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VOL. XXX.—NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

How Montreal Celebrated It.

GRAND MASS—NO PROCESSION

THE 1,389th ANNIVERSARY.

THE SERMONS.

The Concert and Addresses.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE

In pursuance with the arrangements previously made the several Irish societies who had agreed to meet opposite St. Patrick's Hall, assembled March 17th between eight and nine o'clock. As usual the street was made almost impassable by sympathisers and sight-seers, but the green was predominant, and scarcely one could be seen who was not

"The chosen leaf of bard and chief." Irish flags were floating from many a window, and in some instances the tri-color of dow, and in some instances the tri-color of france could be seen flaunting gaily side by side with the green banner of Erin. A more pleasant day could not be desired by those who participate in the celebration of Ireland's natal day, for the sun shone brightly above, while the air was sufficiently could to prevent the snow was sufficiently cold to prevent the snow from melting and making the road sloppy.

Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, after which the Rev. Father Bray ascended the public to deliver pulpit to deliver

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

"Instead of speaking to day I would fain remain silent and contemplate in reverence, and with feelings of ecstacy and enthusiastic rapture the truly Catholic character of this glorious celebration in which it is our privilege to participate. In every city and hamlet, across broad continents, in the faroff islands of the sea, in fact, from one end of the world to the other persons who move and act under the influence of the name of St. Patrick, are now engaged in the celebration of the day dedicated to his memory. The present assemblage, vast as it is, represents but a mite of all who are moving under the burning influ-ence of St. Patrick's name. What can I say in praise of Ireland's patron saint that will not warp his image in your imaginations. You, the faithful adherents to the faith which he gave your forefathers. You, and not I are his eulogists. To judge correctly of St. Patrick it is necessary to know the actual place he occupied, and will continue to occupy, in the annals of history; and to have an idea of his glory in heaven we must appreciate the designs of Providence over the country he converted to the true faith. Some of the radiance of his glory may appear to ordinary mortal sight, but it requires saintliness to preceive all its beauty. St. Patrick had all the human hopes and attachments which would influence him to be led by his friends and relatives when they endeavored to dissuade against his plan of visiting Ireland

IN THE CHARACTER OF A MISSIONARY,

but there were stronger and holier influences which determined to carry out the impulse of his heart; and when the struggle between combatting influences was over an angel was sent to convey to him the message of the Irish people:—
"Our Father and our friend, come, oh!

come, to teach us the doctrine of the true

In course of time His Holiness Pope Celestin sent St. Patrick to Ireland. The Saint obeyed, and in pursuit of his onerous duties he lived there for over three-score years, and died with the pleasure of seeing the Island converted to the true faith. He had also to learn semething of the character and customs of the people, for he had to know something, for we find that with our Lord Jesus Christ he conformed with the habits of the various people he was brought in contact with; we see him convert water into wine; we see a fallen woman whom he saved from the attacks of the Pharisees; we see him use the scourge in driving the money-changers from the the temple. Such evidence will be made manifest that St. Patrick did not find

A PROSPEROUS PEOPLE IN IRELAND,

as some historians would tell us. He found a people who knew the value of precious metals; who knew the value of the arts, embracing both music and science? A St. Patrick was for years amongst them, reclining on his pasttoral staff. [Ha came unknown to them ; tudes from the farthest corners of the island. There is no necessity to drive them to hear

Apostle. He knew full well the value of earthly wealth and sought not thereafter. It is forgotten in a few centuries at the utmost,

THE MEMORIES OF SAINTS

live forever, until the latter end of time. We should also remember that the saints were as brave as the bravest warriors, and have done deeds of daring which exceeded those of the most chivalrous and boldest soldiers; deeds from which they would have shrunk. St. Patrick encountered the dangers aroused by entering a strange land, and succeeded in conquering a country single-handed, thus earning fame, not transitory like the earthly warrior, but eternal reward. Then, my dear brethren, it is glorious to uphold the interests of our country and to sacrifice our lives for that purpose. When we teach our children the names of the greatest heroes, let us teach them to reverence the sign of the cross. What greater heroes than those of the faith? No words can express their glory. Ireland was destined to fill a great destiny. She alone remained firm to the faith and proclaimed her unswerving allegiance to the Church of Christ, when other nations were delinquent. France had her god of reason; Germany re-volted, and England rebelled, but

IRELAND REMAINED STEADFAST and not for a single hour did she prove recreant to the trust. St. Patrick prayed for three blessings for Ireland. In the first petition he asked that the men of Ireland should be rich in gold and silver. What was the explanation of this: St. Patrick a poor apostle praying that his flock should be re-warded with gold and silver. No, it has an-other mystical meaning, that by this symbol he intended to convey that they should be rich in the gold of charity and silver of faith. Who can deny the fulfillment of this prophecy, the charity of the Irish people is too well known to need fulsome praise, and their faith has never been questioned. At least in this, the words of St. Patrick have been heard and the history of Ireland correborated.

COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, Ireland seems to possess a singular tate. It is the only nation which entered the fold of Jesus Christ unstained by the blood of martyrs. She built up a Church which became a light and a power of future govern-God. For over 1,000 years the very existence of Ireland was imperilled, so that its existence at the present day can only be attributed to the prayers of St. Patrick. They fought with the Dane and Norman for over four hundred years; they triumphed over the failure of the establishment of the Protestant religion, are facts which are not found in the history of any other country. When

THE SCANDINAVIAN CORSAIRS important to meet them, and the element which could be counted on to take the field against the invader was distracted with internal dissensions, occasioned by provincial jealousies. On the other hand, the foes were without religion and bent on conquering the country. They belonged to a race which had overcun the Roman Empire. They had set their eyes on this fair isle as the land of their desires. They had returned fresh from victory, and reigned in undisputed sway, and had the whole forces of Scandinavia at their command. They were nurtured in fierce combat, and from their infancy inhaled the breath of war, thus inspiring them with a love of rapine and pillage. With this element of strength on one hand and weakness on the other, they found they had to give way after a struggle of 300 years. If the Dane had beaten the brave Irish defenders, bloodshed would have succeeded the saints, and the country would have been plunged into a more deplorable state of paganism than when St. Patrick found it. From such a fate, Lord, save it! Not so, however; it was left to the Anglo-Norman in the 12th century. The Norman was a brave soldier by profession, and he impressed into his service all the military science of the day. Returning fresh from the Crusades, he had the experience and a ready sword to secure the prize on the other side of a narrow channel. Nothing else stood between him and this prize but a disheartened people, broken down after a weary struggle of 300 years against the oppressor. Over the scenes that ensued we charitably draw the mantle of religion. On the pretense that they come to reform, the grossest outrages were perpetrated. Having failed again in

ATTEMPT AGAINST CATHOLIC IRELAND and to prevail upon her to accept of the Protestant faith, the system of proselytizing forced upon the people was done by England, the chosen nation, than whom no better instrument could be found. The work of proselytizing Ireland is unparalleled in history, it was made to resemble a gigantic amphitheatre in the arena of which the Catholics were struggling for life. Divested of her rights, both Houses of Parliament, the army and navy, and everything that could be brought to bear leagued against her, this troubled persecution spared neither age nor sex, and the very children were ruthlessly slaughtered, this execution being accompanied by frightful jests. It was continued for a century, but will Catholic Ireland pass away? Will nothing save it? Is the hand of God withdrawn? Oh, no, my brethren, it cannot be. He may he explained the beauties of the mountain permit it again, but He will net now stand in their minds and hearts, ranges, how the turi-clad hills were beautient her death after three centuries of As new vessels constructed in Irish ports, teous in their lakes teemed with living tood. The people listened to his inspired utterances cate the preference of God. Now, what further and when he revealed to is this lesson to teach us; is, it consistent for the ranges of another than and the revealed to the research with wrapt interest; and when he revealed to is this lesson to teach us; is, it consistent for the representation. their earnest minds a glimpse of athe only Ireland that she should pass through this try-true and one God, they flocked from the being furnace. We did it on being so far con-baptized. Unsolicited they came in multi-quered and being compelled to accept a language steeped in heresy, the virus of her apostacy. There was no nation in the

truth and religion by disseminating the catholic truths throughout New Zealand, Find me another nation standing to thank Mr. United States and Canada. These facts persecution so long without being courtesy towards. tained by a valiant struggle, where priests and parishioners huddled together in some lonely glen or cavern to accept the offering of the Divine Sacrifice, with a fixed price on their heads if detected. The reverend speaker then concluded by reaffirming that the famine and the sword were harmless to exterminate the faith so firmly rooted in the Irish heart. The discourse was aptly concluded by a prayer to St. Patrick for his blessings on

this glorious occasion.

At the conclusion of Mass the societies quietly dispersed to their homes without any addresses being delivered.

At an early hour in the morning the streets in the neighborhood of St. Bridget's Church were crowded with persons eager to catch a glimpse of the societies, which were to participate in the demonstration. As before arranged, the procession was unostentatious, and, although numerically large, the parade was not attended by that pomp and ceremonious formalities which have been observed on former years. The societies of the parish, three in number, met at their respective halls at the appointed hour, and thence proceeded to St. Bridget's Church, where High Mass was celebrated by the respected pastor, the Rev. Father James Lonergan.

"For I will shew him how great things he must suffer for my name's sake."—Acts Apost., ix. 16.

Deep feelings of joy and sorrow are pressing in your hearts on this festival of St. Patrick's, which reminds us all of the noble blood from which we spring. The old, as if touched by an electric stroke, picturing to themselves the green vales, the beautiful mountains, the lofty towers and abandoned castles, wish they were pressing to their hearts their once fond mother, the sacred isle from which they were violently ejected. The young learned from them its beauties, and they know her as the mother of those from whom they hold ment. Having quickly huilt up her colleges, their existence. But at the same time, picturing she soon acquired the title of the Seminary of to yourselves the sorrow and agonies of the motherland at this hour of suffering when famine is exercising its ravages over this beautiful isle, you here wept in sorrow. The cry of the famished had stricken your ears, and I must say that the poor congregation of St. Bridget's was the first in the Province of Quebec to respond to the call of their afflicted assemblage, and the programme presented for Ireland, as the Israelites on the rivers of Babylon when remembering Sion they hung up their instruments to the willows and releading amateur vocalists assisted in the first their hymns of joy; you also event, and everyone knows what Montreal's that the day will never come when Ireland crying in the plaintive words of the inspired have refused to unfurl your banners, to fill the air with the music strains of our national anthems and I congratulate you. The moral effects of this abstention will be great on our French, English and Scotch friends, who will say, "How they love their mother, when they abstain from all joyous demonstration when she is in sorrow." The sorrows of Ireland are my pride. I leave to others the title of emporium of commerce or the mother of modern civilization, but I claim for Ireland the sacred title of Queen of Martyrs. Yes! like Mary on Mount Calvary, she stands aloit amid nations, vested as Mary, not with gold and silver and precious stones, but with her royal mantle of mourning, wearing on her head a crown of thorns instead of jewels. And so should it happen that Ireland has been chosen, not individually, but as a nation, to preach the Gospel, and if the grandeur of a nation depend on the excellence of its mission, and the fidelity with which such a mission is forwarded, I ask of you to point out a more noble nation. And since she was to be an apostle, she had to tread the royal way of the filled the position of President of St. Patcross. Yes, brethren, God came to preach the rick's Society, and when he had been Gospel, and in order to realize this end he had called away the association gave him to be " Vir dolorum," (the Man of sorrows.) Mary is styled the Queen of Martyrs. Paul stood up to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, and scourges, blasphemies, abuses, and insults of all kinds are showered upon him, but he only answered, "I will show him what things he can suffer for my name's sake." Yes, if Ireland had not suffered as she has, might be inclined to doubt her sublime vocation; but centuries of hardship, of sufferings, of persecution have taught the world how she clung to her vocation. She offered on the altar of sacrifice the blood of her daughters, her sons and her priests, but never for one moment could the sacred boon of faith be crushed in her heart. Ireland adhered to her faith, and wealth and honors were considered nothing in comparison to this heavenly gift. Ireland is essentially an Apostolic nation, and see the works of God preparing in a gentle way this nation to assume her destined position. He touches softly the heart of this barbarous nation which Patrick finds pagan and converts it in-to a Catholic stronghold. Immediately universities are founded and opened, and from every point of the continent they flock to those universities as nurseries of learning and sanctity. France sends the sons of her best men, Germany is not behind, and the Italian genius will find ample nourishment tor its cravings to acquire knowledge; and once they are formed they leave the coast to spread through the world the good tidings of faith and of truth that servare omnia quacumque mandavi vobis. Yes, I conclude Ireland had; to suffer to fulfil

as that of Saul of Tharsus, for which God chose her from the beginning, and form which He preserved her from all danger.

We have it proved that the religion and to the life is a mystery without religion and faith. Without these two necessary elements the Irish people have nothing whatever to keep them together. Robbed of their life is a mystery without religion and faith. Without these two necessary elements the Irish people have nothing whatever to keep them together. social position for centuries, the people still subsist. Religion unites the people and keeps them strong and undivided. The Irish people still form a nation, and sooner or later the sun of liberty shall shine over that sacred land of martyrs. An individual may continually suffer here below, because he may confidently expect his personal reward hereafter, but a nation must be rewarded here. Ireland has suffered for her faith, and will be rewarded accordingly as a nation. The time shall come when my mother will be in bondage no more but free and governing her own destinies. This may not happen immediately, but may be the result of this agitation which, I trust, will be crowned with success. The Irish Liberator must be a Catholic, and although I admire the efforts now made, I say that he is John the Baptist, the precursor, but not the Messiah. The true liberator shall arrive when another O'Connell, embodying the joint spirit of the whole lrish nation, shall cry out "I claim for my motherland liberty and freedom." And then let us hope that God, touched by the long sufferings and affliction of Ireland, will say:—"I have seen the affliction of my people in Egypt, and I heard their cry be-cause of the rigor of them that are over the works; and knowing their sorrow I am come down to deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians, and to bring them out of that land into a land that floweth with milk and honey, for the cry of the children of Israel has come unto Me and I have seen their effection." And they we chall rejete with affliction." And then we shall rejoice with Jerusalem, and be glad with her all you that love her; rejoice for joy with her all you that mourn for her that you may suck and be filled with the breasts of her consolations. But remember to keep sacred your faith and your religion. As O'Connell dying in a foreign land, leave your bodies to Ireland but your hearts to Rome. Be Catholic above all, since religion is the principle of your national life. Love Ireland but love your religion still more. And with the love of religion, the love of Ireland, and the love of Canada, our adopted land, we will please our patron Saint.

brethren. And considering the miseries of the delectation of the vast audience was

amateurs can do. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. F. B. Mc-Names, President of St. Patrick's Society appeared on the platform, arm in arm with Mr. John O'Donohoe, Q.C., of Toronto, fol-lowed by Mr. John Arnton, President of the Irish Protestant Society, Mr. Thomas Robins, President of the Caledonian Society, Mr. Peter Fulton, representing St. Andrew's Society, Ald. Nelson, Ald. Thibault, Rev. Father Murphy and Rev. Father Foley, Vankleek Hill, and the officers of the various

Irish societies. Mr. F. B. McNames, in opening the concert, referred to the progress made by St. Patrick's Society, and the benefits it had conferred on their fellow-countrymen in distress. During the past year the Society had not had much funds at its disposal, but the little money in their treasury had been used to the best advantage. Since the last anniversary they had lost by death one who during his life had been a credit to the Irish people. For many years Mr. Devlin had three public funerals in fort to show its appreciation of the loss it had sustained. Alluding to the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, he said he had been opposed to a procession because he considered it in exceedingly bad taste in view of the present unhappy circumstances

in which Ireland was placed. It would have been thoroughly inconsistent with the boasted Irish love of fatherland to parade the streets with gaily flaunting banners and lively music at a time when it was possible that coroner's inquests were being held over their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen who had perished from starvation. Next year he hoped they would be able to celebrate the day in any manner they desired In view of the expected extensive emigration from Ireland next summer he feared that the resources of the society would be taxed to the utmost, and it was incumbent on the various Irish societies to make every preparation for an unusual strain upon their treasuries. He trusted that their anticipations of witnessing an immense rush of Irish emigrants to America would be disappointed, as he believed, with Parnell, there was room enough in Ireland for all who were there, but if emigration was necessary he hoped the landlords would be shipped. He would like to get the contract for removing them, and so much pleas ure would he take in the job that he would prepare his own plans and specifications. If the Irish were forced to emigrate, how-ever, they would find homes in this country, and if the Government was not disposed

to help them they would give them a taste of

Home Rule here. From time to time certain, items, had appeared in the different news-

on very unfriendly terms. .. Now, this infer-

ence would be a very false one, and, in proof

her mission; she suffered, and consequently ence would be a very false one, and, in proof she can boast of being witness to God and of his assertion, he might state that in not

His truth all over the world. "Testis in one single case had a Protestant been asked

standing to thank Mr. Dougall for that gentleman's being courtesy towards them, for the Witness had published a very elegant advance notice of And he further said that the laurels which the festival held that evening. He also the country had been pleased to bestow upon thanked the audience for the large numbers him were in reality the property of the Irish in which the concert had been attended, and people alone. (Enthusiastic cheering.) resumed his seat amid vehement cheering. His remarks, also, were frequently interrupted by applause.

