete in the manual labor market, and thereby come into contact with the masses. The same may be said of isolating of themselves as a caste in the heart of peoples so different from them. selves, and growing wealthy there, has still more. Wherever they go they prey upon the clime; the Christians vied with the Mahomedans in abusing them, and yet such is their vitality and love of race that they would neither consent to mingle with the "infidels" nor to be annihilated. Thus they became the singular people they justice would soon make the Irish name re- are. The governments of Europe after Constantine and down to a comparatively late indications of a general election before long | period, closed all the avenues of distinction as there are some shoals ahead upon against them, the municipalities confined them to certain quarters in the cities, an likely to be badly wrecked, consequently we circumstances over which they had little or no control forced them to be the old clothesmen and money lenders of Europe. The remained the same. Their traits of character evolution theory, it will be impossible to change before several centuries of adaptation to the new conditions surrounding them. They are a highly gifted people; they are intellectual and they are of pure race. It is no wonder the English philanthropists hold meetings condemning the Russians for their persecution of the Jews. It is a habit the English have got of calmly turning their backs to Ireland and her persecutors, and lecturing the other nations of the earth on their wickedness. It is possible, however, that they may be right in some cases, as they are so, undoubtedly, in the present instance. It is decidedly wrong to persecute the Jews : it is wrong to persecute any body or sect for their opinions or their faith, or unbelief. But we cannot agree with all of what the philanthropists say in praise of the Jews. We do not believe they are the creators of wealth, neither do the Germans, who allege that they do not create but attract it towards them by virtue of their blood. Let a new country be opened up, a country something like California, for instance, let a hundred Jews enter it, and after ten years the probabilities are bri that they will, in the aggregate, own a hundred million dollars, and that without one of them having broke up a square foot of the At soil. They make fortunes by usury and of speculation, but they do not enrich the coupare try, except in the very indirect manner of lending money to those who wish to start a business. Perhaps, it is this more than their race or religion which has excited the ire of evi the Germans and Russians. Ne

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squeeze a drop of sweetness "Diogenes."

STRATFORD, Ont., Aug. 1, 1874. Having become almost entirely cured of extreme debility through the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I feel it but just to put the fact on record, My case had resisted all other Medicines, but succumbed to three bottles of Fellows' Hypophosphites.

CHAS. H. ROBERTSON. 32-78

HONORS TO AN AMERICAN INVENTOR.

PARIS, Feb. 12.-Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, the American inventor of the revolving cannon adopted by the principal Governments, has received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, on account of his services to the French marine. The Spanish Government has also conferred upon Mr. Hotchkiss the Cross of Denmark for similar services rendered to its artillery.

Mr. Lett, who is backing Trickett in England, writes a letter to the London Sportsman, in which heis very severe on Hanlan. He says the champion is bound in fairness and honor to meet Trickett and row for the same stakes they rowed for before. He plainly hints Hanlan is a little bit stuck up, and also that if he adheres to his determination to demand £500 as the stakes, it will be forthcoming for Trickett.

A HINT.

Beware of all the worthless mixtures, and give it interest. dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost every store you enter, and which some unprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for Perry Davis PAIN KILLER. These mixtures are gotten up exwith it. 32-ws

A MUSICAL GENIUS.

A new violin genius has suddenly appeared in Italy-a little girl, whose name is Tua. Her father, a very poor man, scraped a little money together to buy a violin for himself. His next extravagance was to buy his wife a guitar. When the little girl was 3 years old she taught herself, and played in such an incredible style on the violin that the father immediately undertook to produce her as a prodigy. When she was 7 she arrived in Paris. There she was brought to Massart, who was so struck with her precocious talent that he at once offered to take her into the Conservatoire. To this the father objected. But the sensation which the child created was such that a subscription was opened to secure the parents' existence during the time of her pprenticeship. She has now left the Conervatoire, a phenomenon.

A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this,-Traveller.

about its future. There is nothing said speech is interesting.

THE State of Mississippi dishonored itself yesterday in allowing the gladiators Ryan and Sullivan to fight within its borders. It is a poor excuse that the "bill against prize fighting Las not yet become law in the State." Surely there is law enough without a special enactment to prevent two men pummelling each other almost to death, and a riotons crowd assembling to witness the exhibition. We do things better here in Canada. There fs nothing about prize fighting to be proud of. there is everything to be ashamed of. Theancient Roman gladiators were gentlemen when compared with the modern prize fighter. They fought against wild beasts and against each other, but they did not fight like wild beasts. We regret exceedingly that the contestants decided Irish names, butchering each other, to paraphrase the words of Byron, to make an American boliday. Prize fighting, which had fallen into disrepute, will come into fashion for a season after this exhibition, for which we have

blame American depraved tastes, assisted Wilde's are required in the States to introduce a little restheticism into the national character. The English-the founders of but the Americans have adopted it, just as | cal parties in the British Parliament they are adopting other discarded English customs, such as the adoration of a live baron or baronet. Let them sucer less at the Spanish matador in future.

JAMES G. BLAINE,

All the Democrat and three-fourths of the Republican papers are now abusing the late Foreign Secretary for what they are pleased to term his bombastic foreign policy. Mr. Blaine wrote a painfully plain note to the English Government on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and sent a memorandum to the American Ministers, accredited to the South American Republics, the object of which was to bring about an American congress at Washington with the view of establishing

would materially reduce the intelligence of that assembly, thus showing what little brain power governs the Empire. and a fact like this should not be lost upon the people of Ireland at the next election. Those who in the present Parliament are stand. are by the Irish cause are nearly all comparatively poor men, and yet they did more by their steadfastness to principle and force of character to bring public opinion to hear

on the condition of their country than all her representatives since the Union. Justin McCarthy, T. P. O'Connor, James O'Kelly, Thomas, Sexton, T. M. Healy, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, Lysoght Finnigan, Redmond, T. D. Sullivan and A. M. Sullivan are journalists. and they are the brain power behind Parnell, because of their intellectual training. The so-called country gentle-

would suggest that Irish constituencies should lose no time in selecting proper candidates. Knowledge of public questions, times and manners changed, but the Jew ability to express that knowledge in a clear and practical manner, determination to act remained, and if there is anything in the with colleagues in the furtherance of the national cause, and a total disregard of English party politics should be the qualifications of future lrish members of Parliament. Let dinners, parties and little private arrangements, bribes to schools and charities, and promises of appointments to sons and nephews be done away with, because if public men in Ireland are selected on so low a standard of patriotic morality, she will have a deal of up hill work to gain what she has undoubted right to, and must have, namely,

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. The Speech from the Throne this year is rather interesting than otherwise. As might be expected, it dwells chiefly upon the resources and developement of the Great North-West, and also, as a matter of course, it is sanguine that in years to come millions of Her Majesty's subjects will inhabit its fertile regions. We hope so; we hope, at all events, the millions will be there whether Her Mejesty's subjects or not, but certainly Her Majesty's subjects, if it be found necessary to their happiness or the greater improvement of the vast region.

Another interesting subject introduced in the speech is the promise of Civil Service reform. This is really welcome news, and to none more so than members of Parliament, Senators and others having influence with Government, whose lives are tormented by place-hunters. It is to be hoped the reform will be real, and that loopholes of entrance will not be left for the friends of Ministers who are incapable, and whose incapacity would throw the work on the capable and increase the public expenditure. There must always be left in the hands of the Government a certain number of situations-great and small-but no one will grumble at this so long as competition for positions in the Civil Service is made the general rule.

The clause referring to new territories and the redistribution and readjusting of Parliamentary representation might have been ex. pected. Settlers are pouring into the North. West, new territories and new provinces are being formed, which, in order to be taxed must be represented. Still, with all due submission to the superior penetration and IRISH AFFAIRS IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

No one is disappointed at the turn affairs are taking in the British Parliament, nor is any one surprised because the Irish members are prolonging the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. It should not be thought of that the spirit of the Irish members was broken because 50,000 bayonets coerced their country, or that the cloture would frighten them. On the contrary, they are as firm and as outspoken as ever; they know the reward of their sacrifices is coming and that it is which sustains them, besides the love and trust of their constituents. Mr. P. J. Smythe came out with his usual amendment to the Address, just as Issao Butt used to amuse the Britishers with his and

February 15, 1882

and then withdraw it for a year. Bat in so some steps being taken by influential Canafar as we can understand from too much dian Irishmen to promote Irish settlements condensed cablegrams, Mr. P. J. Smythe in the iNorth-West, because it is a pity was caught in a trap. He was not allowed so many of the Irish people locate to withdraw his little motion, and a debate in the large towns where only ensued. We see one of the results, and it is a comparatively small portion of them rise encouraging. We say it is encouraging, because above labor. The soil is Nature's bank, and the Times, Post, Daily News and others of the capital put into it in the shape of indus-. the great dailies are angry at Mr. Gladstone's } try and intelligence pays an interest fiftyimplied admission that if Home Rule were fold; and, fortunately for the race, no people understood it would be granted. Mr. P. J. have a greater superabundance of energy than Smythe does not want Home Rule. He the Irish. We would be opposed to anypretends to want repeal of the Union, to thing like an organized emigration such as satisfy his constituents, but he is not in that of the Menonites a few years ago, or of the earnest. Of course, repeal of the Union is Jews, now likely to come out in large batches what is required ; Home Rule is only a com- from Russia, but a healthy outflow of a surpromise; but Smythe wants neither. His plus population is an advantage, and we, head has long ago been turned therefore, concur in any well considered and his affections captured by the same project to settle a number of stalwart influences that have been brought to young Irishmen on the lands of Canada. In bear upon so many other Irish members, this Dominion religion and education are those honors and aids with which the Church whom nothing else can seduce, ic., the influiree, and, on the whole, the country is now tol. ences of the duchesses and countesses of erably prosperous, which are with us powerful London society. Some years ago Mr. Smythe reasons for recommending Irishmen to locate made a grand speech, and as he was then bein any part of the Confederation. Doubtless coming weak about the knees, the Times the Government will give favorable condicame out with an editorial, before which the tions to a syndicate of responsible Irishmen poor man succumbed at once. The Times prepared to take land in the North-West for said that until Mr. Smythe spoke the walls colonization purposes. What English of the British House of Commons had not speaking emigrants now require is truthful heard real oratory until Mr. Smythe delivered information and confidence in the value of his one great oration. That settled the mstany land investments in which they may emter; he became loyal and fought the Land League. The next general election will close his political career and leave him be sufficient guarantee. ample time to study the styles of Eschines and Demosthenes.

and if the Irish members act with the Con- D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after disservatives in a body we shall hear no more of missing his physicians, tried nearly half a servatives in a body we shall near no more of gross of the varions blood and liver remedies it. But the name will remain for ever as advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle connected with the dirty thing called English of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Radicalism. If the Tories introduced the Paralysis and General Debility. At the adcloture siter coercing Ireland and passing a and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery. bogus Land Act Bill, ye powers of good what a clamor we should hear from John O'Groat to Land's End. Taking everything into consideration, those who have the interests of the Irish people at heart should be well pleased with the situation as mons to-night the debate was resumed ou it stands. Forty thousand dollars subscripthe amendment to the address. Mr. Porter, tion from the States in one week, and twenty Solicitor-General for Ireland, defended the thousand from England, Iteland and the Sub-Commissioners, who, he said, were colonies, are not insignificant sums; and upright men of all shades of politics. though the moral sympathy they exhibit is of more real and permanent value than the money intrinsically, it is very welcome all the same. Irish affairs are progressing even in glad to hear it. the British Parliament.

IRISH SETTLEMENTS ON LAND.

All political economists say that the land of a nation is the principal source of a people's wealth, and, that those who own it, are, in all countries, the ruling element. A monoply of it in the hands of any section of a people, is, undoubtedly, an injury to the other portions of a community, because all under just and proper laws are entitled to the advantage it confers. The ownership of it by a comparatively few men under a feudal military plan in the old countries, has for centuries been the cause of much turmoil and bloodshed, but thanks to the growing intelligence buried in the Parish Church of Rimouski.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

L'UNION CATHOLIQUE. AN ABLE LECTURE BY REV. FATHER HAMON. The members of L'Union Catholique had,

at Monday's meeting, the advantage of hearing an able lecture from the eloquent Father Hamon on the "Life and Times of Philip Augustus of France," the contemporary of Pope Innocent the Third and of John Lackland of England and Otho of Germany." The reverend lecturer had related the cir-Ingoburge; had shown how the Pope had servant would be enough to sink twentytaken up the cause of the weak and innocent i five other men out of sight. We all wish wife and had fought her battle during twenty for the day when we will have an Irish years against the powerful King of France Catholic paper in the city of Montreal. The with all the ordinary means then at the disposal of the Church until, finally driven to extremities by the obstinacy of the King, Innocent issued an interdict against the whole terrible in the ages of faith ; by it all the services of the Church throughout the Kingdom were forbidden. Bishops and priests were ordered not to administer the sacraments, and the dead were left to be buried without any of surrounds the sepulture of a christian. The Mr. J. P. Whelan and others, and then, faithful people of France soon raised their instead of simply being an independent surrounds the sepulture of a christian. The voices loud enough to be heard at the foot of Irish Catholic journal, it has simply houndthe throne. Suddenly, without notice to any ed down every Irishman in the city one, the King rode out to the monastary in his consort, and rode forth to his Royal an independent paper, conducted under re-Palace side by side with her as his spectable management, I would give \$500 a equal and the Queen of France. Within one year to it. But finding that the management year of this reconciliation Philip had to meet of the paper is altogether outside of independa coalition of enemies more numerous than his own, in which John Lackland invaded France from the one side with thirty thou-Flanders. Philip met them with forces tworouted them with frightful carnage. The description of the battle was magnificently given by Father Hamon as it took place before the invention of fire arms, it was a duel to the death in which hand-tc-hand conflicts were the main incidents. This offorded to historians and to the lecturer ample scope for the description of heroic scenes of warlike skill and valor.

ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the above Society the following resolutions were adopted : WHEREAS,-It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our beloved brother John Lyons, who departed this life on the 13th January, 1882, fully fortified with all the rights of our Holy Mother the Church, therefore be it

Resolved,-That we deeply deplore our loss, for in him the St. Gabriel Temperance Society has lost a faithful and good member, our Holy Church a devoted and faithful son. Ireland a true friend, and society a lawabiding citizen.

Mr. McCarthy read a despatch from Mr. Resolved,-That we deeply sympathize with Healy announcing his intention to return to the bereaved wife and children of our late member, and will ever cherish the memory of one so much respected by the members of the St. Gabriel Temperance Societ y

Resolved,-That a copy of these resolutions pe sent to the wife and children of the deceased member, and the above resolutions be inserted in the records of the Society.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. PRESENTATION TO MR. JOHN D. QUINN, THE RETIR-ING FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, held at their hall on Sunday, after the installation of the newly elected officers, Mr. Patrick Flannery, first Vice President, at the request of the members, presented Mr. John D. Quinn, the late first Vice-President, with a handsome silver watch and gold chain, together with the following address :---

To J. D. QUINN, EEQ. First Vice-President of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society :

Dear Sir. with much regret

(Continued from First Page.) AT LAST!

not stand to be kicked out unceremoni-ously, "Thatkind of thing won't do. F. B. McNamee will not be put out," so I stood a candidate for the office, and I car-Sun was started, but it went down. The same person that hounded me hounded the paper; THE POST was started, and I gave it of the Sun was in my possession, and I handed it over for a mere nominal sum to who has dared to differ with it. I ence and decency, and finding, after being appointed to investigate the financial affairs of THE POST, that although Mr. John P. Whelan possibly could, and found that he (bir. largest shareholder of paid-up stock in the investigation, I found that one of the Directors was handed, as a sugar-stick, 50 shares of \$50 each of paid-up capital. That what this Director got, as Mr. Whelan told me, was

in settlement for a little contract this side of | end of the matter. the Mountain. Against THE POST as a paper I have not a word to say, but we want a respectable, substantial management. Then comes the informer business on the 23 d of December last. A nice Christmas box for F. B. McNamee to bring home to his wife and children!! To be accused of being an question of such importance as the informer by his countrymen on insinuation; one under consideration. He had only they had not the manliness to come out and came there to listen. He had made no detisay that F. B. McNamee was the informer. Although these two worthies say that if they are brought into a Court of Justice they will state all they know. How could they expect to go to a Court of Justice unless an action Press, and which was of great interest and was taken against THE POST. If there was vital importance to the Irishmen of this city. one word of truth in that article, then F. B. McNamee would stand ready for the first bullet that would come to him and he would impartial and intelligent man that the mego to his grave gloriously and defiantly, because that is his nature. No, it the public was the butt of the malignity of was intended to create a furore. comes here and whispers to somebody that satellites. The whole subject of his firade Mr. O'Neil, of Port Hope, said that Hon. Frank seemed to consist of accusations and abuse of Senator Smith. individuals go on to say that if I was not President of St. Patrick's Society, but only F. B. McNamee-perhaps they vocation of driving a horse and cart they be slurred. An through me, gentlemen, you revolver to shoot me. 'Tis only a night or two sgo that Mr. Whelan said if the Committee did not hurry up he would name the party if the President of St. Patrick's Society would stand all consequences. What a paper for us to have! It is simply abusing every Irishman in the city of Montreal that will not pay obedience to Mr. J. P. Whelan and his associates. I regret exceedingly that we our house and allow our families to read. If you hear THE POST praising me under its present management, you may look out I have been doing something wrong, just as Daniel O'Connell, whenever the press of the enemy said anything good of him he thought to himself that he had been doing something wrong. I case little for their filth. Well, we should have an independent press here that would be above all suspicion, that no Government could purchase. may serve as a souvenir of the good feeling a nameless barrister to Quebec, and concocting some scheme to sell the influence of THE Post to the Government, I was true. I wish that my bankers would believe it. If I am worth half a million dollars. can any man say that I owe him anything? Can a widow or orphan say that I have swindled them out of anything that they have placed in my hands? Is there anything that I have done that would justify this fearful insinuation against F. B. McNamee, 1 made a statement here in this hall once before that those hands were clean (here the speaker held up his hands for inspection), and clean they are-vigorous and healthy. l have gone up too high on the ladder of citzenship to look with anything but contempt upon these men. I am as high above them to-day as heaven is above nell. Mr. MCNAMEE then went on to say that his wished to look them up to find out how every dollar of his had been earned. "I only hope that they will find I am worth half a million. And now I think I can afford to leave this case in your hands. I am prepared to accept your verdict. There is one thing, however, that there is nothing surer of, New York shall know F. B. McNamee, for I shall be there when these calumniating wretches who vilify and traduce me shall meet their deserts. It has been said that there were four or five informers living amongst us. Do you believe such a wretch ever existed? If such a man does exist who would betray his countrymon when they thought he was serving his country, he was deserving of the first bullet that could reach him, but the man The fees of doctors is an item that very who would cast such a slur on any man without foundation is equally as bad as the informer. When this article first ap-\$3, which would tax a man confined to his peared in THE Post I advised with some of my friends, in order to put the "saddle on the fright horse." They alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters advised me that the best thing 1 could do taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all | was to enclose a copy of the article to Sir

Smith stated that he knew all about it. I different parties, which, after all, was thought it was well to take some steps in the a side issue and had nothing whatmatter s) I went straight to Mr. Patrick Boyle, ever to do with the object of Toronto, who went with me to see the meeting. He (the speaker) had been Smith, and -well I won't repeat all he said many things which he was now not prepared about Mr. O'Neil-but he answered that he to divulge, and which he was sorry to learn. never said such a thing to Mr. O'Neil or to | There were facts on paper in existence which anybody else, and he authorized Mr. Boyle to he had not as yet been able to take cognizmake any use of it he saw fit. These same | ance of, as well as a large amount of corresmean, if 1 was to go back to my first of doubt that informers had existed in the would never notice me, but because he is be in a position to name them. (Applause.) that the President of St. Patrick's Society he must For the last 15 years rumors had been circuare all slurred. If there is any man of you it over their signature; but there were hunwho thinks there is any truth in the article dreds in Montreal who could prove that they I will give him the money to go and buy a had made statements reflecting on the bave not a paper that we could all receive in ency for an important position, states on purchase. But what do we find? They were a disgrace, and it We find Mr. Whelan going with was the duty of The Post to have as my authority for this statement the a portion of the committee has placed before Rev. Father Salmon. I wish that one part of you, was given by him to them with good the article-that I am worth half a million- clues to follow if they were desirous of arrivbooks were at the disposal of anyone who remedy. (Applause.) truth. John, and put the question to him straight attention to, THE Post, and to ask if anything I tion

and await the answer. I did so, and have received the following answer :---OTTAWA, Dec. 29tb, 1881.

DEAR SIB,-I have your note of the 28th inst, asking me to state whether at any time you, directly or indirectly, received secret service money from the Government, or if you ever had any communication with me on ried the election. From that day to this the subject. In answer I would say that I the libel and slander that has been publish- never paid you any money. I have no recumstances of Philip's quarrel with his wife | ed by these individuals against your humble | collection of any communication with you on the subject, nor have I heard it stated or rumored that you did.

JOHN A. MACDONALD. Mr. McNAMEE went on to say that he had leit no stone unturned to come to the bottom of the matter. About a week or fortnight ago Sun, and when it went down I was minus he had gone up to Ottawa on the same train about \$8,000. That was my experience of the as Mr. J. P. Whelan, whom he had heard was land of France. This interdict was something Sun. We all longed to get a respectable going there in connection with the "informer" business. Ald. Heney had gone to him every assistance in my power. The plant straight and offered all the assistance in his power to further the investigation, and offered to accompany him to Sir John A. Macdonald, Capt. Kirwan and Father Brown. It went saying at the same time, "I don't think he on all right until it came into the hands of will give us names. He (McNamee) said, "I shall put a name to him and ask him if that name was connected with any filth. Mr. Whelsn, in conversation with Ald. Heney, when shown the name said "nobody accuses that man." The speaker had further learned which his wife was immured saluted her as took \$500 worth of stock, and if it was that Mr. Whelan, like himself was in Ottawa tendering for a large Government contract. Mr. McNamee in the course of some remarks said that a similar attempt was made some years ago to destroy the character of respectable Irishmen in Montreal, and a number of names were furnished to the Government as constituting a "Star Chamber." sand armed men; Otho on the other side | said publicly that he never received any | This information he learned was furnished joined his forces to those of the Count of money, we found that he has taken out some by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., and among the \$2,300 or \$2,400 for two years, and continued | parties mentioned was Mr. Curran's own thirds in number, and after a fierce combat | taking it out. I investigated everything in | brother-in-law, Mr. Ryan, M.P. for Montreal connection with the paper that I Centre, and this is the gentleman who writes us such as we have heard read to-night. The Whelan) although reported to be the speaker continued his denunciation of Tus Posr and its management in forcible, if not concern, that his stock was scattered amongst | parliamentary language, and concluded by his family, and that the only stock he held stating that he left the case entirely in the was 52 shares, 50 per cent paid-up. On turther hands of his fellow-citizens from whom he expected an houest and impartial verdict.

Messers. Bergin, Murney, Doody and M. J F. Quinn spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, trusting that this would be the

After repeated calls.

Mr. J. P. WHELAN arose and said that he came there simply as a member of St. Patrick's Society, invited by the advertisements in the evening papers. He was at the moment unprepared to speak on a nite charge against any man in particular. THE POST had simply, as a newspaper, done its duty in reproducing an article which had previously gone the rounds of the American THE POST could not have done less. It was a strange fact to the mind of every dium through which the accusation reached He the principal speaker of the evening and his I put a question to Mr. | investigating the matter, and had learned pondence with Irishmen throughout the Dominion; and personal interviews which aiready demonstrated beyond a possibility city, and he expected in a very short time to lated industriously by men who to-day denied character of the speaker of the evening. He knew The Post had made some mistakes, as the management was but human. Perhaps, it may be a little too national for some of our disinterested patriots (hear, hear, from some one in the corner). It is true that THE Post handled some of these individuals rather roughly; but when a man calls himself an Irishman and appeals to an Irish constituvarious occa-ions that he endorses the policy of Gladstone's coercion act, and says that Mr. Parnell was a fool not to have cooperated with him, what is the natural conclusion for us to come to? That he approves of the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, of "Buckshot" Forster and the havenetting of women and children, and the suspension of the liberty which every man holds dear, not to say anything of the gagging of the press. Out on such lrishmen. were a disgrace, expose such political trickstors, who would sell principle and their countrymen for place and emolument. Whatever information that ing at the truth. He had made up his mind that regardless of the expenses, or the result. he was determined to get to the bottom of the infamous business, and that so soon as he was in possession documents which he knew were in existence, and the contents of which he was aware, he would then name the party or parties suspected and give them an apportunity of vindicating themselves in a court of justice, and any man who was innocent or felt himself aggrieved should be only too happy, if innocent of having the matter thoroughly investigated With respect to the statement appearing her tofore in THE POST and the affidavit and, documents which are partially correct any man who felt himself aggrieved had his After some further discussion the motion was put to the meeting and declared carried, large numbers refraining from voting, as they did not consider the report satisfactory and l left matters in even a worse condition than they were before.

could be done or what was to be done. Isimply said I left the management of the paper to itself."

In relation to this passage of his speech our representative called upon the Rev. Father Dowd this afternoon and asked if he recollected calling over Mr. McNamee on last St. Patrick's Day and stating the contents of the above extract to him. The Rev. gentleman at first looked surprised, but finally laughed and said : "1 authorize you to state that I have not the faintest recollection of ever doing or saying such a thing to Mr. McNamee, and it is not at all probable that I would." So much for Mr. McNamee's veracity in this

Almost in the same breath Mr. McNamee gave vent to the following :

"Well, we should have an independent press "Well, we should have an independent press here that would be above all suspicion, that no Government could purchase, but what do we find? We find Mr. Whelan going with a politi-cal broker to Quebec, and concocing some scheme to sell the influence of THE POST to the Government. I have as my authority for this statement the Rev. Father Salmon."

Our representative also called upon the Rev. Father Salmon, and enquired if the above statement was correct. The Rev. gentleman, who felt somewhat indignant. denied there was any truth in it. So much for Mr. McNamee's veracity, and, perhaps, so much for the veracity of his entire vindication.

Artemus Ward and the "Michigan Regiment."

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi regiment during the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said : "What Michigan regiment did you command, Colonel ?" Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear an explanation. Artemus, with surprise, observed "that he was slways getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow citizen. Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get things mixed. In a recent communication he writes : "I do hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1879, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacobs Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me." Such an emphatic endorsement coming from one of the very foremost lawyers of our State, well and widely known, carries with it a degree of importance and suggestiveness, which cannot be overestimated. -- Washington (Ind.) Gazette.