The boys of St. Ann's School choir, being

placed in position, sang with great effect "Let Erin remember the Days of Old,' led by Master James Carroll, a promising young vocalist, who subsequently acquitted himself with great credit in a couple of solos. They were cordially applauded. Miss Hart then sang very sweetly that very pretty ballad entitled "Beautiful Girl of Kildare." The conclusion of the song was the signal for vigorous plaudits, and Miss Hart was presented with a handsome bouquet. Mr. James Shea followed with a song entitled "The Knights of St. Patrick," and in response to an imperative *cncore* gave "Dublin Bay," Mr. George Holiday was next to receive the

Cup."
Mr. McNamee then introduced Mr. John O'Donohos, who was received with vociferous cheering. He said:—

applause of the audience, the plaudits being

fully deserved by his rendering of the "Stirrup

I feel that I am more than amply repaid for the little trouble I experienced in coming to attend the concert by the exceedingly warm welcome I have received. I see before me a fair sample of my fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, and when I think of the im-mense number of such people who are now celebrating the anniversary of their country's patron Saint I must come to the conclusion that anything urged agains: their will must ultimately fail. All the Irish people living in exile are to-day in spirit with the land they have left behind them, and the devotion thus manifested is not the love put on for a purpose, but is an affection deep, profound, and undying. No stranger could realize the

IRISH LOVE OF FATHERLAND, unless he visited Erin and saw how worthy was the object of their affection. In this assemblage I can realize the grandeur of the reception given recently to Mr. Parnell, (tre-mendous cheering) to the man who, occupying a high social position, gave up a life of case and pleasure to devote himself to the cause of his country. I left Ireland while I was yet very young, but not a day has since passed that I have not seen something new to increase my devotion to the land of my birth. To-day there is not a country where there are not hundreds of thousands of Irishmen celebrating the anniversary of St. Patrick, and in the face of such devotion to will once more be in the hands of the Irish; and when that day comes, the spectacle of a lattendite et videte si est delor sicut delor starving people, in a land from which numerous vessels are daily leaving laden with food, will exist only as a terrible memory. I wish to entirely eschew politics to-night, but I must say it is extraordinary that in the most fertile country in the world the people are starving; and the first Minister of the richest country in the world stands with folded arms while a vast number of the Empire's subjects are perishing for lack of food. Every other people in the world are up and doing for the cause of humanity, but those who created the famine are idle. The Canadians have done nobly as befits a free people, and in Toronto, the chief city of the Protestant Province of

the suffering, and EVEN ORANGEMEN CAME UP

Ontario, both Catholics and Protestants have

stood on the one platform to urge relief for

and left with Parnell (cheers) the various sums which their charitable hearts prompted. (Great cheering.) Unhappily, the subject of religion has always to be mentioned when Ireland is spoken of, but I appeal to my Catholic fellow-countrymen to make greater efforts towards a union with their Orange and Protestant fellow-countrymen, for I believe those efforts would be reciprocated. must unite for our common welfare, for the whole press of Great Britain are united against us. Listen to the calumniating charges which they throw against anything Irish, or any one who represents Ireland They are now extending similar treatment to Parnell (cheers), but Parnell is not alone in the position he at present occupies. O'Connell received the same vituperative abuse, and among other names was repeatedly called an agitator. Some of the papers used the word "agitator" as a term of reproach, but it is a glorious name, for

JUSTICE CANNOT BE ORTAINED WITHOUT AGITA-TION.
At the present day Alexander of Russia is a live man among the dead, but if Russia was a free country he would not be occupying his present position. The Nihilists are not the bad shots that some people believe them to be, but they believed that by keeping Alexander in constant fear of his life they can make him suffer more than by killing him outright, and thus they have wisdom in their anger. We do not desire to absolutely sever ourselves from the Empire-O'Connell did not ask for it, nor does Parnell ask for it-but a union with England where that country can do as she pleases with Ireland, and make Ireland a periodical mendicant before the word is a union which we will never submit to (Cheers). The English Government recently spent over 5,000,000 for the pleasure of bringing Cetawayo in a plug hat to London, and it could not afford anything for the relief of the distressed Irish papers which, would lead people residing in other parts of the country to believe that in Montreal the Protestants and Catholics, were And yet the people are the mainstay or the Empire, and have frequently kept it together in times of danger. In a speech made by

before the House of Lords he said that it was in the hour of danger and glory that the Irish the word of God, the news became dissemi. Ilmits of God's Church which could nated throughout the land and they came to check her ravages. Ireland became the mudum, fides nostra." Her victory is one of and the request refused. The same could the Irish had chosen to desert their colors receive haptism at the hands of the gifted sole antagonist of England on the case of faith, and her fidelity to conserve is not be said of their own people, the field would have been lost; and although

He desired the remainder of the army had upheld the pre-eminence of the British arms all their efforts would not have prevented a disaster.

> The speaker then returned his thanks to the audience for their hearing and sat down

amid tremendous plaudits.

Regret at the conclusion of Mr. O'Donohoe's address speedily vanished when Miss Kate Harrington made her appearance. Although not freely appearing before the public, the two or three occasions on which this young lady has been heard have been sufficient to acquaint it with a knowledge of her great vocal powers and to make her a popular favorite. Therefore her entrance on the platform was marked by cordial and general applause, which ceased only to be renewed with even more vigor at the conclusion of her rendering of "Katie's Letter." An encore was insisted upon, and in response she sang "Dear Little Shanrock" with signal effect. She was also presented with an elegant bouquet, and the audience loudly testified their appreciation of the courtesy. Miss Harrington's voice is pure, sweet, and of great com-pass, and promises great things in the future if properly taken care of. The boys of St. Ann's school choir opened the second part of the concert with the new popular song of "Hurrah for Parnell," Prof. Wilson playing the accompaniment. The gentleman above mentioned presided at the piano on several occasions during the evening. The conclusion of each verse was followed by a storm of applause. "Let me like a Soldier Fall" was splendidly rendered by Mr. Verner, and the pleasure of the audience was loudly demonstrated.

Mr. C. J. Doherty, B.C.L., was then intro-duced by Mr. F. B. McNames, when he delivered the following address :-

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is a day sacre i to feeling. We are gathered here this evening, animated by what is perhaps the ruling passion of the Irish heart—that love strangely mingled of exult-ant joy born of a honest pride, and tender sadness springing from consciousness that the old land suffers, that binds us indissolubly to that isle that Patrick won for Christianity, that Brian held for Christianity; whose fair fields
Milesian and Dane, Norman, Saxon and Celt
have struggled to have and hold; the land
where Ossian sang, the land that Bridget
prayed for, the land that Grattan lived,
O'Connell labored and Emmet died for; the land whose glimpses of joy have been scat-tered and of short duration, whose sorrows have filled the world; the land that to-day, writer: "O vos omnes qui transitis per viam, meus." The land that is your fatherland and mine; the land that here in this New World, where our fathers have found a home they have learned to love-a home that has been ours and loved by us from our cradles-we cannot but look longingly back to, whose name is on all our lips, as in all our hearts, tonight! That name we reverently murmur. hardly knowing whether it be with a smile or a sigh--

OLD IBELAND!

Ladies and gentlemen, that feeling is so strong upon us all to-night that, in its presence, under its influence, its very intensity would seem to bid me be silent, for what can I hope to say that will adequately give it expression? What word of mine can, I will not not say, add to your love for Ireland—that were an unneeded effort—but even approach to properly express it? Feeling, the past has told us, "is deep and still." When it does speak, words-particularly the words that this cold Saxon affords-are not the means of expression it chooses. In music it finds a better exponent. Erin's sons have spoken their sentiments in Erin's songs. Of those you have heard and will hear more this evening. If, then, I stand here striving to say something of the day that has called us together, it is not that I fancy any words of mine can even faintly echo the feelings with which our hearts throb to-night. If those words be cold and lifeless and seem to you without meaning, I would ask you to remember that the same poet who has told us that "feeling is deep and still" has added "and the word that floats on the surface

"Is as the tossing buoy that betrays where the anchor lies hidden."

It is then as such a buoy to indicate the feeling that animates me, rather than for any result my speaking may produce, that I put my words before you this evening. It I speak it is not because I expect to say anything new, anything worthy of you, or of the land we have assembled to honor, but rather in the hope that what I say will be taken as dictated by a sincere love of that old land, that, if you cannot give me credit for a successful effort to say something that might be for the greater glory, you will

at least accept my attempt as an indication that, if my lips have not spoken it, there lies "deep and still" in my heart, as in each one of yours, the love for Ireland, that makes me wish to say something of her. (Applause.) . And now, ladies and gentlemen, what am I to say? Our celebration of to-day is hardly one of rejoicing. We are gathered on our mother's, festal anniversary, and, lo, we find that mother plunged in sorrow, weeping for that the children who have remained with her in the old homestead have: not bread to eat. Is it, then, fitting that we should rejoice? No, ladies and gentlemen, the condition of the Ireland of to-day is not such as to give us cause for saything but saddening reflection. Shall we then turn for consolation to the history of her past? Alas! we find there sorrows too. The tale the pages tell us is almost a lament. If, in the perusal, we could find consolation, it.

Continued on 2nd Page.

would only be derived from the reflection that the old land and children have lived through darker days even than to-day, that trials more severe even than that she is now passing through, have tested her endurance, and that, sorely tried as she has been, she has never been found wanting; that out of each affliction she has come more purified, more exalted, above all, more beloved by her sons of whose diffection nothing has been able to risk of being counted a man of one idea, I Society, have reason to congratulate them despoil her, how she has been to them truly will say it again and again whenever and selves. During the evening Mr. F. B. Mc "More dear in her sorrow, her gloom and her

showers, Than the rest of the world in their sunniest

(Cheers.) And as we pass on scanning over page after page it is true we almost forget the suffering displayed in its endurance until it seems to us that we can imagine no Ireland we could love as we do this Mater Dolorosa of the mother lands, and we find ourselves ready to exclaim with Tom Moore:

Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious and free, First flower of the earth, and first gem of the I might hall thee with prouder, with happier Irishmen can govern themselves, we must

But oh! could I love thee more deeply than

But still though it may arouse our admiration, increase our love for Ireland, the story of her sorrows cannot give us joy, can hardly fail to intensify the sadness that has clouded our attempts at rejoicing to-day. Shall we then go further back, open the book at those well-known pages we have loved to read, pages at which the volume opens of itself, pages which end, alas! too soon, whereon are chronicled the earlier happier days of our mother's youth, or take up that larger volume were it possible, I for one, do not be-that tells the fortunes of the universe, lieve it desirable, even from the point of mother's youth, or take up that larger volume and trace the world-wide influence of that mother through her children, whose exploits dians. For, just as I believe it is neceson the battle-field, wisdom in the council sary, in order to do our part as Irishmen on the battle-field, wisdom in the council sary, in order to do our part as Irishmen chamber, eloquence in the popular assembly, towards securing Ireland's future, that we have done so much for the glow and the have done so much for the glory and the prosperity of the nations of the old world and the new? For a moment the tale may make us glad, but we turn from these pages even more sadly than from those that tell of Erin's sorrows. The contrast with the Ireland of to-day and the condition of the Irishman at home to-day is too striking. As we lift our eyes from the page for an instant that picture rises before us, and we wish to read no more. We throw the book aside, realizing with Tennyson that

"This is truth the poet brings
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happler things."

Turn we then to the future for our consolation. Picture we to ourselves the Ireland of to-morrow. Hope must be our consoler. The hope that her faith has given her has brought furnish it to them Erin through all the struggles of the past, has kept her children faithful to her, strengthening them against all temptation to forget or betray her, and transfer their allegiance to lands more favored of fortune. In Hope we must find to-night our consolation; to the future we must look to what there may be of gladness in our celebration of this St. Patrick's Day of 1880. That

FUTURE OF THE OLD LAND

we all have depicted to ourselves in glowing colors. No picture that I could draw would even faintly outline the ideal which each one in anticipation of that time our fancy has loved to dwell on. To day more particularly we have allowed ourselves to develop to dwell on. we have allowed ourselves to dream of it, to sigh for it, to wish the dreary present gone to join the drearier past, in order that we might I would say, let those feelings which this day find ourselves witnesses of that prosperous future which we all believe will reward Ireland for her struggle. Forgetting the sorrow of to-day, we have placed ourselves in imagination in presence of that Home Ruled Let the world that is not or our people let the world that the many devoted cities. Ireland that we look forward to, that Ireland know you as the best, the most devoted citiwhose fortunes will be under the guidance of zens of this land. Your names will tell them her own sons, untrammeled by the blundering loudly enough from what source your virinterference of those statesmen on the other side of the English channel, who, in every effort to make Ireland prosperous or happy, to make her people good subjects in the only manner in which any people can be made good subjects by making it possible to be loyal to the Crown without being false to their country, their families and themselves, see or feign to see a seditious attempt at the disintegration of the British empire; that Ireland shall be for the Irish as Canada is for the Canadians, where the Irish land shall be held and owned by the Irish people, where the farmer will be able to make his home, devote himself to the education of his children, to the performance of all these duties that become a good citizen, with some higher aspiration to urge him on than the hope—that is rather a delusion than a hope—that by a year of unremitting toil he may manage to save from the rental that swallows all his earnings, sufficient to keep starvation from his door; the Ireland that shall be such as Nature intended her to be, such as her sons can and will make her (cheers)-an Ireland that, not ceasing to be of the British Empire, shall with the free, contented, educated and loyal population that a few years of self-government will cause to spring up in her midst, find herself not separated from that empire, not wishing to be separated from it, glad on the contrary to form portion of it, and forming that portion of the Empire that shall control it. This last assertion of ours, for I think the belief is yours as well as mine, will be smiled at, I dare say, if not sneered at by those essentially enlightened people of whom we meet so many; who are always ready to discuss Irish matters and questions fairly and impartially, provided you will only allow them to base the discussion on the assumption: that nothing good could possibly come out of that Nazareth of western Europe. I think we could, notwithstanding their sneer, justify our proposition by a glance at the history of those lands our countrymen have governed in peace, whose armies they have led to triumph in war, not the last among whom we may count England herself; however, that we have no need to do. There is a better, a more effectual m ans of persuading

IRISH FITNESS FOR HOME RULE, and at the same time of doing our part towards realizing that dream, bringing about that devoutly to be wished consummation. I said in opening that feeling did not speak by words, that music might perhaps better hope to express it. Ladies and gentlemen, it speaks most elequently by another means, to retire until he had complied with the Action is the true utterance of feeling. Your sympathy with the old land's sorrow has been eloquently spoken by the substantial assistance you have sent her. Your love for her has her reappearance, and subsequently glad-spoken by the fervor with which you all dened their hearing with the melody of knelt this morning at the altar's foot imploring the Almighty to deal gently with the land we love, and to shorten the hour of her trial. It is that love that begets the bright hopes for Erin's future, on which I have dwelt. The wish that Ireland may be great, doubtless, has something to do with the creation of the thought, the belief in our minds that she will be so. But sc. tion, I have said, is feeling's true utterance. We say we love Ireland, cerity.
that we carnestly and sincerely wish for her Ald. Thibault, in response to loud calls,

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the outside world of the

that end, we must be willing to take the points and pleasing allusions to Ireland and means we must take the means to attain it.

to address my fellow-countrymen. If we would do our share to bring about Ireland's self-government, we must persuade the world, and persuade the world in spite of itself, that her sons are fitted for it. No argument will do this. Argument is addressed to the reason. and no man's reason ever led him to the conclusion that Irishmen cannot rule their own land, as they have ruled others. It is on prejudice alone that rests the assertion, and with a prejudice you can never argue. The only answer to it is a life that belies it. If then we would persuade the world that prove it by our lives in this self-governing country. It we would do our duty as Irishmen, we must, here in this country, bearing those Irish names of ours that will always tell the race we are proud to spring from, here in this Canadian land, and among the Canadian people that is forming itself of many races, distinguish ourselves by being good, nay, the best Canadians. In saying this I do not as you to forget your Irish motherland. My own heart tells me too well what your answer to such a request would be. The thing is impossible, and even of view of the most ultra Canadian of Canashould take the lead as Canadians in this land, so also do I believe that as Canadians, in order to do our part efficiently to secure Canada's future, we must not cut adrift from our past or forget the land whose name is identified with all that our race holds dearest. Ladies and gentlemen, the past of Canada is not our past, is not the past of our fathers. If we had not the past of Ireland to look back to, if our fellow-Canadians of differing origins had not the past of the other European lands to look back to, we would find a large proportion of the Canadian people to be a people without a past. And the history of the world is there to tell us that so strongly have all peoples felt the necessity of some memories or traditions of a bygone day to urge them on, that where history could not

THEY HAVE RESORTED TO FICTION,

and their leaders have conjured up an imaginary past, and fired their followers to action by fables of the exploits of a mythical ancestry among the gods. Yes, ladies and and gentlemen, a people without a past is a people without a future. While then I would urge you to be good, true, earnest Canadians, to lay courageously hold of the work that stands here ready to your hands, to do it with a will, to distinguish yourselves as the best Canadians, I would not ask you to be one whit less Irish, to give Ireland is room enough there for them both. But I fear I am becoming tiresome. In conclusion has aroused, which I told you my words could not express, and which you might justly tell tues came. Your fellow-Irishmen will recognize in your conduct the most perfect, by various Societies this evening. ecause the most devotion to Ireland. By it you will strengthen the hands of your countrymen at home. Give them the unanswerable argument of fact with which to meet their enemies and yours. when they sneeringly declare that the Irish are not fitted for self-government, or, as a writer in a "high class" Montreal journal lately put it, "that to say that an Irishman is always opposed to Government is not only to follow a fashion, but it it is to utter a fact." By it you will secure to yourself and your motherland the respect of your fellow-Canadians here, and do a good work in the building up of this country that has cradled many of us, that all of us have learned to love as our home, and the home of those who, in future days, will inherit, and, we trust, do credit to the Irish names we bear.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have finished. I feel that my task has been poorly done, that I have spoken on an occasion that should make the most unglitted eloquent, before an audience that deserved something better on this one night of the year on which they expect to hear something said of the old land which they can consider worthy of her, and that I have fallen far below what they had a right to expect, not from me, but from the circumstances and the day that should have made me eloquent and yet with all my doubts and fears as to what your opinions may be concerning my utterances, I leave them to your consideration, not without hope, if not of approval of what I have said, at least of sympathy in the feeling that has prompted it, the feeling I have reverted to so often this evening, a feeling that. Canadians though we may be makes us, like exiles of Erin to-night, turn lovingly, if sadly, towards the old land, and with Campbell's typical exile, exclaiming :-

Yet, all its sad recollections suppressing
One last wish this lone bosom can draw;
Erin, an exile, bequeaths thee his blessing.
Land of my forefathers! Erin go Bragh!
Buried and cold, when this heart stills its motion,
Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean,
And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion.