SOME NEW GEOGRAPHY. FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE NOT CUT THEIR BYE-TENTH.

" Of what is the surface of the earth composed?"

"Of corner lots, mighty poor roads, railroad tracks, base-ball grounds, cricket fields, and skating rinks."

"What portion of the globe is water?" "About three-fourths. Sometimes they add littlegin and nutmeg to it."

"What is a town ?"

"A town is a considerable collection of houses and inhabitants, with four or five men who 'run the party' and lend money at fifteen per cont. interest."

"What is a city ?"

"A city is an incorporated town, with a Mayor, who believes that the whole earth shakes when he happens to fall flat on a crosswalk."

" What is commerce?"

"Borrowing \$5 for a day or two, and dodgthe lender for a year or two.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS. -At the examinations held recently in

--- The financial statement of the municipality of Hochelaga for 1881 has just been issued. It shows the total cash receipts for the year to have amounted to \$25,841.68, and the total disbursements to \$25,795.26, thus leaving a cash balance of \$4,642.

-The cure of Rimouski desires to contradict a statement which lately appeared in the Press, and which said that Moreau, the murderer, who was executed last month, was The body was brought to the church only for

England forthwith, and answer Mr. Forster's Mr. Forster said he was

27 2

the Jacques Cartier Normal School Miss Maggie Cunningham, of Ormstown, succeeded in obtaining a first class elementary Diploma.

of the people, the system is now funeral service, but it was baried in the

mis-statements.

bark, and to the Irish portion of them a syndicate of their countrymen in Canada would

. . . .

HAD SUFFERED MANY PHYSICIANS The cloture is in danger, as we anticipated, and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. vanced age of 60 he says he feels young again,

[Continued from Third Page.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 10 .--- in the House of Com-

rapidly giving way before the march cemetery.

of human knowledge and progress. Fortunately the Feudal system as its exists even now in Ireland, can never be established on this Continent, although large blocks of land are held by corporations, yet the tendency of law and public opinion is in favor of its cultivation by a class of people who

will permanently settle upon it, and make agriculture the business of their lives. Many, lished in Montreal a pamphlet descriptive of both from inclination and training, are unfit the cruei conduct of the nobleman. A copy to engage in farming, while for others it is of the work is desired, and it any of our the most acceptable and suitable occupation readers can inform us where a copy can be they could be engaged in. Some active ferred by their communicating the informasteps have been taken during the last few | tion at this office. years in the neighboring Republic to form Irish settlements in different parts Peter O'Leary, the well known traveller, who of the Union, and the reports, as O'Leary has been during the last two months far as we are able to collect them, agree as travelling in the United States as a corresto the general success. In Minnesota there pondent of the People, London, and writing are several settlements colonized by Irish- on Irish subjects for American journals. As men from England, Ireland and other large labourers, Mr. O'Leary took part in the Dublin cities of the United States, and by our St. Convention, which he describes as the most Paul exchanges we notice that those settle- | important assomblage of Irishmen in Ireland ments are in a flourishing condition. Father since the Union. Mr. Parnell then offered Nugent, of Liverpool, a clergyman who for League but on account of residing in London years has by every means in his power en- he had to decline the honor. The Land deavored to improve the condition of the League, he says, is the most important edupoorer section of the Irish people in England, recently visited the Minnesota colonics, and on his return to Liverpool said in a public | Mr. O'Leary is a man of large information on hall of that city-"I visited Graceville on a every subject, but more especially on quesbright morning last September and said an early Mass there, and the Chapel was more crowded than this hall is now. At a late Mass I preached, and from all parts of the colony where the Connemara people are settled between forty and fifty teams | fallen heir to a Scotch Baronelcy by the death drove up to the Chapel, and those settlers of his elder brother. Sometime ago it was were the poor people 1 sent out from Ireland intended to ask the Queen to bestow the honor three years ago." We have equally strong nition of his services as a medical man evidence of the success of O'Neil City in in Canada, and as a mark of honor to the Nebraska, and of the Irish Colonies in physicians of Canada. The petition was bishop of Toronto, in Winnipeg, received a movel favor the favor of the state of th deputation of Irish Catnolics, who urged him | the Marquis of Lorne. to advise Irishmen to go to Manitoba and His Grace replied that until he visited the country he had no idea

In the North-West. A large quantity teresting lecture on the nature of the atmosof this land thas already been taken up, but phere and the best means of preserving pure there are yet millions of acres awaiting the The lecturer showed a perfect familiarity plough of the hardy settler. The great up- with his subject, and conveyed to his heaval now going on in Ireland will cause a hearers in an interesting manner a large large number of robust young men and women amount of valuable information. The proto leave that country during the next few Wednesday evening consists of a debate on years, and the settlement of a reasonable por- the question. "Whether within the last half tion of them on the fertile soil of the North- | century there has been a genuine advance in West would be a benefit to themselves, to this general civilization." Messre. J. D. Purcell

-His Lordship Mgr. Fabre wishes to protest against the publication in the papers of a circular which was destined for the sole perusal of the clergy. His Lordship further desires to have it made known that henceforth the publication of any Episcopal document should not be made without a special authorization.

-In the year 1847 an evicted tenant of Lord Landsdowne in the County Kerry, pub-

-We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. the principle representative of the farm him a seat on the Executive of the Land cational movement that ever took place in Ireland, as it has developed from among the masses men of the very highest intelligence. tions relating to the working classes of the British Isles.

A NEW BABONET FOR MONTREAL,

Dr. George W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, has just Colorado and Kansas. His Grace the Arch- never sent, and now Dr. George Campbell

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

At the last weekly meeting of the Catholic what splendid land there was in Club, Dr. Ambrose delivered a most inthe air of our cities and dwelling houses. scribed gramme fixed upon for the next meeting on and P. B. Mignault were appointed to speak Dominion, and to their native land. We are on the affirmative, and Messrs C. J. Doherty glad to see that there is now a likelihood of and Prof. MacKay on the negative.

members of this Society have heard of your intention of retiring from the position which for the last three years you have filled with so much benefit to the Society and so much credit to yourself. If our Society has prospered (and we have now the proud satisfaction of knowing that never since its foundation has it been in so flourishing a condition), the secret of its success is to be found in your six years' connection with it, during all of which time your unfailing interest, your untiring ardour, so characteristic of the true Irishman, has ever been enlisted, even at great personal sacrifices, in the great and good work undertaken by the Society.

Words, wo feel, would but very inadequately express our regard ; and, therefore, as an humble but carnest token of the respect and appreciation in which you are held by those to whom your example has so long been an incentive to ever-increasing exertion, permit me, in their behalf, to present you with this watch and chain.

Your kindly acceptance of the gift we ask, not that in itself is of great value, but that while you wear it, and we sincerely pray that Providence may long spare you to do se, it and cordial esteem with which, during your term of office, you were so deservedly regarded by every member of this Society.

(Signed on behalf of the members by Ald. P. Kennedy, P. Flannery, M. Crowe, M. Lawlor, Wm. Davie, P. Burne, P. Gleeson and Thos. Moore.)

Feb. 12tb, 1882.

Mr. QUINN, in accepting the gift, briefly replied to the address, thanking the Society sincerely for the mark of esteem which they had shown him in so substantial a manner. The gift, which was the workmanship of

Mr. L. P. Dafresne, reflects great credit on that gontleman.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR. CARD OF THANKS.

Brother Arnold hereby wishes to communi-cate an expression of his hearty appreciation and his sentiments of gratitude to all those who so kindly assisted him in the late Hazaar. His thanks are especially due to Messrs. Douglas and MoNiece for the use of their cook-ing and glassware; to Mr. Green for cutlery, to Messrs. Birks and Scullion for silverware; to Mr. McGale for a marble soda foundain, and to the St. Patrick's Scolaty for the free use of

to messrs birks and Schlindi for Silverware; to Mr. McGale for a marble soda fountain, and to the St. Patrick's Society for the free use of their Hall. Brother Arnold also wishes to specially recognise the fact that the success of the bazaar was mainly due to the activity and zeal dis-played by the ladies who had control over the various departments of the Fair, and he can-not thank them too much for their services. The proceeds of the bazaar amount to \$2,510, and the sale of the lottery tickets to 5700, or a total of \$3,010. The committee of management have decided to postpone the drawing of prizes until the first Monday in June, as a number of lottery tickets have not vet been returned. The prizes are numerous and valuable, five or six of them being worth the whole amount yet sub-scribed.

FEES AND DOCTOBS.

many persons are interested in just at pre-We believe the schedule for visite is sent. bed for a year, and in need of daily visite, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance the year's sickness. - Post

FLAT CONTRADICTIONS. Bey, Fathers Dowd and Salmon on the

Informer Business -- Mr. McNamee's Veracity Impugned.

In the course of his phillippic, which we do him a fair share of justice to publish, Mr. McNamee must have drawn heavily upon his imagination to produce his acrimonious invectives, for in two notable instances his utterances are in direct opposition to the bushels.

In the first place, after comparing himself to Daniel O'Connell, who looked with suspicion upon praise bostowed by the eremy's Press, Mr. McNamee said :--

"No later than the last St. Patrick's Day, when the procession was walting to start, Father Dowd himself called me over to call my

"Name the different races."

"Horse race, boat race, bicycle race and racing round to find a man to endorse your note.

"Into how many classes is mankind divided?

"Six; being enlightened, civilized, half civilized, savage, too utter, not-worth-a-cent and Indian agents."

"What nations are called enlightened?"

"Those which have had the most wars, the worst laws and produced the worst criminals."

"How many motions has the earth ?" "That's according to how you mix your drinks, and which way you go home."

"What is the earth's axis ?"

"The lines passing between New York and Chicago."

"What causes day and night ?"

"Day is caused by night getting tired out. Night is caused by everyhody taking the street car and going home to supper." "What is a map?"

"A map is a drawing to show the jury where Smith stood when Jones gave him a lift under the eye."

"What is a mariner's compass ?"

"A jug holding four gallons."

VOLTAIREI

Voltaire said of an spothecary that his employment was to pour drugs, of which he knew little, into a bcdy of which he knew less. This may be said of hundreds of practising physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of coughs, colds, lung diseases, asthma and consumption. The patient's constitution is often impaired by such treatment. One bottle of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir has in many cases cured obstinate coughs and colds, and has proved a neverfailing remedy for lung diseases and consumption. There is a certainty of recovery when the Elixir is used.

The largest livery owner in Maine uses Kendall's Spavin Cure with the best success.

The Toronto Zoo has purchased the whale driven ashore on the Nova Scotia coast, paying therefor the sum of \$5,000. It will. arrive there in a few days.

LAME BACK.

Lumbago, Kidney complaint, Neuralgis, Rheumatism, and all pain and inflammation are speedily cured with Hagyard's Yellow Croup, sore throat, colds, burns, scalds, OII. bruises, frost bites, chilblains and all wounds of the flesh are quickly healed by Yellow 27 2 011.

The exports of wheat to the United Kingdom from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ended February 4th were 228,806

TIMELY WARNING.

Now is the season for sudden colds distressing coughs, treat them with Hagyan! Pectoral Balsam, it cures influenza, astum croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints leading to consum.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

industries, will be laid before you, and I, invite your carnest consideration of, this vorsal favorite ; but yorr little in the Mayor NOTES FROM THE GALITAL DOMINION PARLIAMENT. FROM. OUR_OWN_CORRESPONDET.

FOURTH SESSION FOURTH PARLIA-MENT HOUSE OF COMMONS:

and the second se

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Sal to an and the Griawa, Fab. 9. This day, at three o'clock pim., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the Throne ... The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to the public debt by the redemption of matured command the attendance of the House of debentures bearing six per cent interest and Commons, and that House being present His the remainder applied to the payment for Excellency was pleased to open the Fourth | public works chargeable to capital account. Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following.

SPRECH FROM THE THRONE : Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : The hope I expressed at the close of the

last session, that on the reassembling of Parliament, we should be able to congratulate ourselves on a season of peace and prosperity, has been fully realized. Oanada has been favored with a year of great prosperity. Her farmers have enjoyed a plentiful harvest and remunerative prices. Her manufacturing and other industries have been, and continue to be, developed under faverable auspices. Her trade and commerce have been steadily increasing, and peace and order prevail within her borders. For these various blessings we cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Giver of all good things.

The Ohief Magistrate of the United States has been cut off by the hand of an assassin, and it is fitting that the sorrow of our people, for a loss which was not that of our friends and neighbors alone, should be here adverted to as another instance of the sympathy which unites in brotherhood the British Empire and the American Republic.

During the recess I had the pleasure of visiting the Province of Manitoba and of traversing the extensive prairies of the Northwest, and, from personal examination, can sincerely congratulate Canada on the possession of so magnificent and fertile a region to be inhabited, I trust, in the course of years by millions of thriving and contented subjects of Her Majesty. The immigrants have not confined themselves to Manitoba or its vicinity, but are scattered over the country westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains and from the international boundary to the banks of the northern Saskatchewan. It is, therefore, thought that the time has come for the division of the territories into four or more provisional districts with an appropriate nomen-This subject will be submitted for clature. your consideration.