Erin Mayourneen! Erin go Bragh!

Miss Hagerty was cordially welcomed when she came forward to sing the well known and favorite ballad "See that my Grave is kept Green." Her rendering of the song was very pleasing; and the audience acknowledged the fact in an unmistakeable manner. Mr. Thomas O'Brien followed with the ever popular "Cruiskeen Lawn," which was given in so acceptable a style that he was not allowed general wish for an encore, and had sung "The Minstrel Boy." Miss Kate Harrington then gladdened the eyes of those present with "Dare I tell," a very pretty air, the music of which was further beautified by superior vocalism. A storm of applause greeted the conclusion of the song, and encore was shouted. from every part of the house. Mr. Jas. Shea "The Land of St. Patrick" in his. then gave usual pleasing style, and was followed by Master James Carroll, who gave two comic songs in such a fellcitous manner as to win for him plaudits of unusual duration and sin-

happiness. If our assertion be true our love advanced to the front of the platform and of social policy by the wisest men of all must speak by cur actions; if we really wish | delivered a very happy address, tuli of telling | parties,"

the Irish people.

The entertainment was then brought, to a But you say what are those means? what share can we take in bringing about Erin's happiness? The answer seems to me simple, and before; I repeat it here this evening, and I believe even at the citizens of Montreal, as well as St. Patrick's Society have reason to congratulate them. will say it again and again whenever and selves. During the evening Mr. F. B. Mc-wherever it shall be my honor and happiness. Namee read letters of regret for non-attendance from Hon. Mr. Coursol, M. P. Ryan. M.P., and others.

Last Wednesday the people of St. Gabriel celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint much in the same manner as it was observed throughout the city. The unity of fellowship existing between Father Salmon's flock may perhaps account for the success attending them in all their undertakings in this direction. However, the parishioners of St. Gabriel celebrated the day in a praiseworthy style, reflecting much credit upon themselves and their kind-hearted spiritual director, who prepared a splendid programme, which was successfully carried out n every-instance :- At 10 -o'clock a.m. Grand High Mass was celebrated in the church, which was crowded, the Rev. Father Cullen of Boston, officiating at the altar, attended by Rev. Fathers Beaubien and Thibault, as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. On the sanctuary we also noticed the Rev. Fathers Salmon, Dozois and Brown, the latter rev. gentleman preaching an able and effective sermon, which was listened to with intense interest, on a subject appropriate to the day. The speaker prefaced his remarks by commenting on the unparalleled fidelity to the faith of the Irish race, and their ever bright remembrances of home. He compared them to the Jewish people in this respect, quoting the words, "By the waters of Babylon we sat and wept." He related the natural qualifications and characteristics of the Irish, and the faith they maintained during the famine years. He exhorted them to emulate, as far as possible, the self-sacrificing spirit of their forefathers. The discourse was ably delivered, and framed in beautiful language.

OTTAWA, March 17 .- St. Patrick's Day is being observed quietly. There was no public demonstration. High Mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church by Bisnop Duhamel. Father O'Connor preached the anniversary sermon. This afternoon the Bandmann Company give a matinee and a second per-formance in the evening in the Grand Opera House under the auspices of St. Patrick's Literary Association and the patronage of the Governor-General and the Princess.

QUEBEC, March 17 .- St. Patrick's Day is being quietly observed here. There was no procession this morning, but Grand Mass was performed in St. Patrick's Church at 10 a.m., the celebrant being Rev. Father Fahey, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Gratten. His Grace the Archbishop and a number of other clergy were present, and the congregation was very large. Cherubinis Coronation Mass in D was performed by an efficient choir and orchestra under the direction of Mr. Calixa Lavelles, organist of the Church, Mr. A. Hamel pregiding at the organ. Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chapleau were present in the choir. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father Callahan, of Montreal.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 17.—The Charitable Irish Society paraded the streets this morn-ing, after which they proceeded to St. Mary's Cathedral, where service was held and a panegyric delivered by Rev Mr. Biggs. The procession reformed after service and marched through the streets, making a good display and attracting a large number of people.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 17 .- St. Patrick's Day was observed by services in the Catholic

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated by a concert in St. Basil Church to-night.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 17.-No demonstration was held here to-day in honour of the 17th. To-night, Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin lectures in the Mechanics' Hall on "The Ireland of To-morrow."

Toroxto, March 17 .- These is very little commotion in the streets to-day, and one is only reminded of its being St. Patrick's Day by meeting an occasional enthusiast wearing the national colour.

DUNDAS, O., March 17 .- St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a grand concert in the Town all imagination; a fourth that it was all Hall. Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris, devanity. Lord Castlefyshe muttered something livered a very eloquent lecture.

London, O., March 17.-To-day has been generally observed as a holiday by the Irishmen, but no public demonstration took place The usual service was held in St. Peter's Cathedral at ten o'clock, the edifice being crowded to the doors. The Bishop of London conducted Pontifical High Mass.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- St. Patrick's procession this morning was much smaller than usual. The procession marched to Jones'

CHICAGO, March 17 .- There was no parade of the Irish Societies to-day. Banquets and balls will be held this evening and the proceeds will be given to relieve the distress in Ireland.

Information Wanted.

The United States Consul has received a letter, dated New Orleans, La., imploring him to assist the writer to find her deceased husband's family. The letter says that the writer's husband, John Stewart, was born in Griffintown, "a suburb or portion of Montreal," in the year 1830. His father's name was Luke Stewart and his mother's name Eleanor. She subsequently married a man named Balley. The deceased had two sisters, one of whom was married to Thomas Bilby. The name of the other is past recoilection. The writer continues to the effect that her husband, John Stewart, died about three years ago, leaving her with a large family. She states that, being tired with repeatedly writing without receiving any replies, she asks to have any information addressed to Mrs. Catherine Stewart, care of John Weber, 658 North Rampart street, New Orleans, La.

Garibaldi endorses Hartmann and all kingkillers.

Professor John Stuart Blackle has lately been studying up the land laws, and has come to the following decision, in his article in the Contemporary Review, entitled "Landlords and Land Laws: "If the great mass of the urban population were as intelligently interested in the reform of the (British) land laws as they are in the political contentions of the hour, there would be a clean sweep of entail laws and long settlements by the first strong Ministry that might get into power, and even the encouragement of the growth of a race of pessant proprietors—the favorite butt of contempt in the English mind—might oe looked upon as a most safe and conservative measure

A COSMOPOLITE.

My wife wears a Normandy bonnet—
It becometh the style of her face;
There's a bow called Alsacian upon it,
And it's trimmed with white Breton lace.
In a low Greeian coil her dark tresses
Are held by a high Spanish combLast summer her Swiss muslin dresses
Were draped by a sash sent from Rome.

In the winter she dens Russian sable, A shawl from the vale of Cashmere;
A shawl from the vale of Cashmere;
The latter is marked with a label
Which to feminine eyes is most dear.
Far Hamburg supplies her with edging;
Smyrna, Mechlin, and Cluny rejoice,
With Brussels and Venice, in pledging
The best of their lace for her choice.

Her small Oxford ties are a wonder.
They reveal such profusion of style;
Embroidered Baibriggans show under,
Silk-clocked, and imported from Lisie.
Her China silk-kerchiefe are seented
With just a faint breath of Cologne;
Her Japanese fans were invented
And carved by some mortal unknown.

At evening I love to behold her,
While serving our best Colong brand,
A white Shetland shawl on her shoulder,
A rare Sevres cup in her hand,
The bright Berlin wool she was knitting.
Has dropped on the thick Turkish mat;
On one side her Spitz dog is sitting,
On the other her Angora cat.

She leads all the "Germans" of fashion,
To the "Beautiful Danube" of Strauss;
Bohemian friends are her passion,
And make their debut at my house.
To send her the treasures she fancies,
All nations and peoples combine,
For bric-a-brac foreign entrances
This Yankee-bred helpmeet of mine.
—Harper's Bazaar.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

Will you take some wine, Captain Ar mine? said the Count Mirabel, with a winning smile. 'You have recently returned! here?

Very recently, said Ferdinand. And you are glad?

As it may be, I hardly know whether to rejoice or not.

'Then, by all means rejoice,' said the Count; 'for, if you are in doubt, it surely must be best to decide upon being pleased.' · 1 think this is the most infernal country there ever was,' said Lord Catchimwhocan.

'My dear Catch!' said the Count Mirabel, 'you think so, do you? You make a mistake, you think no such thing, my dear Catch. Why is it the most infernal? Is it because the women are the handsomest, or because the horses are the best? Is it because it is the only country where there are fine wines? Or is it because it is the only place where you can get a coat made, or where you can play without being cheated, or where you can listen to an opera without your ears being destoyed? Now, my dear Catch, you pass your life in dressing and in playing hazard, in eating good dinners, in drinking good wines, in making love, in going to the opera, and in riding fine horses. Of what then have you to complain?"

Oh! the damned climate! On the contrary, it is the only good clinate there is. In England you can go out every day, and at all hours; and then, to those who love variety, like myself, you are not sure of seeing the same sky every morning you rise, which, for my part, I think the greatest of all existing sources of ennui.' You reconcile me to my country, Count,

said Ferdinand smiling. 'Ah! you are a sensible man; but that

dear Catch is always repeating nonsense which he hears from somebody else. Tomorrow,' he added, in a low voice, 'he will be for the climate.' The conversation of men, when they con-

gregate together, is generally dedicated to one of two subjects; politics or women. In the present instance the party was not political; and it was the fair sex, and particularly the most charming portion of it, in the good metropolis of England, that were subject to the poignant criticism or the profound speculation of these practical philosophers. London, from the proud peeress to the vain opera-dancer, whose charms and conduct were not submitted to their masterly analysis. And yet it would be but fair to admit that their critical ability was more eminent and satisfactory than their abstract reasoning upon this interesting topic; for it was curious to observe that, though everyone present piqued himself upon his profound knowledge of the sex, not two of the sages agreed in the constituent principals of female character. One declared that woman were governed by their feelings; another maintained that they had no heart; a third propounded that it was about their passions; and Charley Doricourt declared that they had no passion whatever. But they all agreed in one thing, to wit, that the man who permitted himself a moment's uneasiness about a woman was a fool.

All this time Captain Armine spoke little, but ever to the purpose, and chiefly to the Count Mirabel, who pleased him. Being very handsome, and, moreover, of a distinguished appearance, this silence on the part of Ferdinand made him a general favorite, and even Mr. Bevil whispered his approbation to Lord Catchimwhocan.

· The fact is,' said Charles Doricourt. 'it is only boys and old men who are plagued by women. They take advantage of either state of childhood. Eh! Castlefyshe?'

'In that respect, then, somewhat resembling you, Charley,' replied his lordship, who did not admire the appeal. 'For no one can doubt you plagued your father; I was out of my teens, fortunately, before you played

ecarte. 'Come, good old Fyshe,' said Connt Mirabel, take a glass of claret, and do not look so You know very well that Charley learnt everything of you.'

'He never learned from me to spend a fortune upon an actress,' said his lordship. have spent a fortune, but, thank heaven, it was on myself.'

'Well, as for that,' said the Count, 'I think there is something great in being ruined for one's friends. If I were as rich as I might have been, I would not spend much on myself. My wants are few: a fine house, fine carriages, fine horses, a complete wardrobe, the best opera-box, the first cook, and pocketmoney; that is all I require. I have these, and I get on pretty well; but if I had a princely fortune I would make every good fellow I know quite happy.

Well, said Charles Doricourt, you are a lucky fellow, Mirabel. I have got horses, nouses, carriages, opera-boxes, and cooks, and have had a great estate; but pocket-money I never could get. Pocket-money was the the thing which always cost me the most to buy of all.'

The conversation now fell upon the theatre. Mr. Bond Sharpe was determined to have a theatre. He believed it was reserved for him to revive the drama. Mr. Bond Sharpe piqued himself upon his patronage of the stage. He certainly had a great admiration of actresses. There was something in the management of a great theatre which pleased the somewhat imperial fancy of Mr. Bond Sharpe. The manager of a great theatre is a kind of moninre arch. Mr. Bond Sharpe longed to seat him- of that; but self on the throne, with the prettiest women in London for his court, and all his fashiona.

ble friends rallying round their sovereign. ble friends rallying round their sovereign. He had an impression that great results might be obtained with his organising energy and illimitable capital. Mr. Bond Sharpe had unbounded confidence in the power of expital. Capital was his delty. He was confident that it could always produce allike genius and triumph. Mr. Bond Sharpe was right; capital is a wondefful thing, but we are scarcely aware of this fact mill past thirty; and then, by some similar process, which we will not slop to analyse. One's capital is in general stop to analyse, one's capital is in general sensibly diminished. As man advances in life, all passions resolve themselves into money. Love, ambition, even poetry, end in thia.

Are you going to Shropshire's this autumn. Charley?' said Lord Catchimwhocan. 'Yes, I shall go.'

'I don't think I shall,' said his lordship it is such a bore.'

'It is rather a bore; but he is a good fellow.'
'I shall go,' said Count Mirabel.

'You are not afraid of being bored,' said Ferdinand smiling. Between ourselves, I do not understand what this being bored is, said the Count.

He who is bored appears to me a bore. be bored supposes the inability of being amused; you must be a dull fellow Wnere-ever I may be, I thank heaven that I am always diverted.

'But you have such nerves, Mirabel,' said Lord Catchimwhocan. 'By Jove! I envy you. You are never floored.'

'Floored! what an idea! What should floor me? I live to amuse myself, and I do nothing that does not amuse me. Why should I be floored?"

Why I do not know; but every other man is floored now and then. As for me, my spirits are sometimes something dreadful.' When you have been losing.

Well, we cannot always win. Can we Sharpe? That would not do. But, by Jove! you are always in good humor, Mirabel, when you lose.'

'Fancy a man ever being in low spirits,' said the Count Mirabel. 'Life is too short for such betises. The most unfortunate wretch alive calculates unconsciously that it is better to live than to die. Well, then, he has something in his favor. Existence is a pleasure, and the greatest. The world cannot rob us of that; and if it is better to live than to die, it is better to live in a good humor than a bad one. If a man be convinced that existence is the greatest pleasure, his happiness may be increased by good fortune, but it will be essentially independent of it. He who feels that the greatest source of pleasure always remains to him ought never to be miserable. The sun shines on all: every man can go to sleep; if you cannot ride a fine horse, it is something to look upon one; if you have not a fine dinner there is some amusement in a crust of bread and Gruyere. Feel slightly, think little, never plan, never brood. Everything depends upon the circulation; take care of it. Take the world as you find it; enjoy everything. Vive la baga-

Here the gentlemen rose, took their coffee, and ordered their carriages. 'Come with us,' said Count Mirabel to Fer-

dinand. Our hero accepted the offer of his agreeable acquaintance. There was a great prancing and rushing of cabs and ria-a-ris at Mr. Bond Sharpe's door, and in a few minutes the whole party were dashing up St. James' street, where they stopped before a splendid building, resplendent with lights and illumin-

ated curtains. 'Come we will make you an honorary member, mon cher Captain Armine,' said the Count; and do not say, Oh! lasciate ogni

speranza, when you enter here.' They ascended a magnificent staircase, and entered a sumptuous and crowded saloon, in which the entrance of Count Mirabel and his friends made no little sensation. Mr. Bond Sharpe glided along, dropping oracular sentences, without condescending to stop to most, of what is considered its worst portion. speak to those whom he addressed. Charley Doricourt and Mr. Blandford walked away together towards a further apartment. Lord Castlefyshe and Lord Catchimwhocan were

soon busied with ecarte. Well, Faneville, good general, how do you do?' said Count Mirabel. · Where have you dined to day? at the Balcombes'? You are a very brave man, mon general! Ah! Stock, good Stock, excellent Stook!' he continued, addressing Mr. Million de Stockville, thet Burgundy you sent me is capital. How are you, my dear fellow? Quite well? Fitzwarrene, I did that for you; your business is all right. Ah! my good Massey, mon cher, mon brave, Anderson will let you have that horse. And what is doing here? Is there any fun? Fitzwarrene, let me introduce you to my friend Captain Armine; (in a lower tone) excellent garcon! You will like him very much. We have been all dining at Bond's '

'A good dinner?' 'Of course a good dinner. I should like to see a man who would give me a bad dinner; that would be a betise, to ask me to dine, and then give me a bad dinner.'