During my journey i was met by numerous Indian tribes, all expressing confidence in the continuance of the traditional policy of kindness and justice which has hitherto governed the relations between the Govement and the Aborigines. I regret, however, to say that the necessity of supple menting the food supply of the Indians still exists and is likely to continue for some years. Every exertion has been made to settle the Indian bands on reserves and to induce them to betake themselves to the raising or cattle and cultivating the soil. These efforts have met with a fair measure of success, but we can only expect by a long continuance of patient firmness to induce these children of the prairie and the forest to abardon their nomadic habits, become selfsupporting and ultimately add to the industrial wealth of the country. The influx of a white population has greatly increased the danger of collision between the settler and Red man, and in my opinion renders an in. mentation of the mounted police a matter of urgency. Your sanction to this increase will he can-if he has the handling of the rebe scurbt.

The report of the Commission appointed to sure on the subject submitted for your con-

report. الارد الاست. ويتبع الحالية المراجعة المراجع التي المراجع Gentlemen of the House of Cammons; 18:10 but The accounts of the last year will be Jaid before you. It will be satisfactory to you to find that the expenditure has, been less and the revenue considerably more than the

estimates of last year, leaving a surplus of over four millions of dollars. A portion of this sum has been used in the reduction of The necessity of Issuing the debenturo losn authorized by Parliament for those purposes has, therefore, been obviated.

The estimates of the ensuing year will also be submitted, and will, I trust, be found to have been framed with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senale :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : I now invite your attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you, with full confidence in your ability and patriotic desire to forward the best interests of the conntry.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9. On the return of the House from the Senate the Speaker took the Chair. The Speaker informed the House of the

adgment of Justice Belanger declaring the | not exactly say. election void in the County of Argenteuil. He also announced that vacancies had occurred in the electoral districts of Colchester, Pictou, West Northumberland, New Westmoreland and South Simcos.

The following returns had been made :-Carlboo, Reid ; East Northumberland, Crowter; Carleton, N.A., Irvine; Charlevoix, Cimon; Bellechasse, Amyot; Colchester, McLelan; Picton, McDougall; Argenteuil, Abbott: West Northumberland, Guillet. The following new members were then introduced and took their seats :-- Hon A W McLellan, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Chas Tupper; Mr A Guillet, by Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. White; Mr S X Cimon, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin; Mr Reid, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Chas Tupper; Mr G Amyot, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Heotor Langevin; Mr McDougald, by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Chas Tupper; Mr Crowter, by Mr Blake and Mr Patterson.

Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill respecting the administration of oaths of office. which was read a first time.

The Speaker informed the House that His Excellency had delivered a speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which he had question will also be warmly dobated. It is secured a copy. The reading was dispensed a perfect god send to the Liberals and you with.

Sir John Macdonald moved that His Excellonoy's Speech be taken into consideration to-morrow. Carried.

On the motion of Sir John Macdonald it was resolved that the usual Standing Committees should be appointed, and Sir John Macdonald gave notice that on Monday he would move for a Committee to prepare lists of several Committees for the session.

The Speaker laid on the table the report of the Librarian on the state of the library of Parliament.

The House adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

It was a Chili day when Blains got left .-Lowell Courier.

An Indiana evangelist asks, " Can a democrat get to heaven ?" We has en to say that turns.

The number of post cards despatched in invostigate the existing system of the Civil Germany during the year 1880 was 123,000,-Service will be laid before you, and a mea. 600. In the Post Office Museum at Berlin there are exhibited 418 different kinds of pos ceneral election this year. carde.

(. I tout a Orrawa; Feb) 9th. Parliament, was opened at 3 o'clook with the usual formalities, which formalities it is hardly fair to afflict your readers-with, as have they not been gone over year, after year, and de scribed in glowing, language by correspon-dents, whose forte was description?

The day was all that one could pray for, the crowd which assembled to witness the ceremony was immense, and the crowd which failed in finding room was almost as immense. There; was the usual number of intelligent females who came early to secure places and brought their lunch and knitting with them to kill time; the usual hysterical female who fainted from excitement, or bad air; the lady who climbed aloft and stood there to obtain a commanding view, of the floor beneath, and the lady who whiepered it was immodest and impudent, but wished in her heart she were in her place all the same; all these were to be seen yesterday at the epening of Parliament as well as other things besides, too numerous to mention. The scene on the floor of the House was really a brilliant one. The ladies preponderated ; their dresses were rich and of many colors and textures, chiefly gay and festive, though with a dash of the sisthetic here and there, whether by mere chance or in compliment to the son of "Speranza" your correspondent can

You have seen the Speech from the throne, an innocent, easy-going document enough, one in fact inclined to be penceable, but yet criminates in favour of foreign manufacturers if any dyed-in-the-wool Tory imagines from 88 against American. its context that there shall not be fierce fighting over its paragraphs-or what the paragraphs represent—he is fearfully mistaken. The sombre, aggressive look of that magnificent Grit, Edward Blake, as he took his seat to day is not indicative of harmony to come. The boundary difficulty was not as you may perceive, mentioned at all in the speech and yet it is around that the war will wage as fiercely as that of the Greeks and Tro. jans over the body of Patrocles. The Untario Liberals are very bitter on the boundary question, at least they pretend to be, and some of the Conservatives who are not cangulae of reelection wish sincerely that the difficulty had not arisen, or that it would be postponed. But there it is and it must be faced. It will be made a test question at the elections, no doubt, and in that case the Conservatives will find themselves in a dilemma, that is to say, supposing the provide of Ontario really care a straw about the territory in dispute. If

they do will the candidate be more loyal to his party or his province? The disallowance may be sure they will do all they can to win over the members from Manitoba. The people of Manitoba are in a forment over the disallowance of the South Eastern railroads, and are trying hard to impress their members with the necessity of voting with the Opposition when the subject comes up. Notwithstanding these chances of making political capital out of the embarrassment of the Government and the selfishness of provinces, the Liberals are in a state of extreme despondency. The few streaks of blue in their sky are surrounded with clouds which threaten to make matters worse for them. They have lost faith in their leaders, they have no policy, the country is prosperous, the Conservatives are jubilant and aggressive; the future looks dreary, and well it might. They do not want a general election and yet that is what in all probability will be forced upon them before the forests of Caunda have gained they have answered, with more or less cheer- as : "Gentlemen, WE, the citizens It is known that

MORE PROTECTION WANTED AGAINST

WASHINGTON, HT Feb. 9 .--- The zaSub-Committee of the House on the Ways and Means gave a hearing this siternoon upon. Flowers: Bill, increasing the duty on barley and malt. country who have to pay for barley from, appear in a Courtroom again. His next ap-which it is made, if Langdon pearance in public will be on the soaffold." increased duty. He did not intimate whether he appeared in the interest of the brewers or the Canada malster, but the friends of the Bill claim. the latter. Ward, asserted that the only ground for which the passage of the Bill is urged is that it is desired as a measure of protection, while statistics of trade show the, present rate of duty is sufficiently protective. That the business is a profitable one, he claimed, is shown by the numerous new malt factories had been started last year. In support of his argument, he submitted a number of tables showing statistics of trade. Manning, as the representative of the American malsters, argued that they did not ask for protection only, but equality with Canadian competitors, claiming that the law now dis-

QUEBEO'S PROGRESS. (Daily Telegraph.)

If the residents of this city had placed less confidence in what was said by the " birds of passage" and relied more on their own individual exertions, this city would have been to day the manufacturing centre of the Dominion. As it is, we have the boot and shoe and tannery industries and in a few short years we shall make great progress towards sucuring the cotton and sugar trades. But can anybody declare that the shoo industries were established by the mercantile community, when it is well known that the men who have hold of the industries never were in business in the Lower Town or knew a bank director? Then what

has our commercial community, especially the Euglish speaking people, done for Quebec? Apart from being the possessors of small wooden "shingles" over their office doors, what strides have they made towards making meney out of the growing industries of the country ? Have we young men in the commercial community apart from the shining lights in the Board of trade, who would be willing to embark in the cattle or grain trade at this port? If, in wood business, have we no leading men to start pulp factories and mills for cutting up timber into dimensioned form for the English markets 7 What progress could be made in Quebec if we had a few live business men here. Some of our English peoples take a delight to find fault with the French race, but on looking around we find that many French Canadian families, have amassed fortunes in the trade of of Quebec. Even in Winnipeg we find the young Brogevin's, Toussant's and others of Quebec already established. In Chicago there are many wealthy French-Canadians, who formerly belonged to Quebec; and in spite of this proof, some will say that it is that thrifty race that has retarded commercial progress in Quebec. Do you think so? At least we do not. Our drawback is due to the presence

GUITEAU'S NEXT APPEARANCE IN PUBLIC WASHINGTON, Feb. 7._... No one need ima-gine," said District Attorney Corkhill, "that

Guiteau will: not hang on the 30th of June 30 Hawille 11 The anniversary of the datal Satur, day in July will find him under the dissect-ing knife. I hear that Scoville has deserted the case, and will file no bill of exceptions. from, 20 per cent. ad. valorem, to 25 cents. Wiesther he does or does not, is a matter of no bushel of 34. pounds. John R. Manning, of moment at all. . The Court in hano, will grant Buffaio, Dewitt C. Wand, and Chas. A. Halder, no new trial. It has practically passed already New, York, representing the Malsters' Assor. upon every point that could be presented in clation, argued in fayour. of the Bill as a iny possible bill of exceptions. Every word measure of protection to the malaters of this, and every act of Judge Cox, during the triat country against the maisters of Canada, who, I was the result of a conference with all his they affirmed, could now, sell, mait in New, brethren of the bench. There is nothing to York, at less than the maisters, of this to be decided now, and the assain will never

> IRISHMEN AT THE NEW YORK BAR. Ireland is well represented in the New, York judiciary. On the bench of the Supreme Court are Judge Chas. Donohue, and Judge John R. Brady, both Irish-Americans. The Common: Pleas has Judge Chas. P. Daly as Calef Justice, and the same office in the Marine Court is filled by Judge George Shea, the latter, we believe, of Irish birth. The Recorder, whose place is that of the first criminal judge, is Frederick Smith, who, it not a native of Ireland, is of Irish parentage. In the lower courts there are several judges either of Irish nativity or direct Irish extraction. The newly elected District Attorney, John Mc-Keon, though born in New York, has been identified with the Irish element all his life Outside of the judiciary, Ireland is also well represented. The Mayor, Mr. Grace, is of Irish birth, a fact of which his opponents made the most at the time of his election. The sheriff, Mr. Bowe, is of Irish parentage. The Commissioner of Jurors, Mr. Caulfield was born in Ireland, as also we believe was the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dr. Nagle. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Mr. Coleman, who has given New Yorkers a clean city at last, is the son of Irish parents. Mr. Docharty, the County Registrar, is of Irish stock, as his name indicates. Of the seven State Senators elected in NewYork city lately four are Irish by birth, or their parents came from Ireland. Of twenty-four members of Assembly, elected at the same time, fourteen are to be credited to the same nationality.

IRELAND AND THE HOLY SEE,

On January 1 Leo XIII. gave private audiences to the two Irish bishops now in Rome-the Bishop of Killala, Dr. Conway, and the Bishop of Raphee, Dr. Logue. Their lordships, who were accompanied by the rector of the Irish College, Bishop Kirby, inet with a most gracious reception from the Pope, at whose feet they laid their annual offerings of Peter's Pence from their respective dioceses. The Bishop of Killala presented £376, and the Bishop of Raphoa £643. Bishop Kirby also presented £419 from the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. The total presented from Ireland oh New Year's Day was £1,439, making with the Elphin offering, presented a day or two before, a total of £2,018 of Peter Pence from Ireland.

The Bishop of Conway and Logue, accompanied by Dishop Kirby, teinained in conver-sation with Leo XIII. for nearly an hour, and were much impressed by their reception. The Pope spoke with emotion of the assistance given him by Catholics from every quarty. "Although stripped of our property and ravenues," said the Holy Father, "and rendered dependent for our support upon the charity of the faithful, we have as yet found their full glory. The probabilities incline towards an early election. I have on their "last legs." They ruled Quebee in asked members of both parties if the past, and spoke at public meetings in accept the pay of the Indian Government, they will come on as soon as socken of, and other civies of Canada, and in Europe, offered in compensation for the rights of of which we have been deprived by viofulness, "Yes, I think we shall have a Quebec, &c." In their eyes, neither lance. And we trust in the contin-general election this year." It is known that Messre. Botherell, Bresse, Migner, Wood, usince of the support of which Providence almost miraculously supplied to us." He mentioned, in terms of gratitude, the constant and unvarying devotion of Catholic Ireland, and expressed the most lively interest in listening to the statements concerning the condition of Ireland made hy the Bishops of Killala and Raphoe in reply to the Pope's questions. He alluded to his acquaintance when he was a cardinal with Mgc. Kirby, and to the circumstance that as young men, they had been competitors in the sphere of literature; and he spoke of the pleasure he felt in possessing such a medium as Bishop | could neither read nor write, but held a very Kirby of communication between himself and active position as "managing editor" of one the Irish bishops. The remarks of the Pope lend color to the rumors current in various 1851, all articles published in political papers Vatican circles that Bishop Kirby is not un had to bear signatures. M. Thomassin was likely to be raised to the purple as an Irish taught to write his name, and was employed cardinal.

come, whether from business or Wages ; and hence, they are a ways pport thousands of them never being worth enough to pay their funeral charges. A great many fortunes that might have been saved are lost in this way. If the entire hody of society were to act on their principle, it would be in the state of permanent pauperism, consumingias it goes along all the products of its industry, and, hence, living, from hand to mouth. The only reason why this is not frue of all is that a portion of the people do not consume all they earn or produce; and hence they have a surplus which goes to make up the aggregate of the general wealth .- F. F. Independent.