'I say Mirabel,' exclaimed a young man. have you seen Ho ace Poppington about the match ?

'It is arranged; 'tis the day after to-morrow, at nine o'clock.'

'Well, I bet on you, you know.'

'Of course you bet on me. Would you think of betting on that good Pop, with that gun? Pah! Eh! bien! I shall go in the next room.' And the Count walked away, followed by Mr. Bevil. Ferdinand remained talking for some time

with Lord Fitzwarrenne. By degrees the great saloon had become somewhat thinner: some had stolen away to the House, where a division was expected; quiet men, who just looked in after dinner, had retired; and the play-men, were engaged in the contiguous apartments. Mr. Bond Sharpe approached Ferdinand, and Lord Fitzwarrene took this

opportunity of withdrawing.

I believe you never play, Captain Armine, said Mr. Bond Sharpe.

'Never,' said Ferdinand. 'You are quite right.'

'I am rather surprised at your being of that opinion,' said Ferdinand with a smile. Mr. Bond Sharpe shrugged his shoulders. There will always be votaries enough, said Mr. Bond Sharpe, whatever may be my opinion.'

'This is a magnificent establishment of yours, said Ferdinand.

·Yes; it is a very magnificent establishment. "I have spared no expense to produce the most perfect thing of the kind in Europe; and it is the most perfect thing of the kind. am confident that no noble in any country has an establishment better appointed. I despatched an agent to the Continent to procure this furniture; his commission had no limit; and he was absent two years. My cook was with Charles X.; the cellar is the most choice and considerable that was ever collected. I take a pride in the thing, but I lose money by it.

Indeed Person South to appropriate 'I have made a fortune; there is no doubt of that; but I did not make it here.'.
'It is a great thing to make a fortune, said

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Very great, said Mr. Bond Sharpe There is only one thing greater, and that is to keep it when made.'

Ferdinand smiled. Many men make fortunes; few can keep them, said Mr. Bond Sharpe. Meney is power, and rare are the heads that can with-

stand the possession of great-power.'
At any rate, it is to be hoped that you have discovered this more important secret, said Ferdinand; though I confess, to judge from my own experience, I should fear that you are too generous. are too generous.'

"I had forgotten that to which you allude," said his companion, quietly. "But with regard to myself, whatever may be my end, I have not yet reached my acme."

You have at least my good wishes, said Ferdinand.

'I may some day claim them,' said Mr. Bond Sharpe. My position, he continued, 'is difficult. I have risen by pursuits which the world does not consider reputable, yet if I had not had recourse to them, I should be less than nothing. My mind, I think, is equal to my fortune; I am still young, and I would now avail myself of my power and establish myself in the land, a recognised member of society. But this cannot be. Society shrinks from an obscure foundling, a prize-fighter, a leg, a hell-keeper, and an usurer. Debarred therefore from a fair theatre for my energy and capital, I am forced to occupy, perhaps exhaust, myself in multiplied speculations. Hitherto they have flourished, and perhaps my theatre, or my newspaper, may be as profitable as my stud. But I would gladly eman-cipate myself. These efforts seem to me, as it were, unnecessary and unnatural. The great object has been gained. It is a tempting of fate. I have sometimes thought myself the Napoleon of the sporting world; I may yet find my St. Helena.' 'Forwarned, forearmed, Mr. Sharpe.'

'I move in a magic circle; it is difficult to extricate mysslf from it. Now, for instance, there is not a man in the room who is not my slave. You see how they treat me. They place me upon an equality with them. They know my weakness; they fool me to the top of my bent. And yet there is not a man in that room who, if I were to break to-morrow, would walk down St. James'-street to serve me. Yes! there is one; there is the Count. He has a great and generous soul. I believe Count Mirabel sympathises with my situation. I believe he does not think, because a man has risen from an origin the most ignoble and obscure to a powerful position, by great courage and dexterity, and let me add also, by some profound thought, by struggling too, be it remembered, with a class of society as little scrupulous, though not as skillful as himself, that he is necessarily an infamous character. What if, at eighteen years of age, without a friend in the world, trusting to the powerful frame and intrepid spirit with which Nature had endowed me, I flung myself into the ring? Who should be a gladiator if I were not? Is that a crime? What if, at a later period, with a brain for calculation which none can rival, I invariably succeeded in that in which the greatest men in the country fail! Am I to he branded because I have made half a million by a good book? What if I had kept a gambling-house? From the back parlour of an oyster-shop my hazard table had been removed to this palace. Had the play been ioul, this metamorphosis would never have occurred. It is true I am an usurer. My dear sir, if all the usurers in this great metropolis could only pass in procession before you at this moment, how you would start! You might find some Right Honourables among them; many a great functionary, many a grave magistrate; fathers of families, the very models of respectable characters, patrons and presidents of charitable institutions, and subscribers for the suppression of those very gaming-houses, whose victims, in nine cases out of ten, are their principal customers. I speak not in bitterness. On the whole, I must not complain of the world, but I have seen a great deal of mankind, and more than The world, Captain Armine, believe me, is neither so bad nor so good as some are apt to suppose. And after all, said Mr. Bond Sharpe, shrugging up his shoulders, 'perhaps we ought to say with our friend the Count, "Vive la bagatelle!" Will you take some supper?"

The discovery that Henrietta Temple was the secret object of Ferdinand's unhappy passion, was a secret which Miss Grandison prized like a true woman. Not only had she made this discovery, but from her previous knowledge and her observation during her late interview with Miss Temple, Katherine was persuaded that Henrietta must still love her cousin as before. Miss Grandison was attached to Henrietta; she was interested in her cousin's welfare, and devoted to the Armine family. All her thoughts and all her energies were engaged in counteracting, if possible, the consequences of those unhappy misconceptions which had placed them all in this painful position.

It was on the next day that she had promised to accompany the duchess and Henrietta on a water excursion. Lord Montfort was to be their cavalier. In the morning she found herself alone with his lordship in St. James's square.

'What a charming day!' said Miss Grandison. 'I anticipate so much pleasure! Who is our party?'

'Ourselves alone,' said Lord Montfort. Lady Armine cannot come, and Captain Armine is engaged. I fear you will find it very dull, Miss Grandison.'

Oh! not at all. By the bye, do you know was surprised yesterday at finding that Ferdinand and Henrietta were such old acquaint-

'Were you?' said Lord Montfort, in a peculiar tone.

'It is odd that Ferdinand never will go any

where with us. I think it is very bad taste. 'I think so too,' said Lord Montfort. 'I should have thought that Henrietta was the very person he would have admired; that

he would have been quite glad to be with us. I can easily understand his being wearied to death with a cousin, said Miss Grandison; but Henrietta,—it is so strange that he should not avail himself of the delight of being with her.'.

'Do you really think that such a cousin as Miss Grandison can drive him away?' Why, to tell you the truth, dear Lord

Montfort, Ferdinand is placed in a very awkward position with me. You are our friend and so I speak to you in confidence. Sir Ratcliffe and Lady Armine both expect that Ferdinand and myself are going to be married. Now, neither of us have the slightest intention of anything of the sort

Very strange, indeed, said Lord Montfort The world will be astonished, more so than myself, for I confess to a latent suspicion on the subject in all the state

Yes, I was aware of that' said Miss Grandison, for I should not have spoken with so much frankness. For my own part, I think we are very wise to insist upon having our own way, for an ill-assorted marriage must be a most melancholy business. Miss Grandison spoke with an air almost of levity, which

was rather unusual with her ball the was rather unusual with her ball assorted marriage, said Lord Mont-

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owhy, many circumstances might constitutersuch an union, said Katherine; but I think if one of the parties were in love with another person, that would be quite sufficient will cure you. I will be your friend, and put to ensure a telerable portion of westched-

"I think so too," said Lord Montfort; 'an union, under such circumstances, would be illessorted. But Miss Grandison is not in will introduce you to Jenny Yertpre. She is that situation? he added with a faint smile.

'That is scarcely a fair question,' said Katherine, with a gaiety, but there is no doubt allons, mon brave! Ferdinand Armine is.

Indeed! that I have long discovered. I wonder with whom it can be!!..

I wonder l' said Lord Montfort. Do you? said Miss Grandison. 'Well, I a latent suspicion of that subject too. I thought you were his confident.

I! said Lord Montfort; I, of all men in the world i' 'And why not you of all men in the

world?' said Miss Grandison. Our intimacy is so slight,' said Lord Mont-

'Hum!' said Miss Grandison. 'And now ! think of it, it does appear to me very strange ily not previously acquainted : Miss Temple, reason can be?

· It is that you are so charming, Miss Grandison,' said Lord Montfort.

A compliment from you! Indeed, no compliment, dearest Miss Grandison, said Lord Montfort, drawing near her. 'Favored as Miss Temple is in so many respects, in none, in my opinion, is she more fortunate than in the possession of so admirable a friend.

a lover, my lord? All must love Miss Temple who are acquainted with her, said Lord Montfort, seri-

ously. 'Indeed, I think so,' said Katherine, in a more subdued voice. 'I love her; her career fills me with a strange and singular interindeed deserves!

I have no fonder wish than to secure that happiness, Miss Grandison, said Lord Montfort: 'by any means,' he added.

'She is so interesting!' said Katherine. When you first knew her she was very ill? 'Very.'

'She seems quite recovered.'

I hope so.'
Mr. Temple says her spirits are not what they used to be. I wonder what was the matter with her?' Lord Montfort was silent.

I cannot bear to see a fine spirit broken. continued Miss Grandison. There was Ferdinand. Oh! if you had but known my cousin before he was unhappy. Oh! that was a spirit! He was the most brilliant being that ever lived. And then I was with him during all his iliness. It was so terrible. I almost wish we could have loved each other. It is very strange, he must have been ill at Armine, at the very time Henrietta was ill in Italy. And I was with him in England while you were solscing her. And now we are all friends. There seems a sort of strange destiny in our lots, does there not?'

A happy lot that can in any way be con-nected with Miss Grandison, said Lord Mont-

At this moment her grace and Henrietta entered: the carriage was ready; and in a few minutes they were driving to Whitehead Stairs, where a beautiful boat awaited them.

volving the strange occurrences of yesterday. Altogether it was an exciting and satisfactory day. In the first place, he had extricated himself from his most pressing difficulties; in the next, he had been greatly amused and thirdly, he had made a very inceresting acquaintance, for such he esteemed Count Mirabel. Just at the moment when, lounging over a very late breakfast, he was thinking of Bond Sharpe and his great career, and then turning in his mind whether it were possible to follow the gay counsels of his friends of yesterday, and never plague himself about a woman again, the Count Mirabel was an-'Mon cher Armine,' said the Count. 'you

see I kept my promise, and would find you at

home. The Count stood before him, the best dressed man in London, fresh and gay as a bird, with not a care on his sparkling visage, and his eye bright with bonhommie. And yet Count Mirabel had been the very last to desert the recent mysteries of Mr. Bond Sharpe and, as usual, the dappled light of dawn had guided him to his luxurious bed, that bed that always afforded him serene slumbers, whatever might be the adventures of the day, or the result of the night's campaign. How the Count Mirabel did laugh at those poor devils who wake only to moralise over their own folly with broken spirits and aching heads! Care he knew nothing about; time he defied; indisposition he could not comprehend. He had never been ill in his life, even for five minutes.

Ferdinand was really very glad to see him there was something in Count Mirabel's very presence which put every body in good spirits. His lightheartedness was caught by all. Melancholy was a farce in the presence of his smile; and there was no possible combination of scrapes that could withstand his kind and brilliant raillery. At the present moment, Ferdinand was in a sufficiently good humor with his destiny, and he kept up the ball with effect; so that nearly an hour passed in amusing conversation.

'You were a stranger among us yesterday,' said Count Mirabel: 'I think you were rather diverted. I saw that you did justice to that excellent Bond Sharps. That shows that you have a mind above prejudice. Do you know he was by far the best man at table except ourselves?

Ferdinand smiled. It is true, he has a heart and a brain. Old Castlefyshe has neither. As for the rest of our friends, some have hearts without brains, and the rest brains without hearts. Which do you prefer?

"Tis a fine question, said Ferdinand; 'and yet I confess I should like to be callous! 'Ah! but you cannot be, b-said the Count, you have a soul of great sensibility; 1 see

that in a moment. horses 'You see very far, and very quickly, Count Mirabel, said Ferdinand, with a little re-

'Yes; in a minute, said the Count, iin a minute I read a person's character. Iknow dulged in a serenade at Seville. I will try to you are very much in love because you. changed countenances yesterday when we were talking of women.

Ferdinand changed countenance again. "You are a very extraordinary man, Count,' he

at length observed. 'Of course; but, mon cher Armine, what a

fort. 'And what do you call an ill-assorted fine day this is! What are you going to do with yourself? 'Nothing; I never do anything,' said Fer-

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dinand, in an almost mournful tone. A melancholy man! Quelle betise! you all right. Now, we will just drive down to Richmond; we will have a light dinner, a flounder, a cutlet, and a bottle of champagne, and then we will go to the French play. I

full of wit; perhaps ahe will ask us to supper. Allons, mon ami, mon cher Armine;

Ceremony was a farce with Alcibiades de Mirabel. Ferdinand had nothing to do; he Yes; he is in love, desperately in love; was attracted to his companion. The effervescence produced by yesterday's fortunate adventure had not quite subsided, he was determined to forget his sorrows, and, if only for a day, join in the lively chorus of Vive la have sometimes thought that you might have | bagatelle! So, in a few moments, he was safely ensconced in the most perfect cabriolet in London, whirled along by a horse that stepped out with a proud consciousness of its

master. The Count Mirabel enjoyed the drive to Richmond as if he had never been to Richmond in his life. The warm sun, the western breeze, every object he passed and that passed him called for his praise or observa-tion. He inoculated Ferdinand with his how we have all become suddenly such in- galety, as Ferdinand listened to his light, livetimate friends. The Armines and your fam- ly tales, and his flying remarks, so full of merriment and poignant truth and daring too. unknown to my aunt and uncle. And fancy. When they had arrived at the Star yet we never live now out of each other's and Garter, and ordered their dinner, they sight. I am sure I am grateful for it; I am strolled into the Park, along the Terrace sure it is very agreeable, but still it does ap- walk; and they had not proceeded fifty paces pear to me so very odd. I wonder what the when they came up with the duchess and her party, who were resting on a bench and look-

ing over the valley. Ferdinand would gladly have bowed and passed on: but that was impossible. He was obliged to stop and speak to them, and it was difficult to disembarrass himself of friends who greeted him so kindly. Ferdinand presented his companion. The ladies were charmed to know so celebrated a gentleman, of whom they had heard so much. Count Mirabel Not even in the possession of so admirable | who had the finest tact in the world, but whose secret spell, after all, was perhaps only that he was always natural, adopted himself in a moment to the characters, the scene, and the occasion. He was quite delighted at these unexpected sources of amusement, that had so unexpectedly revealed themselves; and in a few minutes they had all agreed to walk toest. May she be happy, for happiness she gether, and due in time the duchess was begging Ferdinand and his friend to dine with them. Before Ferdinand cauld frame an excuse, Could Mirabel had accepted the proposi-After passing the morning together so tion.

agreeably, to go and dine in separate rooms, it would be a betise. This world betise settled everything with Count Mirabel; when once he declared that anything was a betise, be would hear no more.

It was a charming stroll. Never was Count Mirabel more playful, more engaging, more completely winning. Henrietta and Katherine alike smiled upon him, and the duchess was quite enchanted. Even Lord Montfort who might rather have entertained a prejudice against the Count before he knew him, and none can after, and who was presumptuous, fantastic, and affected, quite yielded to his amiable galety, and his racy and thoroughly genuine and simple manner. So they walked and talked and laughed, and all agreed that it was the most fortunately fine day and the most felicitous rencontre that had ever occurred, until the dinner hour was at hand. The Count was at her grace's side, and she was leaning on Miss Temple's arm. Lord Montfort and Miss Grandison had fallen back apace, as their party had increased. Ferdinand fluttered between Miss Temple and his cousin; but would have attached himself to the latter, had not Miss Temple occasionally

addressed him. He was glad, however, when they returned to dinner. 'We have only availed ourselves of your grace's permission to join our dinners,' said marry Lord Montfort.' Count Mirabel, offering the duchess his arm He placed himself at the head of the table; Lord Montfort took the other end. To the surprise of Ferdinand, Miss Grandison, with a heedlessness that was quite remarkable, seated herself next to the duchess, so that Ferdinand was obliged to sit by Henrietta Temple, who was thus separated from Lord

Montfort. The dinner was as gay as the stroll. Ferdi naud was the only person who was silent. 'How amusing he is!' said Miss Temple,

turning to Ferdinand, and speaking in an under tone. 'Yes; I envy his gaiety.'