BARNUM'S' BABY."

On Thursday night, February 2nd, a baby elephant was born in Barnum's berd at Bridgeport, Conn., the second now born in capitivity, and was christened "America." It weighed 147 lbs, and stands 30 inches high, measuring 36'inches in breadth. Mr. Barnum has secured an insurance of \$300,000 on the baby "America" for one year. None of the insurance companies would take the risk, but rich stockholders in companies in New York and in 'Hartford' accepted it. He paid \$52,000 premium; or \$1,000 n week for 52 weeks. It is his intention to exhibit the baby with her father and mother as "the elephant family," and he says that the attraction will be so extraordinary that he can well afford to pay that enormous sum of money for an insurance on her life. Milk from Qaeso," the mother, was sent to Prof. E. H. Jenkins, of New Haven, and to Prof. Charles Doremus, of New York, for analysis.

A "REFORMED" BEPORTER.

The Toronto World says :---"The oldest hand on our staff has reformed. As the clock in the cathedral chimed out the hour of two this morning the reformed young man approached the night editor and said with a serious expression on his face, "I have reformed."

Then. e. was glad to hear it. The young man had been very "tough."

"What prompted you to reform ?" mildly inquired the night editor.

"Oh! It is not me alone that wants reforming. As a certain melancholy prince once said, 'Reform it altogether.' With an expression of self-adulation on his face and a twinkle of deviltry dancing in his eye, the young man said the following was Lis commendable onth:

Feb. 4, 1882.-I solemnly pledge myself to avoid during this year the use of the following expressions in the preparation of matter for the-

"Dull thud."

"Doomed man."

" Mounted the scatfold with a firm step." "The blackest crime that ever stained the nnals," etc.

"Once more it is our sad and painful duty."

"We are pained to learn."

"Caned" or "Watched" in writing up presontations.

"Bacchanalian revel," as applied to a common drunk.

"Then commenced a feast of reason," etc. "Terpsichorean revel," as applied to a

"Gentlemonly and efficient," in referring

to hotel clerks. " Pencil pusher," "The man of pencils,"

"The Faberite," "The snapper up of unconsidered trifles," and "The man of the news," in referring to self.

The fact is that the World reporter has only half reformed when he did not promise to leave out "the devouring element," as regards fires.

The "dustardly act," in connection with

head punching. "Launched into Eternity," when writing of an execution.

"Miss E. sang in her usual happy manner,"

uideration.

The decennial census having been taken last year the duty of reconsidering and readjusting the representation in the House of Commons is imposed upon you. A measure for the purpose will be laid before you.

Several other measures of importance will be submitted to you. Among them will be bills for the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies and trading corporations ; for the consolidation and amondment of the laws respecting the Dominion lands; for the amendment of the acts relating to the Supreme Court of Canada, and bills County Courts, and to fugitive offenders with-in the Empire, and your attention will be against her will. The jury gave her a verin the Empire, and your attention will be called to the resent anomalous position of dict of \$450, and the judge reduced the the Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction.

The work of construction on that portion of the Capadian Pacific Rallway between Frince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg is being pressed to completion, and fit is confidently expected that in July next railway communication will be established be-tween those places. The section between Rat Portage and Winnipeg, one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, hus been completed and transferred, under the terms of the contract, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by whom it is now operated. Considerable progress has been made on the eastern section commencing at Callander Station, and the vigorous prosecution of the work on that portion of the line during the present year provided for. In between Savonas' Ferry and Emory's Bar is being carried on with every prospect of sure and take Willie out first." But both its completion within the time specified Willie and his generous brother were drowned in the contract, and the line from the latter place to Port Moody, which has been carefully located during the past season, is to its completion at the same date as the section from Savonas' Ferry to Emory's Bar. | buoger and neglected to take accurate bear-Upon the sections to be constructed by the Railway Company the work has been most energetically carried forward. During the past summer the road has been graded for the distance of two hundred and eighteen miles, and of this one hundrer and sixty one miles are complete and open for traffic. The company have, in addition, graded eighty-nine miles of branch lines.

I am pleased to be able to state that the traffic on the Intercolonial Bailway has largely increased, and that this line was during the last fiscal year for the first time in its history worked without expense to the country.

canal between Allanburg and Port Dalhoudo

with the development of our manufacturing | verdict without further heritation.

Not to be outdone by Mr. Hungerlord's princely wedding present to Fred Webb, the the Conservative party, to be held before ockey, on his recent marriage, Lord Lonsdale has sent Jewitt, his trainer, a silver dinner service of the value of £500.

A dying man startled the people of St. Albans, Vt., by confessing various crimes of which he had never been suspected, ranging from petty larcenies up to a murder; and there is corroborative evidence that he told the truth.

A judge and a jury disagreed as to how relating to the tenure of office of judges of much Mr. Robinson, of Sidney, O., ought to amount to S200.

An English writer with some gratification quotes a San Francisco American as saying : The world isn't going fooling all around the Horn when it can cut across the Isthmus for a few hundred million dollars. It stands to reason : look at the map."

The Paris Figare vehemently urges on the police the suppression of the cry of false news in the streets. The death of Messre. Gam-betta and Grovy, the retirement of the President of the Council, "awful railroad accident," &c., are current cries and nobody knows what to believe.

Two little brothers broke through the ice on which they were skating in Cincinnali. While they were clinging desperately to the British Columbia the work upon the section edge of the ice and efforts were being made to reach them, the older one cried out : " Be

A rich copper mine has been rediscovered in the vicinity of Tuscan, Arizona, within a carefully located during the past season, is now being placed under contract with a view tirst found, but the n.en who located the claim were driven from the mountains by ings of the spot. Since then four or five prolonged altempt, to find the rich deposit have failed.

> Senor Joaquin Nabrico, the emizent Brazilian politician, has withdrawn from the Chamber of Deputies and from public life in Brazil because he is unable to persuade his fellow countrymen to emancipate the million and a half of slaves they hold. He has arrived in London, where he intends to live in iuture, having shaken the dust of Brazil from his feet forever.

Lynching is not so popular in Ottawa County. Mich., as in many parts of the West.' The works on the Welland Canal were so Seven men led a mob into the jail, last sumfar advanced that the waters of Lake Erie | mer, for the purpose of hanging a murderer. were introduced for its supply in July last, The Sheriff's wife locked them in, thus frusand in September the new portion of the trating their designs; and now they have been fined \$100 each, on pleading guilty to this, charges of assault. One was a village physiwas opened for traffic. You will be pleased to know that a monthly cian, and all were men of good standing.

line of steamers, which has been subsidized | Two clorgymon of Fauquier, Va., went inunder the authority of Parliament, is now ply- to court with their dispute as to the ownering between the Dominion and Brazil with ship of a \$3 calf. Each owned a cow which, good hopes of a mutually profitable trade. he claimed, was the mother of the call. The The report of a Royal Commission, issued Justice went with the jury and litigants to a | and improved. It is now second to no hotel to inquire into the question of factory labor | pasture, where the two cows were let loose for | in the Dominion, except the Windsor. Otta. and into the best means of promoting the the youngster to choose between, and the comfort and well-being of the workingman | question was so quickly and unmistakeably and his family without undue interference, settled by the brutes that the jury gave a

the Ministry favor it almost unanimously; as for the rest, it will depend upon a caucus of many weeks pass over. If it he decided on to risk the fate of parties this year, Heaven help the reporters, for don't you know that every Minister will pour forth a flood, or floods, of genuine elequence for the sole and special benefit of his constituents.

The reporters and correspondents are more comfortably fixed in the galleries and in the rooms for transcribing than they were last year According to the present arrangement twenty pressmen can find room in the gallery proper, which is certainly a great improvement on the old lines. The world moves and we have to move with it. At the election yes-terday Mr. Carroll Ryan, of the Free Press, Globe is astonishing every one by its enterprise. It has now in Ottawa six reporters and correspondents, all told. Four of these are shorthand writers employed to do the Parliamentary reports, one is the usual sharp Ottawa correspondent of that paper, and the sixth is the man who will summarize and do the Parilamentary notes. The Gazette is also pretty well represented, having Mr. R. S. White for its "special," Mr. Ohern, for its stenographer, and the member for Cardwell the Witness, and some one for the rag whose every session a number of newspriper men of Catholic was the more interested. wild aspect (not asthetically wild, you know) and in fashionable cut of garment enter | the occasion, reflecting much credit on the themselves as press reporters and correspondents, but when the close comes where are they? That is what I should like very much to know. They disappear one by one, and it is whispered not a few of them obtain comfortable berths in the departments. They so

crowd the correspondents' gallery that it is difficult for a bona fide journalist to get a stat notil they have died, or departed. 1 am aware that you will smile incredulously at what I am now about to state, but

it is true, nevertheless. There are comparatively few office-sockers in Ottawa this session. Stand forth, National Policy, and blush with pride and pleasure at the wonder you have wrought! Why, when your correspondent was here three years ago, they were. arrayed in buttalions, before whose advance members turned pale with fear; they thronged the Russell House; they choked the Union ; they filled the boarding houses; they were innumerable and ubiquitous. There are, indeed, a few true old velerans who come to see how things are going and if there be still a desperate chance. The appointment of permanant sessional

clerks has certainly something to do with MISCELLASY.

so forth, will begin this week, and will be of an unusually pleasant nature. The Russell House is wonderfully enlarged

wa itself is growing with the hotel. All the members are not in yet.

Great interest is manifested in the St.

ley, Benfiew, Withall, McGreevy, Garpeau, Jus G Ross, Valliere, Thibaudeau and all our local traders were considered the bone and sinew of the place. Oh, no, they were not in the wood business, and as a consequence could not be looked upon as the trade of Quebec. Had our people placed less dependence on the wood trade how much better off would our citizens be to-day. However, it is not too late to mend, and in this we would like to see our manufacturers take hold of the commercial institutions of the

WESTPORT BAZAAR.

Lower Town.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The great event of the past week here was the bazaar in the Town Hall in aid of the was elected President of the Gallery. The R.C. Church, and, as anticipated was in every sense an unqualified success. Those ac quainted with the wide-sprend popularity of St. Edward's pastor, Rev. Father Stanton, predicted from the first the very best results and they were not mietsken; the extraordinary sum realized, \$3,050; is ample and substantial proof. All those concerned are delighted with the result and deeply grateful to the numerous personal friends of the Rev. Father Stanton in all par of America, from whose generosity comes more than half of the prohimself (it is to be assumed) on hand ceeds. A pleasing feature of the bazar was for , heavy artillery. Mr. Gorman is here the noticeable good teeling existing between for the Montreal Herald, Mr. McMullen for all classes of the community, so much so that the stranger visiting the hall found it diffiname I lorget. At the commencement of oult to say whether the Catholic or the non.

The town hall was tastefully decorated for good ladies of the village. Among the mottoes which served to ornament the walls was the very appropriate one, "Union is strength." Many valuable and richly ornamental articles, make the proceeds what they were. The young lady canvassers plied their trade briskly, and few if any could resist their cent: earnest invitation to -"come down." Each Daily saving. attracted by the music, rocal and instrumen-tal, so ably rendered by Miss O'Brien, organist St. John's Churob, l'erth, assisted by, Miss

whose | band also made its first public appearance at the bazaar, and the musical talent displayed Murray, Cobourg, C. B. Murray, Corpwell; D. Bive dollars. V. Foley, Ottawa, E. J. Walah, Tolodo, and Ten dollars.

Ann's Ward election. Donovan is the uni- the use only of a small quantity.

DAILY SAVINGS.

But few people are aware of the results to he accomplished in a series of years by the habit of saving a small amount each day and putting it to interest. Most persons spend these small amounts on unnecessary and useless inxuries; and because each amount is small, they fail to take any particular notice who are industrious earn at least a small sur-

they would save this surplus and put it to interest, they would find in the end a much larger accumulation than they had anticipated. Thousands of them would have a competency if living to old age, instead of being dependent on the charity of others. We gifts of the bazaar patrons, were displayed to submit the following table to show what good advantage and contributed largely to would be the result at the end of fifty years putting to it interest at the rate of six per

One dollar 95,041 00 476,203 00 Ten dollars..... 350,406 00 Twenty dollars..... 1,900,812 00 The Irish Americans of Chicago have made extensive proparations to celebrate the Dani gannon Convention, held, on the, 15th - The daily saving of sums intermediate be- I I a takes two new Warin boats and several February, 1782, which secured to Ireland for tween those named in the above table would, a number of years civil and religious inde, of course, yield similar proportionate re-Bults. We invite our renders to study this First and foremost among esteemed cura- child living to whom it would not convey a tives of pain is DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. | very important practical lesson. The fact Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for coughs, is, the miserles, poverty, beggary, and pains, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is want that prevail among men, especially in everything appertaining to beat racing.

 (\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)

1.11

as applied to a local cantatrice, who cannot sing as well as a bullfrog.

"He brought down the house," when speak ing of the performance of a played out actor. And, tinally, his own grammar, which re.

gauges reforming badly. JUNIOR POST REPORTER.