Be gay.'
I thank you; I daresay I shall in time. I have not yet quite embraced all Count Mirabel's philosophy. He says that the man who plagues himselt for five minutes about a woman is an idiot. When I think the same,

which I hope may be soon, I daresay I shall be as gay.'
Miss Temple addressed herself no more to

Ferdinand. They returned by water. To Ferdinand's great annoyance, the Count did not hesitate for a moment to avail himself of the duchess's proposal that he and his companion should form part of the crew. He gave immediate orders that his cabriolet should meet him at Whitehall Stairs, and Ferdinand tound there was no chance of escape.

It was a delicious summer evening. setting sun bathed the bowers of Fulham with refulgent light, just as they were off delicate Rosebank; but the air long continued warm and always soft and the last miles of their pleasant voyage were tinted by the young and

glittering moon.
'I wish we had brought a guitar,' said Miss Grandison; Count Mirabel, I am sure, would sing to us?

'And you, you will sing to us without a gui tar, will you not?' said the Count, smiling. 'Henrietta, will you sing?' said Miss Gran-

With you.' 'Of course; now you must,' said the Count;

so they did. This gliding home to the metropolis on a summer eve, so soft and still, with beautiful faces, as should always be the case, and with sweet sounds, as was the present—there is something very ravishing in the combination. The heart opens; it is a dangerous moment. As Ferdinand listened once more to the voice of Henrietta, even though it was blended with the sweet tones of Miss Grandison, the passionate past vividly recurred to him. Fortunately he did not sit near her; he had taken care to be the last in the boat. He turned away his face, but its stern expression did not escape the observation of the Count Mirabel. 'And now, Count Mirabel, you must really

began thrumming on his arm for an accompaniment. Well, when I was with the Duc d'Angouleme in Spain, we sometimes in-

... W A SERENADE OF SEVILLE

Come forth, come forth, the star we love Is high o'er Guadalquivir's grove, And tints each tree with golden light; Ah! Rosalle, one sigh from thee were far more bright.

Come forth, come forth, the flowers that fear To blossom in the sun's career The moralight with their odors greet; Ah! Rosalle, one sigh from thee were far more sweet!

117. Come forth, come forth, one hour of night, When flowers are fresh and stars are bright, Were worth an age of gaudy day; Then Rosalie, fly, fly to me, nor longer stay!

'I hope the lady came,' said Miss Temple, after such a pretty song.' 'Of course,' said the Count, 'they always

come. 'Ferdinand, will you sing?' said Miss Grandison.

'I cannot, Katherine.' 'Henrietta, ask Ferdinand to sing,' said Miss Grandison; the makes it a rule never to do anything I ask him, but I am sure you

have more influence. Lord Montfort came to the rescue of Miss Temple. 'Miss Temple has spoken so often to us of your singing, Captain Armine, said his lerdship; and yet Lord Montfort, in this allegation, a little departed from the habitual exactitude of his statements.

'How very strange!' thought Ferdinand: her callousness or her candor baffles me. 'I will try to sing,' he continued aloud, 'but it is

a year really since I ever did. In a voice of singular power and melody, and with an expression which increased as he proceeded, until the singer seemed scarcely able to control his emotion, Captain Armine thus proceeded :--

CAPTAIN ARMINE'S SONG.

My heart is like a slient lute Some faithless hand has thrown aside:

Some lattices hand has thrown aside;
Those chords are dumb, those tones are n
That once sent forth a voice of pride!
Yet even o'er the lute neglected
The wind of heaven will sometimes fly,
And even thus the heart dejected
Will sometimes answer to a algh.

And yet to feel another's power And yet to test another's power
May grasp the prize for which I pine.
And others now may pluck the flower
I cherished for this heart of mine!
No more, no more! The hand forsaking.
The luto must fail, and shivered lie
In silence; and my heart, thus breaking.
Persond not over to refer

Responds not even to a sigh.

Miss Temple seemed busied with her shawl; perhaps she felt the cold. Count Mirabel, next whom she sat, was about to assist her. Her face was turned to the water : it was streaming with tears. Without appearing to notice her, Count Mirabel leant forward and engaged everybody's attention, so that she was unobserved and had time to recover.

And yet she was aware that the Count Mirabel had remarked her emotion, and was grateful for his quick and delicate consideration. It was fortunate that Westminsterbridge was now in sight, for after this song of Captain Armine, everyone became dull or pensive; even Count Mirabel was silent.

The ladies and Lord Montfort entered their britscha. They bid a cordial adieu to Count Mirabel, and begged him to call upon them in St. James'-square, and the Count and Ferdinand were alone.

'Cher Armine,' said the Count, as he was driving up Charing-cross, 'Catch told me you were going to marry your cousin. Which of those two young ladies is your cousin?'

'The fair girl ; Miss Grandison.' 'So I understood. She is very pretty, but you are not going to marry her, are you?

'No: I am not.' 'And who is Miss Temple?' 'She is going to be married to Lord Mont-

fort.' 'Diable! But what a fortunate man What do you think of Miss Temple?

'I think of her as all, I suppose, must.' 'She is beautiful; she is the most beautiful woman I ever saw. She marries for money,

(suppose ?' 'She is the richest heiress in England; she is much richer than my cousin.' 'C'est drole. But she does not want to

Because, my dear fellow, she is in love with you.'

By Jove, Mirabel, what a fellow you are! What do you mean?'

'Mon cher Armine, I like you more than anybody. I wish to be, I am, your friend. Here is some cursed contretemps. There is a mystery, and both of you are victims of it, Tell me everything. I will put you right. 'Ah! my dear Mirabel, it is past even your skill. I thought I could never speak on these things to a human being, but I am attracted to you by the same sympathy which you flatter me by expressing for myself. I want a confident, I need a friend, I am most wretched.'

'Eh! bien! we will not go to the French play. As for Jenny Vertpre, we can sup with her any night. Come to my house, and we will talk over everything. But trust me, it you wish to marry Henrietta Temple, you are an idiot if you do not have her.'

So saying, the Count touched his bright horse, and in a few minutes the cabriclet stopped before a small but admirably appointed

house in Berkeley-square. 'Now, mon cher,' said the Couni, 'coffee

and confidence,'

Is there a more gay and graceful spectacle in the world than Hyde Park, at the end of a long sunny morning in the merry month of May or June? Where can we see such beautiful women, such gallant cavaliers, such fine horses, and such brilliant equipages? The scene, too, is worthy of such agreeable accessories; the grover, the gleaming waters, and the triumphal arches. In the distance, the misty heights of Surrey, and the bowery glades of Kensington.

It was the day after the memorable vovage from Richmond. Eminent among the glittering throng, Count Mirabel cantered along on his Arabian, scattering gay recognitions and bright words. He reined in his steed beneath a tree, under whose shade were assembled a knot of listless cavaliers. The Count received their congratulations, for this

morning he had won his pigeon match. Only think of that old fool, Castlefyshe, betting on Poppington, said the Count. '1 want to see him, old idiot! Who knows where Charley is?

'I do, Mirabel, said Lord Catchimwhocan. He has gone to Richmond with Blandford and the two little Furlzers. That good Blandford! Whenever he is in

love he always gives a dinner. It is a droll way to succeed. Apropos, will you dine with me to-day,

Mirabel? said Mr. de Stockville. 'Impossible, my deer fellow; I dine with Fitzwarrene. 'I say, Mirabel,' drawled out's young man

I saw you yesterday driving a man down to Richmond yourself. Who is your friend? No one you know, or will know. Tis the best fellow that ever lived; but he is under my guidance, and I shall be very particular to whom he is introduced." Lord! I wonder who he can be lesaid the

young man.d. only or bleed rinds lessed of I say, Minabel, you will be done on Got hawk, if you don't take care, I can tell you that.' 'Thank you, good Coventry; if you like to bet the odds, I will take them.'

'No, my dear fellow, I do not want to bet, but at the same time—.'

'You have an opinion that you will not back. That is a luxury, for certainly it is of no use. I would advise you to enjoy it.' 'Well, I must say, Mirabel,' said Lord Catchimwhocan, 'I think the same about Goshawk.

'Oh, no, Catch, you do not think so; you think you think. Go and take all the odds yon can get upon Goshawk. Come, now, tomorrow you will tell me you have a very pretty book. Eh! mon cher Catch?' But do you really think Goshawk will

win? asked Lord Catchimwhocan, earnestly. (Certain F

Well, damned if I don't go and take the odds,' said his lordship. 'Mirabel,' said a young noble, moving his

horse close to the Count, and speaking in a low voice, 'shall you be at home to-morrow morning?

'Certainly. But what do you want? 'I am in a devil of a scrape; I do not know what to do. I want you to advise me. The Count moved saide with this cavalier. And what is it? said he. 'Have you been

losing? 'No, no,' said the young man, shaking his head. 'Much worse. It is the most infernal business; I do not know what I shall do. I

think I shall cut my throat.' Betise! It cannot he very bad, if it be

not money.' Oh. my dear Mirabel, you do not know what trouble I am in.'

'Mon cher Henri, soyez tranquille,' said the Count, in a kind voice. 'I am your friend. Rest assured, I will arrange it. Think no more of it until to-morrow at one o'clock, and then call on me. If you like, I am at your service at present.'

'No, no, not here : there are letters.' 'lia, ha! Well, to-morrow, at one. In the meantime, do not write any nonsense. At this moment, the duchass, with a party of equestrians, passed and bowed to the Count

Mirabal. 'I say. Mirabel,' exclaimed a young man, who is that girl! I want to know. I have seen her several times lately. By Jove, she

is a fine creature! 'Do not you know Miss Temple?' said the Count. 'Fancy a man not knowing Miss Temple! She is the only woman in London to be looked at '

Now there was a great flutter in the band and nothing but the name of Miss Templo was heard. All vowed they knew her very well, at least by sight and never thought of

anybody else. Some asked the Count to present them, others meditated plans by which that great result might be obtained; but, in the midst of all this agitation, Count Mirabel rode away, and was soon by the very lady's side.

'What a charming voyage yesterday,' said the Count to Miss Temple. 'You were amused?

'And to think you should all know my friend Armine so well! I was astonished, for he will never go anywhere, or speak to anyone. 'You know him intimately?' said Miss Temple.

'He is my brother! There is not a human being in the world I love so much! If you only knew him as I know him. Ah! chere Miss Temple, there is not a man in London to be compared with him, so clever and so good! What a heart! so tender! and what talent! There is no one so spirituel.

You have known him long, Count?' 'Always; but of late I find a great change I cannot discover what is the matin him. ` ter with him. He has grown melancholy. I think he will not live.'

'Indeed!' "No, I am never wrong. That cher Armine will never live.

You are his friend, surely-'Ah! yes; but I do not know what it is. times to get him about a little; yesterday, for dividual appeared surprised, and said: "I instance; but to-day, you see, be will not move. There he is, sitting alone, in a dull hotel, with his eyes fixed on the ground, dark as night. Never was a man so changed. I suppose something has happened to him abroad. When you first knew him, I daresay

now, he was the gayest of the gay?'
'He was indeed very different,' said Miss Temple, turning away her face. 'You have known that dear Armine a long

time? 'It seems a long time,' said Miss Temple 'If he dies, and die he must, I do not think I shall ever be in very good spirits again,' said the Count. 'It is the only thing that would quite upset me. Now do not you think, Miss Temple, that our cher Armine is the most interesting person you ever met.?'

'I believe Captain Armine is admired by all those who know him.' He is so good, so tender, and so clever. Lord Montfort, he knows him very well? 'They were companions in boyhood, I be-

ance only recently. · We must interest Lord Montfort in his case Lord Montfort must assist in our endeavors to bring him out a little.'

fleve: but they have resumed their acquaint-

'Lord Montfort needs no prompting, Count. We are all alike interested in Captain Ar-

mine's welfare.' 'I wish you would try to find out what is on his mind,' said Count Mirabel. 'Atter all, men cannot do much. It requires a more delicate sympathy than we can offer. And yet I would do anything for the cher Armine. because I really love him the arme as if he were my brother.'

'He is fortunate in such a friend.' 'Ah! he does not think so any longer, said the Count; 'he avoids me, he will not tell me anything. Chere Miss Temple, this business haunts me: it will end badly. I know that dear Armine so well; no one knows him like me; his feelings are too strong: no one has such feelings. Now, of all my friends, he is the only man I know who is capable of committing suicide.

'God forbid!' said Henrietta Temple, with emphasis. I rise every morning with apprehension,' said the Count. 'When I call upon him, every

day, I tremble as I approach his hotel.

'Are you indeed serious?' Most serious. I knew a man once in the same state. It was the Duc de Crillion. He was my brother friend, like this dear Armine. We were at college together; we were in the same regiment. He was exactly like this dear Armine, young, beautiful, and clever, but with a heart all tenderness, terrible passions. He loved Mademoiselle de Guise, my cousin, the most beautiful girl in France. Pardon me, but I told Armine yesterday that you reminded me of her. They were going to be married; but there was a contretemps ... He sent for me; I was in Spain; she married the Viscount de Marsagnac. Until that dread ul-morning he remained exactly in the same state as our dear Armine. Never was a melancholy so profound. After the ceremony he

shot himself. (To be Continued.) LINDSAY, March 18 .- The contributions to the Irish Relief Fund in the Catholic Church

some sum of \$710.25.

at Lindsay yesterday amounted to the hand-

Wit and Human

A light business-Making gas. The best thing out-an aching tooth. A bad habit to get into-a coat that is not paid for.

Carpets are sold by the yard and worn out by the foot. Emulate the mule. It is always backward in deeds of violence.

Buggans thinks that dynamite is a contract or for dic-any-minute.

Never kick a man that is down unless you are sure that he can't get up. An exchange enggests that bees are mer-

chants because they cell their honey, What riles a country post mistress is to have a postal card come to the office written In Fronch.

When a cat gives an entertainment from the top of a wall, it isn't the cat we object to; It's the want.

A painful trance-action—getting out of bed in one's sleep, and walking out of a third storey window.

Why is a mad buil an animal of a convivial disposition? Because he offers his horns to every one he meets.

Latin for 'slip,' but when mother laps us it usually means slipper." "Ma," said Fred, "I should rather be a wild turkey, and live my life out on the prairies, than be a tame turkey and be killed every

"Yes," said Johnny, "lapsus may be the

Vear." A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he's

handling the rod. All flies are very wise. No one ever knows, as he sits in a doze, how much a fly knows that alights on his nose, till he levels the blows, when away the flie goes.

No Chinese bank has tailed for tive hundred years. When the last failure took place the officers' heads were cut off and flung into a corner with the other assets.

Two sailors on board of a ship-of-war agreed to divide all they received. One said to his messmate, "Jack, I am to be flogged today, and it the officer of the deck will agree to it, you can take your halt."

"How far is it to Butler, if I keep straight on?" "Wall, if you'er a goin' to keep right on it's about twenty-five thousand miles, but if you turn 'tother way its about half a mile."

The Cincinnati Commercial says the expression, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is absurd, because no sensible king ever goes to bed with his crown on. He always hangs it on the back of a chair with his vest.

"I say, Sam, doy tell dar is a man down East dat is so industrious dat he works twenty-five hours in a day." "How is dat, Cuffy? Dar are only twenty-four hours in de day." "Why, he gets up an hour before daylight, you stupid nigger !" "Mary, dear, suppose I were to shoot at a

tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would be left?" Mary-four years old; "Three, ma'am." Teacher—"No, two would probable cost of a short war with Russia. be left." Mary—"No, there wouldn't though; The gradual transfer of the land would effect the three shot would be left, and the other two would be flied away!" "Gentlemen," said a Yankee auctioneer

with true pathos, "if my father and mother

stood where you stand and did not buy this stewpan-this elegant stewpan, going at one dollar-I should feel it my bounden duty as a son to tell both of them they were false to their country and false to themselves." A lecturer was expected in Parsons, Kan., and the committee were at the station to receive him. They stepped up to a long-haired gentleman, and welcomed him with enthu-

siasm and ceremony. The long-haired in-

remove any wart or bunion in thirty minutes, without pain, or forfeit my reputation." Sydney Smith had invited some friends to breakfast, and among others a young curate just ordained. The latter became so familiar with his host as to address him merely as "Smith"—"What do you say, Smith?" "I don't agree with you, Smith," &c. With that fine temper which was characteristic of him Smith took all this familiarity in good part. When the young "pulpit prig," as Smith himself did not hesitate to designate him, was taking his leave, the latter mentioned to his entertainer that he was going by invitation to

call on the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Then."

said Smith, "I hope he will give you a good living, but I advise you not to call him ' Howley' till you get it." THE JUSTICE SAW THE POINT .- The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette is authority for the following :- The other day Dr. Washington, a coloured man, was arraigned before a justice of peace, charged with something like medical malpractice. He had given a coloured man a dose of medicine, and the coloured man didn't live but one hour afterward. The justice was a coloured man, and probably knew as much of law as the doctor did of medicine When the doctor had been arraigned, the justice asked: "Dr. Washington, how long is you been practisin' ob medicine?" "Sence de wah, "What books on de fizick an' de human sah." reconstruction did yer study?" "Oh, I studed 'nuff-Cornstalk's 'olosophy 'mong de number. Now, jedge, let me ax you one p'int. What books on de law did you study?" "Ise heah pris'ner afore de bar, ter try dis case, and not stand a 'zamination. Comin' down from de law language to plain nigger and mule, wot in thunder made you kill dat man? 'Splain yerself, sah, or I'll put de clamps ob de law on yer." "Ef dar's a man in dis country what 'splain hisself, l'se de man," said the doctor, arising. "Some few days ago I 'vented a new medicine from root dug outen de groun.' Hit struck me dat de medicine would cure de rheumatiz, an' when I went ter see the man what is dead now I concluded to 'speriment on him. No medicine sin't no 'count till you 'speriment wid hit. All medical 'vention has ter be proved. When Bright 'vented der kid-ney disease, he didn't know hit would work till he tried hit. I figured up jes' dis way. Says I to myself, of dis medicine cures dis man hit's good; but efit kills him hit won't do ter tamper wid, or let lie roun' loose 'mong childun. Well' I gin him der medicine, and about a hour aferward he was dead. How would I know dat de medicine was fitten for dse of I hadn't a tried? Don't yer see de

workingmen.

medicine in dis ere township."