THE PRISON EDITOR.

A recent issue of the London News contuined an obituary notice of Antoine Thomassin, a queer Parisian, who died lately. He of the Parisian dallies. Under the law of to sign all articles which rendered the writer liable to imprisonment. He was also the responsible editor and fought all the necessary duels for the boys in the office. The News says : "When prosecutions were instituted against his employers ; when the huissier of the Correctional Court used to come to the newspaper office with the stamped paper conveying an invitation to the responsible manager to present himself before the public prosecution, Thomassin would put of it, and uterly fail to estimate the aggregate on his best frock coat, which he buttoned up of such spendings during the course of life. In to the chin, and bravely set off to the Palace this way many a man spends a fortune with- of Justice. He was a familiar figure there, this way many a man space a contain men-out knowing it; and in this way, too, the poor are kept poor. Most people in this country who enjoy an ave age degree of health and him. The press laws had become a farce long before they had ceased to be plus beyond their necessary expenses; and, if applied, and he must have been a very wooden faced Judge indeed who could have preserved his gravily when Thomassin stood up in Court to say : ' C'est moi qu' accrit set' artique.' His own demeanor while under-going judgment was always perfect. Ho stood with head erect and eves iront, as if he were waiting to be shot by sentence of coursmartial. Sometimes the Judges would roam by saving a certain amount each day and bim a little by asking him whether he had well weighed the serious import of the theories which he had emitted on politica; but Thomassin was equal to such omorgencies and used to answer by colemn node. There was no getting anything out of him except plain statements as to his pame, age and profession. When he had orled with respectful distinctness, 'I'm a journalist,' he spoke no Naturally, this vicarious editor was in jail most of the time, but he never complained. He was contented with the competence he earned, and was ready at any time to sign usy

one orgall of the articles in his paper. FROM TORONTO 1.3.56

TOBONTO, Feb: 97-Trickett leavess for England this afternoon, having received a cablegram carly in the week assuring him that his friends would force a match with Hanlan. pairs of sculls. The Warins have rigged his boats with the latest improvements, and Trickett; says had he known as much table with care.' There'is no man; woman or about rigging and been as well child living to whom it would not convey a equipped as now, the race on the very important practical lesson. The fact Tnames would have had a different ending. Canadians, he says, at present lead the world an oconomic as well as inexpensive article, in this country, spring very largely from Trickott is in excellent health, and heavier since the results produced by it necessitate their produgality. They manage to con- than when he reached this country, where he the use only of a small quantity.

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Festivities, banquets, receptions, balls, and pendenco.

M. J. Leahy, Porth

February 15,

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MIDIMORHO OLIOHTAD (IKA SERVICE MUST ALL

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. February 15, 1882. TROUBLE IN JAMAICA. Medical. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Ret Adbertisements Miscellaneous. THE COLONISTS DISLIKE BRITISH BULE. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 9.-There is much S66 a week in your own town. Term and 55 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Con-Portland. Maine, 15-G PREMIUMS agitation here against the new criminal codes. Portland. Maine, Portland. Maine, DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1870. Dame Felosise Goyet dt Belisle, of the Oity and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. Colonists complain that what could not be The TRUE WITNESS has within the past carried in England is put in force in Jamaica year made an immense stride in circulation, WITH as an experiment, by the aid of an obnoxious and if the testimony of a large number of our system of Government where the public have FIVE subscribers is not too flattering it may also laim a stride in general improvement. Every New Subscriber DOLLARS no voice. The recent increase in taxation has resulted in a decrease of revenue. Colonel Montreal, 3rd January. 1832 22.5 T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys. This is the age of general improvement IO THE FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Dawkins, champion of American annexation, and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. has posted circulars to householders through-Newspapers are starting up around us on all TRUE WITNESS Imperial Austrian 100fl. Government Bond out the Colony, calling upon them to consi-RICHELIEU RENAL Mineral WATER: sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender inder the unfitness of the present Government Will receive a Valuable Book entitled. ISSUED IN 1864. to rule, and urging them to take steps for fancy, some of them die of disease of the NATURE'S REMEDY Which Bonds are issued and secured by th Government, and are redeemed in drawings raform. heart after a few years, while others, though For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflam-mation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflamma-tion of the Bladder, #c., #c. A Treatise on the Horse & His Diseases. the fewest in number, grow stronger as they sdvance in years and root themselves all the **Cathartic Pills** HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS-Diseases BY DR. KENDALL. of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different Four Times Annually, The Book is very useful to farmers and contains a great deal of practical information. Contains an index which gives the symptoms, canse, and the treatment of each. A table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effect, and antidote when poisoned. A table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rule for the line age of the horse. A valuable collec-tion of receipts and much other valuable infor-mation. 14 tf more firmly in public esteem, which in fact Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-justed to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER For Indigestion, Constipution, Billious and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. HOMCEOPATHY.--A full assortment of Medi-clace and Books. Also, HUM PHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel always on hand. Send for Catalogues. Country orders promptly filled. is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are no BLANKS. ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from nicers and healing them up, merits a is no doubt it holds good in newspaper entertrial of its capacity for extracting the inter-THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual remprises, it is the fittest which survives. The nal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an 200,000 Florins, domen, a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins, J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 400 Notre Dame Street. bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Ayrn's PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 200 Florins. The next drawing takes place on the lst of March, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lst of March is entilled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secare one of these Bonds for the next Drawing. For orders circulars, and any other informa-tion address: 18 t.f derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, its circulation still further, and we want its releases the tender intestines from all acrid friends to assist us if they believe this jouract directly on the digestive and assimiact directly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety. matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is Musical Instruments, &c. and piles, for which blistering was the oldfashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the diswithout exception the cheapest paper of its covery of this Ointment having proclaimed a class on this continent. remedy possessing equally derivative, yet par-It was formerly two dollars per annum in fectly painless, powers. tion address: the country and two dollars and a half in the oity, but the present proprietors having taken INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. Consumption Cured. charge of it in the hardest of times, and know-SINCE 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ing that to many poor people a reduction of ESTABLISHED IN 1974. from this office the means of relief and cure twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean AVER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for "All Artists give them the Preference." N.B.-In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. APT The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. AVEL'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colie, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered to thousands afflicted, with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work besomething and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to -New York Revald. coming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. enroll themselves under the reduction, they He now feels constrained to relinquish it enhave no reason to regret it. For what they lost tirely, and has placed in my hands the for-"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD." one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic mula of that simple vegetable remedy dis-covered by an East India missionary, families throughout Canada and the United and tound so effective for the speedy -Centennial Judges. States of a Catholic paper which would deother diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus. permanennt cure of Consumpand fend their religion and their rights. TRISH AMERICAN COLONI Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion. The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States, all Throat and Lung Discuses ; also a posi-As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. "As song-bird after, song-bird, from thegu-lmitable Gerster to our own dear Louise Kol-logg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly odjeus from the deck of the parting steamer is in-variably wafted to Weber." "There is an extraor-dinary richness and purity of tone-a capa-city of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Piano."-ITALO COMPANIO, Tenor of H. W'2 Orarg premiums or " chromos " as an inducement to ZATION COMPANY tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility subscribers, even if they believed in their While gentle in their action, these PILLS and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable (LIMITED.) efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge are the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and nover give curative powers have been proven in many Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-whether they are right or wrong. relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume Minnesota, on time contracts or for cash. But as we have stated we want our circula-HOUSES BUILT. Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. Apply to late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the the duty of making it known to others. Adtion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to "The wealth and rashion of the metropo-lis call it their plano, weber Plano in the drawing, more would dress me, with stamp, naming this paper, encourage our agents and the public generally and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe is to promise them that, if our effects are seconded by our friends, this paper will be RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, whole system. of this wonderful remedy, with full directions C. Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, for its preparation and use, printed in Ger-man, French or Euglish.-W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-1860w Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., still further enlarged and improved during Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota, drawing - room would argue lack of musical taste or deliciency of the requisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune. the coming year. Who will forward pamphlets on application. 16 DC Practical and Analytical Chemists, On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be Lowell, Mass. entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. The second second STRATEDUINE AND DESCRIPTIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICEDU one year. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, 41'm 1.92 Any one sending us the names of 5 new Are you disturbed at night and broken of "Weber's Planos were subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 "Weber's Planos were unquestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Piano was the finest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly the best in America-probably in the word-to day."-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. (More that come of the Weber Plano is so pure, pro-the word of the weber Plano is so pure, pro-the weber Grand Piano is so pure, pro-the weber Grand Piano is so pure, pro-the word of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. Weber Plano strand they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree. Weber Plano word they sustain the best planos in the world."- HER MAJESTT'S ITALIAN OFBIA COMPANY. (Degree Strand Plano the best planos are undoubtedly the best in America-to day."-CENTENNIAL COMPANY. Wholesale Agents. your rest by a sick child suffering and crying each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. SEED cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one HOPE FOR DE WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will copy free and \$2.50. relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-Our readers will oblige by informing their depend upon it; there is no mistake about it friends of the above very liberal inducements Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums FOR 1882 There is not a mother on earth who has ever

to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who used it, who will not tell you at once that it will act as agent in their locality for the pubwill regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, lishers, and sample copies will be sent on apoperating like magic. It is perfectly safe to plication.

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"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerless Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Pati, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been aingled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but

or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Diuggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

and external. It cures Pain in the Sile,

Back or Bowels, Eore Throat, Rheumatism.

Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain

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Thousands cured Estern sonchitis, Asihma and Lung dise :os by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is only since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex.Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices :----

(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th 1880.)

We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Scavielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instrument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine.

(Montreal Star, January 8, 1881.) Dr. M. Bouvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scienlife treatment of diseases of the lungs and ir passages, who recently took up his resiience among us, is meeting with excellent access. Already the doctor has had hunteds of patients, who have given his system ouring drugs into the stomach, and thus up-

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

A SEMI-FENIAN RIBBON ASSOCIATION DUBLIN, Feb. 7 .- The conspiracy referred to recently extends to twenty-four counties, including three in Munster. It is a semi-Fonian Ribbon Association divided into county battallons, half battalions and district quads of 25. Its head organizer is in Dublin. By this organization the Nationalists and Ribbonmen are for the first time in the history of Irish conspiracies working in unity. An oath binds the members to be faithful to the Irish Republic and obey their superior officers in everything without question ... The object is to deter persons from paying the administer "punishment" to those who disobey its orders promulgated by placards or otherwise, and also to enlist a large body of men who will be drilled.

THE BOERS IN ARMS AGAIN.

DUBBAN, Feb. 9.-The Boers crossed the border and attacked Chief Montzimo on January 10th, but were repulsed with some loss. Fighting was still proceeding on the 31st January.

EPPS'S DOCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of di-gestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Eprs has provided our breakfast atrial, and, so far as we have learned, with tables with a delicately flavored beverage both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle which may save us many heavy doctors' wakes a departure from the usual methods of bills. It is by the judicions use of such arreating diseases of the air passages. He ticles of diet that a constitution may be contends that the proper mode of treating gradually built up until strong enough to been is by inhalation and absorption, not by resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us etting and disarranging one part of the sys- ready to attack wherever there is a weak em in the hope of benefitting another. This point. We may escape many a fatal shaft Figurent certainly has the advantage of by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure by keeping ourselves. Made simply with boil-best kind of sense. The doctor certainly "Gwil Service Gazette. Made simply with boil-ing we courage of his opinions and configuration of the system, for he gives a standing the (1 b. and lb.) labelled...." JAMSE EPPS & the doctor certainly the (1 b. and lb.) labelled...." nvitation to physicians and sufferers to visit Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng-in and test his instruments free of charge. Iaud." Also makers of Epps's Chocolars is clice is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Essence of charge use.

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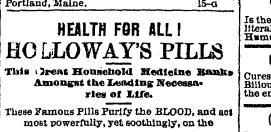
It is a preparation of pare and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

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has never been known to fail. Both Fills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 553 Oxford streat London, in boxes and sets, at 1s. 1jd. 2s. 4s. 6d. jins. 325, and 35s each, and by all niedidbe vendo's throughout the civilized world.

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THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human fleeb. Read proof below.

not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. Read proof below. From COL. L. T. T. FORTER. YouNGSTOWN, Ohlo, May 10th, 1880. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Genis:--I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very solution of the state of the state of the small one on the other which made him very lame : I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to ouro him I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the "Chicago Ex-press," I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three tottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorcup trial, I used it accord-ing to directions and the fourth day the colts ceased to be lame, and the sumps have dis-appeared. I used int one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully, L. T. FOSTER. KEENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

are now using it. Very Respectfully, L. T. FOSTER. KENDALL'S SPAVAN OURE. WILFON, Minn., Jan. 14, 1881. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents :- Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the con-tents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses, which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Proston & Ladduth, Druggists, of Wascen, which com-pletely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenied very had. I used your romedy as given in your book with-out rowelling, and I must say, to your credit, that the colt is entirely cured, which is a sur-prise not only to myself, but also to my neigh-bors. You sent me the book for the triffing sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Yours, truly,

Yours, truly, Geo MATHEWS. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, ON HUMAN FLESH.

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Liteof Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, dc. 2991 St. Joseph Street over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G 572 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily add. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE = & Co., Augusta, Maine. 15-G

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FRUIT .- Apples 'per 'barrel, \$3 to \$5.

Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American

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tridges, 50c to 60c per brace; snowbirds, 25c

per doz ; pigeons, 250 to 30c per pair ; hares,

25c to 30c do; snipe and plover, \$4 per doz.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .-- FEB. 11

The demand continued good all the week

sellers realizing fair prices. A fine carriage

brought \$125 to 180 each. On the Corpora-

tion Market 25 horses sold at \$85 to 300, the

Y : W Carroll, same place ; B F Chase, Bald-

win, Me; J H Hendrickson, Red Bank, N J;

The following were the exports over the

border :- Feb 6th : 17 horses, \$2,503; 17 do,

\$1,734.50; 10 do, \$1,417; 9 do, \$960. Feb. 8th : 3 do, \$225; 10 do, \$1,321; 19 do, \$1,466

7 do, \$927; 13 do, \$1,415; 16 do, \$1,440; 3 do, \$405; 1 do, \$105. Feb.9th: 17 do, \$1,922.

The Giustiniani are one of the few noble

Venetian houses which still survive. They

belong to the twenty four original families

who ruled as tribunes over the Venetian is-

lands, and can prove a progenitor in the

middle of the eighth century. But, not con-tent with this respectable antiquity, they

trace their descent through eleven Emperors

of Constantinople back to Justinian, from

passes the descent of the Gordons, who are

said to have come "from Greece to Gaul, and

thence into Scotland," or the pedigree of a

famous Sir James Stewart of Kirkgeld (temp.

1600), who claimed to be "fifty fourth in descent from Fergus I. of Scotland, con-

temporary of Alexander the Great and Darius

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17, 1880.

Reading the advertisement of Kendall's

Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from a

spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a

bottle by express, which in six weeks removed

the Mede.

Nashau, N H ; M Hicks, Worcester, Mass.

LETTERS OF "NORAH."

1. 1. 1. j. .

8

The following are the sums received by 'r. J. Potter. 5 00

 B. B. Kelly,
 do
 2 00

 Thos. Simpson
 1 00

 B. Tansey
 2 00

 B. Connaughton
 2 00

 B. Consumption
 2 00

C. D. Hanson 2 00 F. G. Gormley 2 00 Ald. D. Tangey...... 4 00 Alax. Seath 2 00 Wm. Farrell 2 00 M. Arahill 2'00 M. Sullivan.....
 James Guest
 2 00

 M. P. Ryan, M.P.
 5 00

 Joseph Dunn, Cote St. Paul.
 4 00
 W. S. Harper.... 2 00

CATHOLIC NEWS

A new Colonization Society has been formed at Chicoutimi, with Bishop Bacine as patron.

The Redemptorist priests of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, are talking of building a new college at Sillery.

The Pope is fully prepared to prohibit the pilgrimage unless he receives satisfactory assurance it has no political character whatever.

A temperance sermon was preached at Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, Sunday evening by the Rev. Father Martineau, who intends to give such a sermon on every second Sunday during the year.

" There is great excitement among the Catholics of Bahway, New Jersey, owing to the assault made upon the Sisters of Charity and closing of their schools by Father Mc-Cosker. Steps are being taken to close the church.

The church at St. Etienne de Lauzon, Que., had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on February 7th. Some of the fancy work about the altar took fire, but HNEW YORE, Feb. 14, 1 p.m.-Stocke irregular. fortunately was extinguished before much damage was done.

A Catholic church at Rapperschwyl, in the canton of St. Gall, one of the most ancient churches in Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire, with the exception of its tower, which contained the archives. Many precious relics were consumed.

"The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has received a telegram from Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, declaring that the proposed pilgrimage to Rome ought to be under the control of the Bishops, and not under the control of Nocedal, a repr___ntative of Don Carlos.

The Trustees of St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, want an order of exclusively Englishspeaking nuns for the management of that institution, but Archbishop Taschereau, it seems, will not allow it, but insists that it be made over to some of the existing religious institutions.

In the Prussian Landtag on February 7th the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, introducing the ecclesiastical bill, said the Government were anxious to heal the wound they had been forced to inflict, but could not forego any of the results they had gained. They deprecated anything in the form of a concordat, and were convinced that the Pope was sincerely desirous of peace.

Mgr. Langevin on completing the fifteenth year of his episcopate, has issued an interesting statement of the progress which from destruction lungs utterly disintegrated and worn out, yet the assertion is fully warsented by evidence that if used in time it will sfford thorough and permanent relief.' Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTH-BOP & LYMAN, TOIODICO.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1882.

In the money market mercantile paper continues to be discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. The rate of interest on stock loans is 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange is quiet at 109 for bankers' 60-day bills, 109; counter, and 110 to 1101 demand.

The stock market this morning was strong and higher.

Morning Stock Sales-706 Montreal 305; 30 do 205; ; 25 do 205; 75 do 205; 50 do 2051; 75 do 2051; 10 do 2051; 20 do 2051; 5 do 2051; 10 do 205; 65 Merchants 129; 3 do 1283; 172 Ontario 61; 61; 50 do 612; 90 Richelieu 54; 25 do 541; 415 Gas 1651; 150 City Passenger 1342; 50 do 135; 50 do 136; 25 do 1354; 100 Montreal Telegraph 125. This atternoon stocks re-acted and closed

elightly weaker than at noon.

Afternoon Sales. 25 Montreal 205 $\frac{1}{2}$; 40 do 204 $\frac{3}{4}$; 8 do 205; 25 do 204 $\frac{3}{4}$; 25 do 204 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 do 204 $\frac{1}{2}$; 60 do 204 $\frac{1}{2}$; 40 do 204 $\frac{3}{4}$; 10 do 204 $\frac{1}{2}$; 50 do 204 $\frac{3}{4}$; 37 do 204 $\frac{1}{4}$; 25 do 204 $\frac{1}{4}$; 650 Ostario 61 $\frac{1}{4}$; 75 Merchants 128; 225 Commerce 142 $\frac{1}{2}$; 75 do 142 $\frac{1}{4}$; 150 Montreal Telements 105, 25 Telegraph 125; 25 Richelieu 541; 125 do 54]; 25 do 54]; 50 Gas 165; 300 do 165]; 60 City Passenger 136. Am Ex, 951; C S, 511; C P, 901; D & L, 126; Erie, 39³₃; preferred, 76³₄; II C, 132¹₄; K & T, 35¹₄; L S, 111¹₄; M C, 86¹₄; N 2, 34¹₄; preferred 73³₄; N W, 133³₄; N Y O, 130³₄; R I, 132³₄; St P, 108³₄; U P, 117¹₄; W U, 81¹₄.

COMMEBCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

Trade in some of the principal branches has continued to increase in volume during the Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, week and affairs generally have an exceptionally healthy aspect. The prospects for per hrl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-bris, \$3.25; the spring trade, moreover, centinue to dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.50 to \$5.75 brighten, large numbers of good orders being for No. 1, \$4.25 to \$4.50 for No. 2; mackerel, daily received by the various houses here from their travellers on the road. There has been but very little fluctuations in prices and bills falling due are being promptly met. DRY GOODS .- In no brauch of business is there a more healthy movement or better prospects than in this. All importations have arrived and stocks in every department are complete for the spring campaign. There is a firmer feeling among the retailers owing to the continuance of fair weather and roads, and the consequent briskness in their business. The orders being forwarded from the country districts by travellers are well up to, if not beyond, the average both for size and

number. BOOTS AND SHOES .-- Most of our manufacturers, who are taxed to their utmost capecity, have in their hands sufficient orders to B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to splint from another horse, and both horses teep them busy for the rest of the season Some shipments to remote districts are noted. but most of the goods will not be forwarded until the end of next month. We quote: Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 25 to 3 25; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10 ; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1 to 1 5; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balmorale, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do pruvella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. GROCERIES. - The market for Japan teas is fairly ective at rather advanced prices. The respected deceased was a prominent There is a slight advance in the prices of and stocks are accumulating. member of the order of the Friers de Saint Syrups and granulated sugar. Valencia, The following are the cur raising maintain their firm tone, but Malaga this market :-- Canada red winter wheat, fruit is dull. We quote: Teas-Japan, \$.43 to 1.44; Canada white winter com non, 224c to 25c; good common to wheat, \$1.39 to 1.40; Canada spring, \$1.41 postal card is that it is hardly large enough medium, 28c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; to 1.42. Pens, 75c to 76; outs at 36c to 37c; to allow her to show what she can do in the tine o choice, 45c to 5Sc. Nagasaki, barley 6 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; to 90c. seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; Flour fourths, 26c to 29c ; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c ; good to choice, 40c to 65c ; Congou, common, 2Gc to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.-Granulated, 91c to 91c; Yellow refined, 7hc to 8fc: Barbadoes, 7gc to 8c; Cuba, 73c to 84c. Syrups and Molasses-Bright, 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 60c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 57c to 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar the san house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mocha, 32c to meats. 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to \$1.23; March; \$1.24; April; and corn at 23c; Jamaica, 17; to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; 62; June. Shortly previously pork was at

As Exercore Failed: -Among populat \$2 00 10 \$2 35; Canada plates, per box; and professional fallacies which experience and scientific discovery have exploded if the belis; formerly very prevalent—that ion— sumption is incurable—that it must run its course and terminate fatally. Probably no development in medical science has done more to disabuse. men's minds of this pre-incesterior experience. As to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boller Plates \$300; Basis Sheets, best, per bushel, 500; Basis Sheets, bes posterous error, that the benign results which to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$300; Bussis Sheet have for years past attended the use of Iron per lb, 1210. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver \$5 00 to 525; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar, marrows, 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c; Brussels sprouts, \$1 20 per dozen; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel. Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, Tried under the most unfavorabler circum-stances and in various phases of lung and bronchial disease, this sterling medicine has do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, pears, \$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$7 50; cranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl; Valeninvariably been found to fully justify the opinion early formed of it by medical men. While it is not claimed that it will rescue spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per cia oranges, \$6 to 7 per case ; Jamaica, \$8 to \$9 per bbl ; Malaga lemons, \$5.50 per box. Damy Probuct.—Poor to choice print but. 100 Ibs \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, ter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 23c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 35c; inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails :-packed, 19c to 22c. Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Out, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.60 per keg; 8 d and 9 per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per lb., 11c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c. MEATS-Beef, per lb, trimmed, 12c to 13c; mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 lamb, hindquarters, loc; vesl, per lb., 80 to d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hame, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60. 1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 50 to \$9.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Business was fairly brisk without being active. Prices are without any material change, although bi-carb soda is a little easier and quinine weaker in the American markets. We quote bi-carb lb, 10c to 1 soda \$3.121 to \$3.20; soda ash, 50c; mask \$1.50 to \$1.70; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream per peck. tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c to 34c; caustic aoda, \$2.35 to 2.50; tridges, 50 sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching per doz; p lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 121c to 15c; tommy cods, 25c

powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.80 to \$1.95; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; snlphate of copper, 54c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.25; morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.90; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 450; opium, \$4.60 to \$4.75.

LEATHER .- Trade is quiet, and the market overstocked. There continues a steady demand for sole leathers, and hardly any enquiry for blacks. We quote :- Hemlock Spanish 24c Chas Olapp, Lowell, Mass; E B Brush, Water-to town, N Y; W E Barnes, Poughkeepsie, N Y;
 25c. A Baldwin, New Haven, Conn; D M Farley, sole, No 1, BA, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 34c 25c; No 2, B A, 23c to ; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 22½c. to 25c: Buffalo sole, No 1, 220 to 230; No 2, 20c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfakins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14e to 16c ; pebble, 121c to 151c ; rough, 26c to 28c.

FISH .--- The domand continues to increase and as stocks are not adequate for the de-Shore Salmon, \$21 50, \$20 00 and \$19 50, for \$16.75; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 whom they claim their name, and, further still, to the founders of Athens. This sur-No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6 50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Furs .- The supply of raw fors is at last improving, but the market remains quiet. It is stated that collectors have been paying highor prices to trappers than they can obtain on the market. We quote :--- Muskrat, 10c to 12c: beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 400; figher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 to 1 25; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00 marten, 1 00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 1 25 otter, \$8 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk, 50c to 75c.

Wool .- Business is quiet, the only transactions being in domestics. We quote:-Greasy Cape, 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; all lameness and enlargement, and a large

again on the operatic stage.

The British Parliamentary returns show 17,341 persons evicted from Ireland in 1881, of whom 10,062 were re-admitted. There were 1,724 ejectments granted for non-payment of rents, representing arrears amounting to £47,000.

For Severe Coughs and Hoarseness. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1876.

MESSRS. SETE W. FOWLE & SONS : Gentlemen,-Miss S. Burns, of Seventeenth

and Coates streets, has long been a sufferer from a severe cough and hoarseness, which 1 considered chronic. She was treated by some of our most eminent physicians, but they were only able to afford her temporary relief. I prescribed DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the use of four bottles of which en-

tirely cured her, as it is now four months since she took the last of it, during which FISH.-Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 121c; smelts, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, 10c; white fish, per lb, 10c to 12c; halibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per time she has had no return of the complaint. For the good of suffering humanity, Miss Burns has requested me to 'ay the case before the public. Yours truly, T. D. McGRATH, M.D., Druggist and Chemiet,

S. E. cor. Seventh and Wharton Streefs. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

DIED.