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleaning and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billous or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense it you will use one bottle of Rop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Mr. Paruell and Ireland

[From the Toronto Globe.] In his Toronto speech Mr. Parnell made a good point in answer to the assertion that the Irish peasantry could not be depended on to reply money advanced by the Government for the purchase of their holdings. He showed that only about five per cent of the annual payment of \$655,000 due to the Church Commissioners for land sold to former tenants remained unpaid in 1979, though three bad harvests had been endured in succession. It may be said that the present purchasers of the estates of the disestablished Church are a superior class, because they were able to pay a large percentage of the purchase money at the time of the transfer. Many of them, however, had borrowed a large part of the first deposite at rates of interest higher than that at which the annual instalments are calculated, and they have consequently been paying a larger sum every year than would by required of them by Mr. Parnell's

The land of Ireland is held at a price equal to about iwenty-three pars' rental. It is, therefore, plain that if purchased we the Government, and resold to the tenants on terms that would enable them to wipe out the principal by annual instalments of five per cent., the burden of payments would practically not be increased, though the peasants would become proprietors of the soil. As the Government can borrow at three per cent, interference on behalf of the Irish tenantry would eventually cost the country nothing. The expropriation of the landlords would allay discontent, so that the first few instalments of the purchase money would, doubtless, be paid without grumbling, and every pound invested by the peasant in his land would be a new reason for him to invest another, to oppose agitation, and to avoid perilling his title by neglecting or refusing to make his pay-

The Irish peasants would have the strongest incentive to exertion if once admitted to the proprietorship of their holdings. They are accused of idleness, extravagance, and neglect to improve the soil. But the yearly tenant who improves another man's property one year finds his rent raised the next to a degree which gives the landlord all the profit from the improvement. John Stuart Mill said that the Irish tenant-at-will was the only human being in existence who had nothing to gain by increased industry and nothing to lose by increased idleness. If Mr. Parnell's scheme were put into operation the peasants would have an incentive to persistent labor, and no one who has marked the industry and frugality of Irish farmers in Canada can doubt that they would exhibit the same qualities in Ireland if gain could ensue there as it does here. It may safely be said that the productiveness of the Irish soil would be so greatly increased by placing those who live on it in possession that the Government would get back its principle long before the

date fixed for final payment. It is not proposed by the Land League that the Government should expropriate all the landiords in one year. The expense of the purchase would be about £250,000,000, a sum too enormous to be borrowed for the benefit of 5,000,000 people, and equal to the The gradual transfer of the land would effect the objects which Mr. Parnell has in view, as security for the ultimate expropriation of all landlords would be gained by the placing a percentage of the peasantry in possession of

their holdings. There is nothing of confiscation in Mr. Parnell's scheme. Where the forced sale of land is thought to be for the public interest every Government allows the proprietor to be dispossessed. What is indirectly done on behalf of the community by giving a railway company the right of purchasing its way may be done directly. No other consideration than that of benefit to Great Britain should guide the action of its Government, and that the whole Kingdom, and Ireland in particu-lar, would gain by the creation of an Irish peasant proprietary cannot be doubted. The landlords must, of course, be paid the full value of their property. As individuals they can have no more claim to hold the land eternally than the members of the majority. The few cannot justly be allowed to retain a privilege which is equivalent to the exclusion

of the many. The indications are that changes will be effected in the proprietary of English soil by a more gradual process than can be judi-ciously applied to Ireland. The abolition of primogeniture, entail, and settlements is imminent, and will be followed by "the devolu-"tion of real property in cases of intestacy in " the same manner which the law directs in " regard to personal property." The registra-tion of titles and the limitation of the time for investigation of title will reduce the cost of land transfers. Such changes in the law will facilitate the distribution of English real estate, increase the number of proprietors, and ultimately bring under cultivation much of the land now devoted to parks and shooting grounds. England and Scotland can afford to wait for gradual changes, because their people are not called on to suffer from periodical starvation. The case of Ireland is different, famine is always at hand. The introduction of a system which will immediately enable Irishmen to reap the fruits of their labour is a pressing necessity, and the creation of a peasant proprietary is the only

Apparitions in Ireland. (From the English Catholic Times.)

feasible scheme.

We carefully guard ourselves from passing any judgment on the extraordinary appearances almost constantly presented by gable of the little Church of Knock, in the West of Ireland. At first we did not pay much attention to the reports which reached us of stories related by alleged eye-witnesses; indeed the Ven. Archdeacon Cavanagh himself, when told by his housekeeper of the sight that met her wondering eyes, was so little moved that he forgot it soon after. The Tuam News discusses the theories of the incredulous, and the plausibility of the depo-nents, with considerable force and ingenuity, and there really does not appear to be any escape from the conclusion that a large number of people actually saw, on the plain gable of the chapel, a manifestation for which it is difficult to account. Conspiracy to deceive is out of the question. The witnesses came together by accident-certainly without prearrangement; they are of many families; and they agree thoroughly in substance. The same may be said of the cures reported. People geography of my ogement? Science must be 'vanced yer know." "Dat's a fack." said the in Cork, Newry, Dublin, and elsewhere, do not combine to invent miracles performed on their justice, after musing awhite, "de p'int are well sustained. Mr. Constable, turn dis man persons, and if they did they would soon be loose, and cautions him not to 'vent any mosh detected. We believe some of the clergy of the deanery have inquired. into the matter and are unable to discover any flaw in the testimony. Indeed the witnesses must be acquitted of evil intention, for the reasons we have given, while the abundant opportunities they have had of studying the mysterious manifestations strengthen the certainty of their

descriptions. "Courtship is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarked an old bachelor.

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MONTRBAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

CALEEDAR. MARCH.

THUESDAY, 25—Maundy Thursday. Holiday of Obligation. Epist. 1 Cor. xi. 20-32; Gosp. John xiii. 1-15. FRIDAY, 26—Good Friday. Less. Osce. vi. 1-7 and Exod. xii. 1-11; Passion, John xviii. and RIGHT STATE STATE

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A GREAT many of the American and Cana dian journals are just now engaged in praising a satire which has been published in Philadelphia, on the imperial regime of the Emperor Ulysses Grant. They forget, however to mention that the idea has been stolen from the Evening Post of the 3rd of November last, which contained an article headed "Ulysses the First," and not only the idea, but most of the words as well.

THE Agemeini Zettung, Prince Bismarck's organ, advises England to leave Africa to the Africans and turn her attention to Ireland, the "dark spot of Europe." Perhaps it would be just as well if she also left Ireland to the Irish. Mr. Parnell's crusade is drawing European newspaper correspondents to Ireland, who lay bare her wretched condition to the gaze of an astonished world. It is this wretchedness Beaconsfield was trying to hide.

DURING the Liverpool election campaign, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., as an offset to the charge that the Liberals were coquetting with Home Rule in order to win the election, made the counter charge that the Tories coquetted with terrible Fenianism itself, and subscribed money in aid of O'Donovan Rossa's election for Tipperary to defeat the Liberal candidate. When Mr. Sullivan was asked for his authority he wrote both to the Times and Daily Telegraph giving the same. But now comes forward James F. X. O'Brien, who had a good deal to do with the election contests of both Messrs. O'Donovan Rossa and Charles Kickham, denying Mr. Sullivan's statement. According to Mr. O'Brien, a Conservative gentleman, of Nationalist leanings, did advance the money for Rossa's election, but it was honorably repaid after by Irish Nationalists on both sides of the Atlantic, among them being A. M. Sullivan, who gave as he says himself, forty or fity pounds, which | glaring falsehood that they divide themselves he was barely able to afford at the time. The discussion between Messrs. Sullivan and O'Brien, which is carried on in the Irish and English journals, is of very great interest, but | tic reception as did he at the hands of Irish Mr. O'Brien seems to have the best of the | Catholics. Our contemporary, if he would argument, and is by far the coolest man.

A cablegram from London informs us that while the gift of \$100,000 from Canada for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Ireland is duly appreciated the opinion is that it would have been wiser to expend it on emigration and the settlement of the emigrants on farms in the "colony." It would be well to know from whom this epinion emanates, but we can almost safely conclude that it is from the landlords who have emigration on the brain, as a panacea to the ills of Ireland, and their own great relief from a coming settlement of a most important question which is inevitable. If emigration could tend to make Ireland happy she would be the happiest nation on the face of the earth, for, in proportion to its population, she has sent away four times more emigrants than any other European nation. Her nobility | those they wish to assist and place in a state | eternal in the human breast," and first emigrated to France, Spain and Austria, her peasantry moved away in hundreds of thousands-we might truthfully say millions-during the famine years, and since and employment and farms to a million peo- freedom where their fathers leave it off and 1852 her middle classes have been leaving | ple, suppose the threatening emigration wave | thus keep the sacred flame of freedom burnthe fertile shores of Erin in large detachments. What do these Englishmen want then except her total depletion? When Ireland becomes over populated it will be time | definite number, but the question is, could | to be preserved for ever in its original lustre.

English Government looked to the landlords, the great disturbing cause, and compensate and remov them as has been done in Belgium, Prussia, Norway and other countries.

PROSPERITY in the States has been followed is universally followed by strikes all over. usual, conditions of existence. What we thusiasm attendant on the festival, but does the vanquished have rarely been, still it can-Manufacturers obtain more orders for their want in Canada is a class of farmers with not at the same time prevent its being all not be denied their position gives them no

the laborer also think they should share in a comparatively nominal figure, cultivate to Ills throne with all the more intensity and need not make French Canadians blush for the period of depression, and this is where pinces and the wealth of the country. We do the trouble very often comes in, and leads to not even want that class by hundreds of the striking system. If the manufacturer thousands: Leaving the insane enthusiasm is shrewd as well as benevolent, he forestalls of our writers and politicians saide gloom, it does not take an over-sanguine the demand, but if he be not and refuses and taking a practical view of the to raise the wages of his employees the question, it need scarcely be told that result is a loss to both parties. One would if the Government of Canada has money think it put natural that as an employer of to spare in assisting people without means labor feels it necessary to reduce the price to lands in the Northwest it should begin at gently bright may be even now seen in the when hard times come, he should raise it in home and assist Canadians first. The late | cloud with the eyes of faith in God's justice. seasons of prosperity, and this is often the labor demonstrations at the capital under the case, especially when the employees are not | very eyes of the Government must convince unreasonable. It is needless to say that it that it is not necessary to glance across the strikes are an evil, though sometimes a neceseary one, for the money lost during their continuance, and the suffering entailed on the | do not of course refer to Ireland, or the grant families of poor people, must be enormous. It often happens that the employees, not knowing the state of the manufacturer's business, peremptorily demand a rise at the commencement of the tidal wave of prosperity, when he is not able to afford it, and strike on a refusal, and it as often occurs that the employee is hard and avaricious and will not listen to reason. It is also well known that the workman who is, while acting as such, most peremptory in his demands, is the most tyrannical when he becomes a manufacturer or employer of labor himself; just as in the army, the man who is most insubordinate himself is the greatest martinet when promoted. A strike should be the very last resource, and arbitration is the better way of setting matters for both parties in the quarrel between capital and labor.

THE Toronto Telegram dedicates more than

a fair share of its editorial columns to Ireland and the Irish, whom it abuses and accuses in a manner that, to use a mild expression, is not to our liking. Nevertheless, we cannot find fault with the opinions of any paper, though we may criticize them and after all our Toronto contemporarymay be sincere in its bigotry. We would at the same time be pleased if the Telegram could bring itself to understand that there are no two Irish factions in Canada who are continually at each other's throats. There is certainly a large Irish element in this country, but we are not aware that it periodically divides itself into two factions, one arrayed afiainst the other, except that we admit that Orangemen are Irisb, which we emphatically deny. Ireland repudiates those unique gentry, who are merely English. Dutch, and Scotch settlers established in the north of Ireland, having about as much sympathy and kinship with green Erin as the English colony in Calcutta has with the natives out there. But, even if it were not so, even if infants of the lodges in Ireland were | ing to come, so that both they and the country real Irishmen, we have yet to learn that it is they or their descendants who make such fools of themselves here in Canada. In a former article we called attention to the fact that the four Orange leaders of Mcatreal, arrested on the 12th of July, 1878, bear such names as Ingram, Grant, Mackay, and they continue so. We believe the enterprisis also a grand Orange dignitary, and we believe his name is Robertson; and we also the Hon. Mr. McKenz'e Bowell, was born in merrie England, and we mention this with all respect, for natheless his connection with the lodges, he is a just and impartial minister. true that in former times they, like their neighbors, the English and Scotch, ate one another up like the Kilkenny now as perfect as they might be, but it is a into factions here in Canada, and fight out old fends. Parnell is a sincere Protestant, and yet who could receive such an enthusiasfind fault, must once more fall back on the

Emigration. It appears to us that the politicians and newspapers who are so persistently calling for immigrants to build up the country and make of Canada a great nation all at once calm consideration which is necessary. They understand that great distress exists in the of opulence, or at least comfort. Now, this though men hope on till they of their fathers and seek new homes in a the eyes of our imagination are fixed. This by strikes of an extensive nature, as prosperity strange country under new, and to them un- it is which prevents the usual en- according to treaty, they were dealt with as

whiskey and superstition charges. The Orange

business will not hold water any longer.

ocean to find objects on whom to extend Government charity, and in saying this we ot money which was as just as it was generous. What we do mean is that the Government, before assisting immigrants here from Europe, should first see that there are no Canadians who would be willing to go to Manitoba and settle there with assistance, for if so they have the first right. The enthusiastic writers seem not to care about ulterior consequences, provided they get an increase of population. They forget that it is not the most populous countries which are the happlest, for it so, India and China should be, what they are not, the happiest countries in the world. They also forget, or at all events ignore, the fact that notwithstanding our great North-West and "our illimitable resources." our own population is moving away every day to such an extent that there is scarcely a family in all Canada which has not one of its members in the United States. As we have before remarked, it would be good if farmers with means came from the old country and settled in the Northwest, but if assistance be given at all it should be

extended to those who are most entitled to it. Now is certainly the time when a few energetic immigration agents would be necessary in Great Britain and Ireland, not to promise a government aid to agriculturists desirous of emigrating, but to inform them that all, or most of the good lands in the United States, are already occupied either by farmers or railroad rings, but that in the northwest of Canada there are millions of fertile acres at the disposal of those prepared to pay a small sum for them. Now is the time for the agents, at present in the old country, who have, during the past few years, been having a sleep or playing flutes in Switzerland to look around them and take advantage of the situation, not to send immigrants here in shoals, who will but add to the number of our unemployed, but to make a judicious selection from among those willmay be benefited.

The Day we Celebrate. (From the Post.)

St. Patrick's Day, the anniversary of Ireland's glorious patron Saint, has come round once more, and once more Irishmen the Hamilton, names which smack of bon- world over celebrate the festival with the Scotchmen indeed they are, and long may the grand characteristics of their race. Perhaps it is no exaggeration to say that St. ing proprietor of our esteemed contemporary | Patrick's Day is the most universal holiday celebrated. It is more universal than even the great British Empire, for the tapping of believe he is a Scotchman. We believe also the British drum, which follows the rising the Grand Master of British North America, sun round the world, awakens the Irish soldier to the consciousness on that day that his national festival has arrived, and "Patrick's Day" is played in every camp and barrack square in the Empire. On the banks It is true the Irish have their faults, it is of the Ganges, the St. Lawrence, the Thames and the Shannon, the Swan river and the Wanganuni, in the distant antipodes, on the mountains of Afghanistan, in the diamond cats, it is true they are not even | fields of Africa, everywhere, the sons and daughters of Erin assemble and wear the green immortal shamrock in honor of the day they celebrate. But it is not in the British Empire alone that Irish voices blend and Irish hands are clasped on St. Patrick's Day. On the banks of the Seine as well as the Mississippi, on the shores of the Pacific slope as well as on the slope of the Andes, in San Francisco as in the gay capital of France exiles from Ireland join for the occasion, and, ignoring political as well as religious differences, unite in commemorating the memories, the history, the traditions of their native land or the land of their forefathers, and speak in many languages of the glories of the past and are too enthusiastic to give the subject that aspirations of the future. We do not, therefore, exaggerate in saying it is a universal festival we celebrate to-day. Who has not agricultural districts of Great Britain and heard eloquent orators speak burning words Ireland-especially the latter-and without on the 17th of March in praise of Ireland, and hesitation they say, "Come on to Canada, you express the hope that the dark cloud of her can here find farms for nothing, and you destiny were passing away, and that on the shall be your own landlords." They speak next anniversary of Ireland's great Saint a far more generously and magnificently than brighter era would have dawned for the land this, but the sentence quoted may be taken that sits weeping by the melancholy as the ipsissuma verba of their exordium to sea. "Hope," says the poet "springs is Canada really prepared to furnish homes children take up the glorious aspiration for rolls this way? We are well aware that the ling in the hearts of each successive generagreat North-West is large enough and fertile | tion unconquerable and unquenchable, as they enough to furnish homesteads to an in- received it, like a precious diamond which is talk of another exodus on an extensive | it do so if that number came all at | It sometimes happens, however, that the scale, but until then it would be well if the once, or in large detachments following cloud grows blacker and heavier, and calls for one another in rapid succession? It an unusual amount of hope to sustain the British farmers desirous of emigrating motherland, and the present time is one of are not over wealthy. It is, in fact, because | those gloomy periods when suffering approach-

goods, and have to employ more trained labor | money enough to cross the coean, pay their | the more solemn and holy, or the prayers as right to the country which others do not enjoy will, therefore, be less show on the streets world. But notwithstanding the present heart to hope that brighter times are in store for the Irish race. Since the last anniversary the cause of Ireland has taken a rapid stride forward, and the silver lining shining reful-It cannot always be that one nation may go on suffering forever in her virtue, while another, laden with the iniquity of centuries, shall continue to prosper.

"The milis of the gods grind slow, though they grind exceeding small."

And we are told that in this world nations, at least, shall receive their desserts, no matter how long delayed the time may be. It is, then, permitted us to hope that the end of Ireland's woes and pains is near at hand, that she shall at no distant day take that place among the nations which is her right, and that, forgetting the dismal past, she may advance in prosperity and happiness, her faith untarnished and her courage undannted, until she becomes what the poet in his love has prophesied for her:-

"Great, glorious and free. First flower of the earth and first gem of the

Some not over-clever individuals have of

late been hoaxing our excellent contem-

poraries Le Nouveau Monde, the Witness, and

La Pairie, by sending them lithographed

English and Irish must go"-they must

letters, which candidly inform them the

leave the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

The New York Herald correspondent tells

They Must Go.

that journal that Chief Paradis has been investigating the matter within the past week with a view to the discovery of the author of the sanguinary letters, and so we must presume the oppressive Irish and Eng. lish are to be driven forth at the bayo. net's point. All we have to say is that if it be true that Chief Paradis and the detec-Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que... tives are looking for the author, it is because affairs criminal are dull just now, and those gentlemen have little else to do. We, however, prefer believing that Chief Paradis and the detectives are doing no such foolish thing. It is as likely as anything else that the practical jokers who lithographed the letters mentioned would ask no greater pleasure than to see the fuss made over them and their little game, successful beyond their most sanguine expectations. Indeed, the newspapers outside of Montreal are making more noise on the subject than those inside, as is usual when anything nonsensical is to be chronicled, for "distance lends enchantment to the view." But let us for a moment enjoy the luxury of supposing that a sensible section of our French Canadian fellow citizens really desired that the English and Irish should go and that they had, or thought they had, the means at their nie Scotland a thousand miles away, as religious fervor and enthusiasm which are disposal of carrying out their wishes. Would that not be funny, or rather would it not be awkward? But the French Canadians are shrewd, practical people, with a good deal of the polish of their ancestors in their character, and of the energy of the British with whom they have intermarried or come into business relations one way or the other, and it is doubtful if, even if they had the power, they would expel the English speaking people from this or any other Province. We venture to think that if to-morrow a plebiscitum were taken it would be found that the great majority of the French Canadians of this Province would vote for the statu quo. And why should they not? It would be paying the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba but a poor compliment to suppose that they could not support in comfort all the French, Irish. English and Scotch, aye, and Germans and Sclavs who chose to settle in them for the next hundred years. During the period which elapsed from the capture of Quebec till 1837 the French might be excused for wishing their intruding neighbours away, but that was a time in which one party arrogated to itself the role of conqueror, which the proud spirited Gaul was unwilling to credit to any people living in so far as they were concerned, grandchildren as they were of the greatest nation in the world, or at least one of the greatest, since the begining of authentic history. Since 1837 matters have changed and there is now no superiority or assumption of superiority by any particular element in a country where all are free and see the broad avenues to wealth, fame and social distinction equally open to all. It has been often said that the French of the Province of Quebec were the most loyal of all the races of Canada to the British Crown, but while not going so far as that, it may be said they yield the most rational allegiance to the land of their birth, which is Canada, and are content to be passively loyal to any central authority which respects their sounds all very well to the unthinking, but without seeing their dreams realized, their rights and their traditions. It is true, they are unacquainted with the lip loyalty which is continuously howling, but in that they are perfectly right, and long may they continue so. In so far as abstract claims to possession are concerned, the French Canadians have no more right than their British fellow-countrymen, for if we go back to the laws of pre-emption who can dispute the claims of the Iroquois, or the Caughnawagas, and other tribes, the aborigines of the may be taken for granted that the faith in the ultimate redemption of the land of Canada? The hardy French voyageurs came and dispossessed those aborigines and occupied the fairest portions of the soil, but they are not so they wish to leave the land ing a famine prevails in the island on which they in turn were conquered by the English more than a hundred years ago, and though,

and realise more profit. The mechanic and fare to Manitobs, then purchase farms at even | conding to the Most High from being wafted | in at least as great a degree. That conquest the increased profit as they have suffered in them, and as producers add to their own hap- devotion for a sorrow-stricken country. There the valer of their forefathers who fought against desperate odds, for, had they been but more fervor in the churches all over the seconded by the mother country as vigorously as the stake at issue demanded, in all probability the tide of victory would have rolled the other way. But even then it is doubtful if France would have retained Canada. France is differently situated from England. While England, through her insular position, was allowed to pursue her career of conquest almost unchecked, France had to face Europe, and found she could not uphold position as a great power fight England for colonies and and naval supremacy as well. It was for this reason Napoleon sold the great territory of Louisiana to the States, and would have sold Canada as well if it had not been seized by Perfide Albion half a century before. But no matter what power held possession of Canada, whether France or the United States, it is doubtful if our French Canadian fellowcitizens would be better off than they are at present. They govern the Province of Quebec, and if they do not govern it to advantage, it is their own fault; they have a share in the Government of all Canada, and if Manitoba is slipping from their grasp, it is because the United States and the British Islands send more emigrants into that Province than La Belle France, which is not fond of emigrating or colonizing. If, therefore, they were letters emanating from a genuine society, which desired that the English and Irish should go, we would ask them whom do they intend putting in their places? Of course, it is all nonsense, emanating, as we remarked before, from the brain of some practical joker, or poor Communists, estimable gentlemen who are not good at constructing and even make sad bunglers at pulling down.

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

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Brought forward.....

McNaughton Bros., Huntington...

John Doody, St. Mathias, Que....

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Mrs Costello. 9 25 Michael Derrig.

Miss Close. 0 50 John Griffin.

A Sabrant. 0 50 Mrs Griffin.

Mrs W Duffus. 1 00 Mrs Kelly.

John Sabrant. 0 25 Miss M Sweeney.

James Cassidy. 1 00 Miss Grey.

John Cassidy. 1 00 Mrs Grey.

Stephen Murphy. 1 00

Mrs J Gaffney.

A Friend. 0 25 Two Friends of.

John Shields. 1 00 Ireland. Irish Relief. By request we publish the following correct list of subscriptions to the Irish Relief Fund in Chambly, some of the items of which only relieves the child from pain, but reguwere wrongly stated in our last list:-S T Willet, Mayor, \$5, Dr C R Lafontaine 5, John Hackett 5, W McNalley 1, Thos Mc-Nalley 50c, Thos McNalley, jr 50c, William Hopley 1, Thos O'Kane 1, Peter O'Riley 5, A Friend 1, Fryre Family 5, John Robinson 2, Miss Carrol 50c, M Carrol 25c, Rev Father Thibault 2, Dr Martel 2, Mrs Dillon (2nd sub) 1, Mrs Morrissey 2, A Friend (2nd sub) 1 Michael Tomkins 1, Patrick Tomkins 1

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND

M. Mullin, lumberman	\$5	0
M. Ritzoihhon	- 5	0
Thomas Foy	1	0
Thomas O'Kcefe	5	0
John White	. 5	·D
Montrealer, from Portland	4	0
Henry Sheehan	1	0

1	P. Wegge consequences	5	0/
	James Allen (second subscription).	5	00
ļ	Another Ontario Priest	O	00
1	Hon, Mr. Beaudry	_	20
ı	Wm. Biafford		
	Denis Brady		50 50
	Frank Brady		2
	Mathew Bineen Denis Brady, jr		25 25
١	Samuel Murray		20 8
	Edward Byan		5
١	Wm. Stafford		25 25
١	John Curran		10
ı	Denis Tansey		2
ı	Thomas Cuddy		
1	Thomas Bahen		
	Michael Arrabill		10
ı	Denis O'Brien		į
1	Mr. Bodgers		10
1	John Kelly		
I	John B. Lane		10
Ì	Felix Callahan		į
Į	William Sheridan Patrick Carroll		
1	Peter Murphy		3
	P. O'Donohue Little Johnny Whelan		
	Mr. Edward Murphy		20
	Joseph Cloran		1(
J	Thomas Styles		2
1	Mr. J. St. George Dillon		į
	N. Mullin		10
1	Cash		10
j	Frank Keeran		
-	Chas. H. Crossen Mr. Reynolds		10
	Patrick Kearney		
ļ	James Bergin		5
١	D. S. McGale		
I	T. Tiffin		20 20
1	John Slattery		5
1	Richard McShane		5
ļ	Peter Donovan		10
ļ	J. Charlton		5
1	Mrs. John B. Murphy		5 50
ĺ	Mrs James McShane, Jr		50
	James Doherty, advocate		5
١	William Hogan		5
l	William Cogan	_	
	Small sums collected in the galleries J. P. Connolly	I	00 2
١	Irish Protestant		1
	Mr. Ryan		5
١	A Friend		5 10
	M. Loughlin		5
1	M. O'Flaherty		5
	Wm Lacey		5
İ	J. C. Fleming		5
1	Mr. Cosketan		10 5
	C. J. Shiel		5
۱	Mr. McGreevey		10
١	Geo. M. Harrington		5
١	Timothy Shea, Quebec		10
I	EVENING POST (snother)		00 25
١	James H. Spellacy		20 10
	James H. Speliacy		11
	Mr. McNamee		50 10
ļ	Mr. Hugh Gallagher		5
١	Another Irish Protestant		1
	Charles Enright Evening Post, \$29 to make up balance of	10	5 00
I	The amount collected for the Land Le		
١	Fund amounts to \$2,370.		
l	DADNIEL AMERICA		

PARNELL AT HOME.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21 .- The White Star S.S. Baltic, from New York March 11, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. Among the passengers were Charles Stewart Parnell and Miss Parnell. Mr Parnell looks well. A deputation from the Irish Land League and Home Rule League were on hand to receive him. A full military band was also present, and together with the deputations, escorted Mr. Parnell to his hotel. The demonstration, owing to the lateness of the hour, was not very large, a number of addresses were presented te Mr. Parnell, including one from the students of Queen's College, Cork, where he arrived at 11 o'clock. Mr. Parnell left for Dublin this morning.

Dublin, March 21 .- A despatch from Cork says that the Parnell demonstration at Cork was most enthusiastic, and that large crowdsmet him at the railway depot and escorted: him to his hotel. In the evening the Cork farmers club entertained him to a grand banquet, during which, in reply to a toast. Mr. Parnell said he deprecated emigration, and referred to his reception in America. He urged Ireland to support at the election his active policy, by which he hoped to crush out the infamous landlord system. On Mr. Parnell's departure for Dublin, he was escorted to the station by a long procession of his ad-

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY, -THE good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, they will turn over and die. It is better they should, than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been gotten up on Scientific Principle and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething wind, colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not lates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

health to the child.

SPINAL DIFFICULTIES, RESULT from imperfect circulation of blood through the spinal column. BROWN'S HOUSE-HOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment rubbed in well, invigorates the blood vessels. strengthens the back, and effects a cure. James Renox 1, Hugh O'Hara 5. Total, Resulting from colds, pains in the back will. \$48.75.

> MILDNESS OF THE SEASON .- During the last few days the weather has assumed a mildness unusual at this season. Monday appeared like a May day. A correspondent who was lately through a great part of the County Down notes that winter-sown wheat has a healthy appearance, and grass, lands were never seen more luxuriant at this season .-Belfast Observer the state of the mante of the control of

Section Contact Expendition From E The second of the second secon

CORRESPONDENCE.

to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post Siz,—The enclosed (\$27) twenty-seven dol-lars has been handed to me by Rev. F. Woods, P. P. of St. Joseph of Huntingdon, for transmission to the Rysmus Poer fund, for the relief of the familables I fish. I subjoin a list of the charitable persons who paid this sum.

WILLIAM HARRIN, JR. PENEROER, 19th March, 1880.

To the Editor of the Post and Tava WITHER. W. E. Doran, Esq., Secretary.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed I beg to hand you Bank draft for ninety dollars, which is the mount of the proceeds of a concert held here on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, in aid of the Relief Fund. You will please add this amount on the Post Relief Fund, and oblige,
Yours truly,

M. Dowsley, M. H. Home Ruic. To the Editor of the True WITKESS and Post. Sm.-A letter on the subject of Home Bule appeared in the columns of an evening con-temporary, over the nom de plume "Rule Britania." The selection of the nom de plume itself, to treat of Irish affaire, somehow impresses one with the notion, from the very start, that the writer who assumes it is no triend of the Emerald Isle. And this first impression is confirmed as we proceed with the perusal of "B. B.s" effusion. Like the rest of the Jingo family, he denounces Home liule for Ireland without advancing (which seems to be impossible) a single argument founded on justice, truth or reason, to show why Ireland should not have a parliament of her own like Canada. But if "R. B." is barren of arguments in this respect, he is the soul of candor in exposing the motives that actuate Englishmen and the Imperial Executive in swearing antagonism to the just demands of the Irish people for self-government. He confesses, in so many words, that England cannot afford to grant Home Bule to Ireland lest she should grow great, prosperous and happy as in the days of Grattan and the Irish Volunteers, and thus become a standing menace to Imperial interests once more. Thus, "R. B." does not attempt a moral justification of England's policy in opposing Home Rule; he is satisfied with defending such opposition on the ignoble ground of expediency and selfishness, in other words, on the plea of "might is right." But with your kind permission, I will briefly review portions of "R. B.'s" communication. He says: It (Ireland) has had a Parliament of its own and has managed to convince England that it cannot be allowed to have such a Parliament any more." And wherefore was England so convinced? Because she dreaded the growing power and importance of Ireland during the short but glorious period of her legislative freedom, and witnessed with much apprehension the sails of Irish merchantmen dotting every navigable sea-coast, and Irish wares and merchandizes slowly, but surely, ostracized Celts a stern, practical lesson in by the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, and they paid me driving her own from every port and comnercial centre the world over. The Union of Ireland and England, therefore, was devised, not, as speciously but falsely put forth, to strengthen the British Empire, but to cripple Ireland and her growing prosperity. With this latter view has England ever legislated for Ireland, and Ireland knows and feels this, and remains, consequently, and ever will, disaffected towards English rule. That rule originated in

the perfidy of Strongbow and in perfidy has it been perpetuated down to our times. But it would be too voluminous for your columns to attempt anything approaching a faithful record of the number and enormity of England's perfidies in dealing with Ireland. One instance will suffice. Grattan had a bill passed through the Irish House of Commons acting that Ireland was a distinct Kingdom with the alienable right to legislate for herself. Subsequently, this bill was solemnly ratified by the king, Lords and Commons of England in Parliament assembled. But this ame King Lords and Commons of England, shortly afterwards, violated and trampled under foot this solemn pledge and ratifica-tion, as shamelessly as they did the famous treaty of Limerick, by the Act of Union. R. B." continues: "They (the Irish) are as unfit as any nation could be for a separate representative Government." For a complete refutation of this charge, I again appeal to the flourishing period of Ireland's legislative independence, when the spirit of thrift and business enterprise, that permeated the whole nation, carried the fame of her manufacturing industries into every emporium of trade in Christendom, while her commercial fleet continued to multiply, until the loss of her legislature fettered her limbs once more and rushed her young hopes and ambition at one ell blow. I still quote from "R.B.": "Their the Irish) leaders spend their time in showing, not how Parliamentary work may be carried cn, but how it may be stopped altogether." "R.B." evidently alludes to obstruction here. But did he ever take the rouble to study or inquire into the causes that have led to this policy? If he did, he need not be told that "ruction owes its being solely to the persistent refusal of a hostile, cast-iron majority of the English Commons to entertain any-even the most reasonable—measure for the redress of Irish grievances. Let them be but half decently treated in the matter of legislation for their impoverished country, and Ireland's representatives will prove themselves as loyal to the British Constitution as they are distinguished for statesmanlike endowments, and brilliant in Parliamentary debate. Let the Imperial Government but repose some show of confidence in them and the Home Rulers will soon convince the world that they can be as clever at advancing "Parliamentary work" as they undoubtedly are in obstructing it—nay, that they will know how to uphold England's dignity and prestige at home, as their far-famed countrymen, General Roberts, General Massey, Sir undeserved, and I fancy I'll make your paper Garnet Wolsley and Earl Dufferin are upholding them abroad; but for this they must no longer be treated as aliens in blood, nationality and religion. Their talents and worth must be respected and recognized, as

them when it wrote, in speaking of P. J.