McDONELL-At his residence on the South Branch, Charlottenburgh, Jan. 28th, Donald A. McDonell, aged 65 years. May his soul rest in

FINN.-On Sunday, 5th instant, it pleased the supreme Arbiter of all things to bring to a close the earthly trials of Ann Howlett, beloved wife of Wrn. Finn, of the Parish of St. Joseph of Huntington. Her superior education received in a Convent enabled her through life to practice the good works for which she was so much distinguished, particularly the two great branches of Charity-love of God and his suffering poor. A short ilmes, borne with Christian resivnation, in union with the merits of her Saviour, has, we trust, opened for her a spredy way to that bright land, where "God shall wipe awny all tears from their eyes, and death 'shall be no more; nor mourning, nor crying, nor sorrow shall be any more." The deceased ilady was a native of Sheboyagan. County Wex, ford, Ireland, an emigrated to this country in 1825. She had attained to somewhat more than seventy-nine years of age. Her mortal remains were ifollowed to their iast resting place by a numerous train of sympathizing friends and acquaintances. May her soul rest in peace. team sold for \$300 and several fine steeds latter being a brood mare. The buyers in town from the States were :-- W H Branch, Pittsfield, Mass; Russell Haswell, Cohoes, N

McMILLAN-Died, on the morning of the 10th inst. at her late residence, near Alexandria, Ont. Mrs. Ann McMillan, wife of John B. Mc-

ont. Mrs Ann McMillan. wife of John B. Mc-Millan Esq. The deceased was for many years in delicate health, but no more than usu-I in that respect till within a few moments of her death. which was as sudden as it was unexpected. She pos-sessed many g od qualities and ied a strictly virtuons life, the reward ot which, we hope, she now enjoys. She commanded the confidence and esteem of the community among which she lived, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing and sympathising friends and neighbors The deceased was at the time of her death fifth-eight years and six months of age. Requiescat in pace. Mineapolis papers please copy.

Ilew Advertisements

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU

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الوريو بودية التي التي مم معالية. الدوريو ومعاد والتي والمدامة الدامي

Price 75 Cents.

No more fervent tribute to Ireland's devotion to the Faith has ever appeared than this book from the pen of a French Missionary. It glows with enthusiasm and bears eloquent testimony to the truth of Father Burke's words: "Ire-land's tree of Catholicity never yielded to any blast, . . . also raises her head to day as graceful, as beautiful, as loaded with every flower of promise and fruit of fulfilment as in the day when the dying hand of Patrick waved its last benediction over her, and when with his fainting and dying voice he made his last prayer to God that Ireland might keep her faith until the end of time."

CHARTS!

We call the attention of Agents to these new and brilliant Series of Charts, which are finely colored, varnished and mounted on rollers.

Price 50c each.

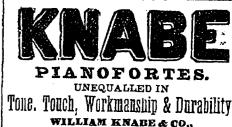
SACEED HEART JESUS. SACRED HEART MARY. POPE PIUS D. POPE LEO XIII. OUR LADY OF LOURDES. ST. ANN TEACHING THE BLESSED VIRGIN. VIRGIN, ST. ANN TEACHING THE BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOBEPH WITH INFANT JESUS. THE ANNUNCIATION. HOLY WAY OF THE CBOSS. THE LAST SUPPER. THE MADONNA OF ST. SIXTUS. CRUCIFIXION. VIRGIN AND CHILD. INFANT SAVIOUR WITH BLESSED VIRGIN AND ST. JOSEPH. THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR. THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR. THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR. THE OCHONACION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, OUR LORD CARRYING THE CBOSS. FATHER BURKE. FATHER BURKE. MAP OF IRELAND,

A Large Discount to Agents.

ALMANACS FOR 1882. Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo......\$1.00 Catholic Family Almanac.... 25c Irish American Almanac.... 25c Haverty's Irish American Almanac..... 25e

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Publishers & Booksellers IMPORTERS OF Church Ornaments and Religious Goods, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL,



February 15, '82

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

the Church has made in the diocese of Rimouski within the period. There were only 75 students in the Seminary of Rimouski in 1867, now there are 140. During the fifteen years that institution has furnished twenty-three priests, twelve advocates, eleven doctors, five surveyors, two civil engineers, a notary and architect, besides contributing largely to the ranks of commercial men. There are now 330 schools against 180 in 1867, and 95,000 Catholics and 54,000 communicants, against 60,000 and 38,000 re-spectively. Thirty parishes have been added to the thirty-two existing then. Colonization has made remarkable progress in the County of Temiscousts. There are 85 priests, while in 1867 there were only 44. The conversions to Catholicism are reported to have numbered 153.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS FOUNDER.

The news of the death of the Rev. Father Etienne Champagneur, will be received with deep regret, especially in religious circles. Viateur. It was he who introduced the order into Canada and brought over from France the first Fathers and Brothers to establish the order in this country. The Mother House was built at Joliette, where they have charge of a firstclass college; they have also another one at Rigaud. The object of the order is to teach; they render a considerable amount of service in this direction, as the Brothers go through the most impoverished parts of the country to give instruction. They have now to lament the death of their founder, who during life proved himself to be a holy and useful ornament of the order.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP

were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the Ship," poor, despairing invalid. but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others. why not you? It relovates, regulates and concernation, and restores lost Vitality. 27-2 It relovates, regulates and tones all the organs

BBEVITIES

The Church of England parson accused of setting fire to his church has been acquitted. Lord Buthven, inheritor of a very ancient Scotch peerage, who served all through the Crimes, is bankrupt—turf losses.

A man's curiosity never reaches the temale standard until some one tells him that his name was in yesterday's paper.

"What is the worst thing about riches ?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. And the new boy said, "Not having any.

Professor Morselli says that tall Europeans are more given to suicide than short ones. Perhaps they grow tired of living so long.

The London Times announces on good authority that the Government has decided to buy up the telephone companies in Great Britain.

11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mus-

tard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 94c to 10; currants, 64c to and sellers to lay, and business was brisk at 7%c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3; loose mus about former prices. Oats rold at 95c per catel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, bag and potntoes at 95c to \$1.10 per bag. \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Farmers were selling beef hindquarters at Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c 6 to 7c and forequarters at 3 to 41c. A to 101c; figs, 10c to 15c

buy up the telephone companies in Great scrive with filling sorting-up orders, price. Greenhouse rhubarb was offered at no spring orders of any consequence \$2 per dozen small bunches. A man murdered his brother without hind-kaving yet been been received. Prices FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buck-

Hipss, __Market dull. We quote :- \$6 50, \$7 50 and \$8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to 1.20. PETBOLEUM .- There is nothing to note in this branch of trade. We quote car lots at 18c to 181c here; broken lots at 191c to 20c; and single barrels 20c to 22c.

Oils .- Market improving. We quote Newfoundland cod oil, 54c to 57c; steam refined seal, 57c to 59c; linseed oll, 72c to 74c raw, and 75c to 77c boiled.

SALT .--- We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 670 to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Euroka, \$2.00.

A 2.30 p.m. despatch from Liverpool said :- Breadstuffs, easter; red winter, 10s to 10s 11d; white, 10s 3d to 10s 7d; club 10s 7d to 11s; spring, 9s 10 to 10s 6d. Wenther dry and clear.

The local flour market was as dull as it has been for several days past. No sales were reported, but the tone of the market is easier,

The following are the current prices on barley 60c to 70c, as to quality, and rye 87c

Flour-Superior Extra, \$6.25 to 6.35; Extra Superfine, \$6.15 to 6.20; Fancy, \$6 to 6 07] Spring Extra, \$5.95 to 6.00; Superfine, \$5 to 5.75; Canada Strong Bakers, \$6.50 to 6.75; American Strong Bakers, \$7.60 to 7.85; Fine, \$4.70 to 4.85; Middling, \$4 to 4.20; Pollards, \$3.50 to 3.75; Ontario Bags, \$2.75 to 3; City Bags (delivered) 3.60 to 4.00.

Beceipts here to-day-Oats, 5,700 bush barley, 1,000; flour, 2,812 barrels; meal, 120; ashes, 59; butter, 23 pkgs; dressed hogs, 5; leather, 200 rolls; spirits, 160 casks. American buyers are still on the look out

for butter. They purchased several lots at 19c to 24c, and one extra fine lot yesterday realized 26c. Cheese is dull and inactive, and the same may be said of pork, lard and cured

In Chicago at 12 53 p.m. wheat stood at chicory, 12c to 12 c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, \$18.021 to 18.05 March; lard. at \$11.20 12c to 20c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c April; \$11.321 May, and corn at 6250 May. to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 20c to Receipts of wheat were 23,000 bushels; ex-28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; ports, 18,000; of corn, 114,000; exports, Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 177,000. 177,000.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET-FEB. 14.

There was a fair representation of buyers small lot of light hogs realized \$9 per 100 lbs. IRON AND HARDWARE. .- The trade is fairly Fruits and vegetables were unchanged in

rance, at Saxeville, Wis., but immediately en-ocountered a fierce avenger in a big dog. Made furious by seeing his-master slain, the Gartsherrie, \$26 to \$27; Summerlee, \$26 to \$27; S brute set upon the slayer, biting him, and Langloan, \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.50; GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 90c; pear, per bush, nearest houses leaving baggage to be dug out hanging to him until he was captured. Cambroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs \$105 to \$1.20; beans, \$1.85 to \$2.40; later.

are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars Yours truly, H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS. In 1823 Amsterdam was visited by 102

American vessels; in 1880 by only 10. It is generally believed that the British Government have the utmost difficulty of securing a majority for the cloture proposal.

Jan, 21 was the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI., and masses were celebrated from 7 to noon in the Chapelle Explatoire, Paris.

The Irish societies in Boston and vicinity voted not to parade on St. Patrick's Day, but devote the proceeds of a lecture to the Irish sufferers.

A decree of the Khedive forbids Italian in official documents. French, therefore, will remain the only current European language in Egypt.

At Lady Stradbroke's ball, lately, the room was decorated by an avenus of palm trees which met at the top. The effect in brilliant light was very fine.

The only thing a lady dislikes about a matter of postscrips.

A Tennessee girl went out for a sail with a man who was panting to die for her. A squall upset the boat, and he panted for shore and let the negro rescue her.

During his recent sojourn in Italy Richard Wagner, the composer, made many enemies by his criticism of the Italian school of music, which he bluntig called "an old car

The San Carlo Theatre at Naples has had a

every man on an average speaks filty-two volumes of 600 octavo pages per annum, and and that every woman yearly brings out 520

Eating saussges imported from France has been the cause of the death of a popular physician at San Antonio, Texas. The sausages contained some irritant poison that produced a fatal peritonitis.

It is stated that the Marquis of Huntley, against whom a warrant was issued for obtaining money on false pretences, is preparing to leave Greece for a prolonged residence in a western part of the United States.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES Mr. E. H. Gerry, now living in Louisville, Ky., and formerly one of the leading members of the Toronto Iscrosse club, has organized a club at the former city, among whose first twelve are to be found Burns, the goal keeper, "Pluck" Maran, Fred Crown, C. P. Orr and

'l'he snowfall in Austria has been so great that in many places the drifts reach the telegraph wires. During some, of the storms, passengers and drivers have been compelled to abandon stage coaches and seek safety as best they might by cutting their way to the 237 Estimates given for all classes of Burglar-proof work. A lew second-hand Safes now in stock.

DROVINCE OF QUEREC, District of Mont
real. No. 2105. Superior Court. Dame
Marie Edesse Pepin, of the City and District of
Montreal, wife of Francis Xavier Labelle alias
Francis Labelle, carpenter, of too same place,
has instituted scalast her husband an action
for same ration as to property.WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Nos 204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore,
No.113 Fifth Avenue, New York. C

for seperation as to proverty. Montreal, 18th February, 1882. 7 D Atty's for Plaintiff.

The American Popular Dictionary, \$1.00



ence, many other much more expensive works can be dispensed with, and ignorance of his country, history, business, laws, etc., is inexcusable in any man. Note the price, \$1, post-paid.

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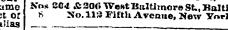
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THE BEST!

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The best assoriment of Hand and Machine-made Mitts for ladies and colldren, beautifully shaped, so that the hand appears not larger than if covered with kid, will be found at S. Carsley's Boy's Strong Mitts a speciality.

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The best assoriment of infants' Fine, Fancy Hand-made Hoods, warm, comfortable and dressy, will be found at S. Carstey's,

THE BEAT!

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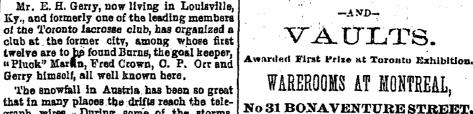
S. CARSLEY,

393, 395, 397 and 399

NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

DEOVINCE OF QUEEEC, DIS FRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2,008. Philomene Scott, of the Oity and Distriated Montreal, wife of James Cater, of the same piece. hotel-keeper, Plaintiff, against the said James Cater, Defendant. The said Flaintiff duly authorized a cater on justice, has instituted an action for separation us to properly against her husband, the said Defendant, which action has been returned into said Court on the Uth been returned into said Court on the lith February, instant

February, instant. T. & W. A. BATES, Attornies for Plaintiff. Montreal, 18th February, 1882.



rot."

volumes of the same size in talk.

brilliant season since Christmas, Owing to an attractive new ballet and a vory popular young An Eoglish statistician calculates that

prima donna, Zucchi, now the star of Italy.