Smythe, M. P. for Westmeath: "The

House of Commons had begun to forget

what oratory was until Mr. Smythe

made his famous speech of last night."

And the same flattering compliment

if—there is reason to vouce our only be re-land's sway in Ireland would now only be re-(Irishmen) have scarcely any notion of obeying the law." What kind of law? The law that enacts the almost perpetual suspension of the Habins Corpus in Ireland at the mere whim of Dublin Castle and its little despots? Or does "R. B." mean the "Penal Laws," or the Act of Union, already referred to,-an "Act," as Daniel O'Connell once eloquently described it in the British House of Commons, "that had its origin in and was carried on by force, fraud, terror, torture, and corruption i" It was this law—this Act of Union, too, that Grattan, Saurin, Plunkett, Bushe and Curran denounced, and of which Plunkett, in addressing the Irish House of Commons, said: "Sir, I tell you that, if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a more nullity and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it." The words of Saurin are equally significant. "If," said he, "a Legislative Union should be so forced upon this country against the will of its inhabitants, it would be a nullity, and resistance would be a struggle against usurpation and not a resistance against law." And is English legislation for Ireland any better now? The answer is found in an existing law (strongly resembling the "Penal" family) which enacts the wholesale disfranchisement or political death, as a penalty, of every Irish elector whom the pangs of hunger drives to accept of eleemosynary relief from the Imperial Government in a season of universal famine, as is felt throughout unfortunate Ireland at present. Nay, the British Executive have already declared, officially, that this barbarous law will be strictly carried out in the general elections about to take place in Ireland and elsewhere! Are Irishmen then, I ask, so much to blame if they show some reluctance " in obeying " acts and laws, so detestable? Are those infamous acts and laws, rather, not "more honored in the breach than the observance?" "R.B." next tells us that the Irish "regard assassination as a smart national habit." This diabolical accusation is so manifestly false in point of fact, that it is its own condemnation. It betrays Celophobia as pronounced as the "vaulting ambition" Shakespeare writes of, is ridiculous in never attaining its object. "Their dreams are dreams of confiscation and communism." Admitting for a moment the truth of this assertion, can it not be retorted that "the dreams" of England are, more truthfully, "dreams of confiscation and communism," both at home and abroad? What is wasting her best blood and straining her short and spicy," said my friend, "and your whole energies in Zululand, Afghanistan, the local news be select." Your print should Indies and elsewhere? Is is not her unholy dreams of confiscation and communism," flippantly dignified by the name of "conquest " or "the detense of the integrity of the Empire?" What were England's "dreams" anent Ireland, too, in the evil days of Cromwell and his brazen-nosed trumpeters? Were they not still "dreams of confiscation and communism?" Truly, if such "dreams" do exist in the breasts of Irishmen, England has herself alone to thank for them—she it was who set them the example and gave the has "sown the wind"—let her beware how she "reaps the whirlwind."

there is reason to coubt but that Eng-

"R. B." goes on to inform us, that were it only out or considerations of "humanity," England cannot allow Ireland to bring down on herself the "anarchy" and " misery" that Home Rule would engender! England's humanity" for Ireland (bless the mark!) And where, pray, are we to seek for this humanity"? In the Penal Laws of Ireland? In Saxon deeds of confiscation and spoliation that have made beggars and outcasts of Ireland's hereditary nobility? Are not the active factors of this "humanity" sectarian persecution, legalized butchery, the gibbet, the convict ship and a grinding, destructive system of taxation that has rolled up the should come out here and take the bread national debt of Ireland from £21,000,000, as before the Union, until in 1817 it reached the astounding figure of £112,749,000! Suppose all the world is converted to the What that debt is now I have not new religion, what are we poor devils of Evanthe means at hand to determine; but it gelists going to do for our hash? It were fitmust be something enormous and out ter for Captain Anna Maria to stay at home of all proportion to the sum that Ireland, for and wipe the tears from the eyes of her the time, should be called on to contribute darling babies, or if she has not got any of as her quota towards defraying the liabilities her own to go and get married at once and of the Empire. So much for England's humanity" when dealing with her sister

But let us hope, Mr. Editor, that a change is at hand; that the Providence that presides over the destiny of nations will, at last, mete out justice to our long suffering island home of the west, make her "great, glorious and free," as in the ever memorable days of Henry Grattan and the Irish Volunteers, and this once accomplished, who knows how soon Rule Hibernia will supplant Rule Britania as the watchword of undisputed sway on sea and land !

Montreal, March 18th, 1880.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

Since my reputation as a Latin scholar and

journalist has gone abroad, a great many distinguished men visit me and proffer me advice as to the running of the Scarecrow. Everybody seems to know more about the matter than myself, and says one, (a stonecutter), "Myles, don't say anything rash; keep the stone interest on your side and you will be all right. Take warning by the Post and throw such bosh as independence aside. Go in for a party and sustain it through thick about miserable sublunary affairs. and thin." Says another, "O'Regan. my you if I were in your place and con Says another, "O'Regan, my good friend, don't be offended when I speak for your good, puff everyone and you will have lots of advertisements; although I am myself no journalist, I was cut out for one, and may give you a hand now and then in writing editorials. You know I have (although I say it) a reputation for wit, however circulate. By the way, you might mention in your first number that my wife gives a party on the last day of the month. I think you'll succeed; I'll give you a hint now and then. Have you heard that my boy has the London Times not long since recognized passed his examination; make it a two-cent paper Myles, and 'twill pay. Good boy, old tellow. Hold on, though, I'll give you an item; say that Mr. Edward B. Smith (that's the idiot's name) has a chicken with three

feet. Curious, isn't it? Vale. Next came along Mr. Montagu Tuftissimus might, with equal justice, be paid O'Donnell, O'Brien with an air of vast importance. Maguire, Power and others, whose splendid Montagu's original name was Mike, but he parts do honor to the cause of Irish nation metamorphosed it as he got along in the alism. Again, I quote from "R. B. " "They world. He went to England to reap the themselves (the Irish) are the tools of barvest a few months before he came to priests." This reproach should never come Canada and changed his accent while there to from an Englishman, whoever else might such a degree, that for a long time he was choose to make it; for, if Ireland owes alles startled at the sound of his own voice. But giance to England to-day, the latter may he is now so much accustomed to it that he thank you heartily for your very kind mengive the credit of it to the Irish priests, who; does not realize what a difference there is tion of this Convent and myself at the pubas a body, were ever firm in opposing every between his beautiful Munster accent when lie meeting. I am sure you will further my moment set on foot by the people for the relief he is off his guard, and the Athenian elegance effects in every way. You will see by the covery of their lost rights and liberties. Had of his modulated voice, when imitating the enclosed extracts from newspapers and circuthe clergy of Ireland esponsed the cause of aristocratic language of some waiter fresh lars, that the Protestants and Catholics are probably the parents of a purpose generation. from the general fund for the purpose

Them is the cwestchaws that I despises, his language may be a trifle ungrammatical, but nothing can be conceived finer than the drawling intonation of his accent. In his most exquisite moments Mr. Montagu Tuftissimus O'Brien speaks elegantly enough for Lord Drundreary's boot-polisher. What I like most in him is his extreme snobbery, a quality for which, no matter what envious canalmen say, I have the profoundest admiration. It is true Thackeray is hard upon anobe, but that was because he was unsuccessful in that line himself; for, I need scarcely asy, it is not everyone has talent enough for a first-class snob, call it cheek or impudence if you will. In the first place, one must be ignorant; in the second place, one must not know it; and, in the third place, he must not perceive people are laughing at him. True, these are negative virtues, and are more natural than acquired, but my friend Montagu possesses them to perfection. "Mistar O'Wegan, (said Montagn) I do sincerely twust your infewnal papaw, the Scareewow, will not be democratic. The low people in those days is becoming, aw-rewy-what do you call it-pwesumptious and ape the mannawe of their bettaws. The line must be dwawn somewhere, you know. (Here a lot of stones were scattered by a blast on the canal, and Montagu sprang to his feet, exclaiming: 'Arrah, what the blazes is them fellows about?') You must have a court serklaw. you know, that 'ill make the awistocwacy dwive out, and be careful how you favaw wadical fellahs like Pawnell. I cawn't beaw wadicals, you know. By the way, you might say Montagu T. O'Brien, Esq., leaves for Mont-weal on Monday. Ta ta, Myles, old fellow." As Montagu walked gracefully away to attend to his gang I could not help thinking that snobs are just as indispensable in a well regulated community as nobs; if one class did not exist, there would be no occasion for the other; both are luxuries hanging on to the skirts of civilization.

My next advisor was Ned Ainsworth, from Manchester, England, as good a soul as ever breathed, but with a mouth so wide that he has pay two visits to the largest cheval glass to admire it in its completeness; he only sees half of it at a time. He is, undoubtedly, an ass, though if he were suddenly transferred into what nature intended him for he would not be aware of the change until he had recourse to the aforesaid cheval glass. Ned's opinion was that I should run the Scarecrow on purely commercial principles, and try and make Lachine the centre of the universe. "Let your editorials be vary, you understand, for the reading public hate monotony. You should try and manage so that your type please everybody, and your advertisements should be to the point, short,

witty, gramatical. Good bye. I learn by the Post that the first detachment of a salvation army has arrived from Hold Hengland to convert this continent. Now, Mr. Editor, I request of you to put me down as No. 1 who emphatically refuses to be converted, and for several excellent reasons. In the first place, I have been converted before place, I hope I am not ungenenous enough to live in religious enlightenment, while millions of my loyal fellow subjects in England are crying aloud for regeneration. There is that old Heathen D'Iraeli, for instance, up to his eyes in sin and wickedness, and there are his old constituents of Buckinghamshire who cannot tell a church steeple from the mast of a schooner, and yet Captain Anna Maria Davis of the Salvation army leaves them all behind and comes out to convert me. Myles O'Regan. the bosom friend of the Rev. Professor Dawson, horns and all. I say it is an insult to me and to Mr. McCourt and all the other lights of the present movement for the conversion of the Papists, that upstarts from the old country and the pipes out of our mouths and the whiskey out of our decanters, so to speak. not be humbugging round the country entering into religious competition with honest men like myself and Messrs. Dawson and Dougall

Who throw electricity on the daily path. Where is the use of a protective tariff if such things are permitted in Canada? Excuse me, Mr. Editor, but I have lately been doing a bit of evangelism on my own hook at Lachine, and want funds to build a small church to be called the O'Regan Tabernacle. It is true that my blessed friend Chiniquy has left Canada to convert Australia and has succeeded, but then there is an excuse for him, as he has not left a sinner behind him, at least he has told the people of Melbourne so, and they, of course, believe him. The only man I find it difficult to evangilize is Montagu Tuftissimus O'Brien, who thinks a good Christian cannot speak with such an abominable Irish accent as your humble servant. Nevertheless I shall persevere. Will you kindly send me back the dollar I gave you for the Irish Relief Fund, as I want all the

money I can procure.
I must say Sir John has used me very badly on the School Commissioner business. Here

is a copy of his letter: My Dear O'Regan,—I am so busy writing a piece of poetry for the Mail on the National Policy that I have really no time to attend to your affairs. After all life is but short, and where is the use of bothering yourself I assure you if I were in your place and could handle the shovel like you, all the Queen's army (or rather Lord Beaconsfield's), could not move me into politics again. I was originally forced into my present position by circumstances of a painful nature, and now must stick to it. When I threaten to retire Tupper, Tilley, and my other political infants weep on my bosom and threaten to die of the same disease which is afflicting the country if I attempt to go, said disease being phthisis

Yours fraternally, J. A. McD.

If this is not rank ingratitude I don't know what is, after all my good intentions towards him and his party in the Scarecrow. Never mind, I have now got three occupations on my hands, ink slinger, gravel slinger, and psalm slinger, and the deuce is in it if comhinad I don't make the combination pay Dawson does it and why not

Yours truly,
Myles O'Regan.

The following letter, accompanied by a magnificent bunch of Irish Shamrocks, has been received by Principal McCabe, Ottawa, from the Nun of Kenmare; -"Dear Sir, I

EVERY IRISH HEART SHOULD OFFX.

Every Irish heart should open,
Every Irish heart should rise,
And the cry of "God save Ireland,"
Should resound unto the skies.
Let us ever be united,
Let us stand together well—
Let our watch-word be "dear Erin "—
And our leader be "Parnell."

He has gone to meet the tyrants,
Of our famine stricken race;
He has gone to meet them boldly,
Stand before them face to face.
May his mission be successful,
May he fight the battle well;
We are proud to have him lead us,
Our noble-hearted, brave "Parnell."

March 17th, 1880.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

How the Famine is kept in Check.

FRARS FOR THE FUTURE.

MEMORIES OF '48.

The following report from the Chairman of the New York Herald Committee describes the Irish famine, and shows the state of Ireland at present :-

DUBLIN, March 19, 1880. To the Donors of the New York Hera'd Relief Fund:-

Your Committee have undertaken a task which seems to have grown in importance with every day's new experience and investigation. Applications for relief have come in from every part of the distressed districts in such overwhelming numbers that they have been compelled to hold almost continuous sessions during the last seven days, working until the small hours every night in order to meet the most pressing cases of need. The proper distribution of funds in Donegal is greatly facilitated by four large central committees, through which the contributions reach the furthest village on the sea coast. Another committee of the same kind is in process of formation in Monaghan. In other counties it is necessary not only to obtain the facts concerning the condition of the people by means of query sheets, but also to corroborate them as far as possible by personal investigation. The labor attending these investigations is by no means slight, but I am glad to say that the American Fund has been already the means of saving many a starving family.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL. The attention of your committee was some days ago attracted to the startling fact that children by tens of thousands are passing through a heart-rending experience. These little ones are compelled to remain in from school because, in the first place, they have not even rags with which to cover their nakedness, and, second, because they cannot get food enough to supply the physical strength which is required for their long journey to the schoolroom and is equally requisite in order to keep their intellect bright for the tasks which are set them when there. This is one of the most important factors in the sad problem of the misery of Ireland. I have seen scores of little ones who are kept at home simply because it was impossible she pointed to her scanty supply of coarse school children find themselves at the pre-Indian meal, the only food she had in the by way of apology, that when the children had enough to eat they were always willing and ready to go to school, but for some days they had been so listless and weak that she had not the heart to urge them. No one can quite understand this state of things unless he has seen a child's spirits gradually sinking under the effects of semi-starvation, as I GROWING TO STUNTED MANHOOD.

Desiring to know more of the subject I called at the office of the Board of Education to learn that the average attendance at school is 40,000 less this year than during the corresponding season last year. When I sought the cause of this significant falling off I was pointed to the record of an investigation which had been made. In nearly every case the manager had found the onty reason for the decrease in attendance in the extreme poverty of people who have found it utterly out of the question to supply good clothing for the little ones. The Committee became alarmed at the extent of the evil and determined to make an effort to avert the further progress of the famine in that direction. Recognizing the fact that half-starved children must necessarily grow to dwarfed and stunted manhood and womanhood they felt it would be their duty to take active steps toward forming some plan by which these children shall be saved from the physical and moral consequences of insufficient nutrition. It is hard to see a full grown man suffer from the pangs of hunger, but to see a hungry child with gleaming eyes and jaded cheeks, and to know that as surely as its life is spared so surely will it carry the germs of disease throughout its future years, is something not to be endured. In every crowd of Irishmen one can pick out those who were children during the famine of 1847 and every one who had the good fortune to be born when crops were plentiful and their families had enough to eat

At this juncture of affairs I met one of the most philanthropic of Irish ladies, a woman whose benevolent enterprises are well known both here and in America, who has spent large sums from her private fortune in order to feed the starving school children. I speak of Mrs. Power Lalor. At her suggestion I wrote to several of the most prominent ecclesiastics, school officials and physicians to ask their opinion as to the value and feasibility of your Committee's plan. I subjoin some of their replies :---

No. 1. The first is from the Archbishop of Dub

DUBLIN, March 17, 1880. MY DEAR MR. HEPWORTH,-I trouble you with a line to say that I fully and cordially approve of your suggestion and of the resolution of your Committee which is based on it, by which the managers of schools will be enabled to give to the poor little children a daily meal. This will be, I trust, a double blessing namely, to the present generation and to the next. The starving children of to-day will become paupers to-morrow and

poor, little child melting into a spectre for want of food. When, this evening, I suggested that the bishops, both Protestant and Catholic, should be invited to help in carrying out the scheme, I meant to include the heads of all religious denominations. Believe me, yours sincerely,

EDWARD, Archbishop of Dublin. No. 2.

The following was written to Mrs. Power Lalor by the venerable and venerated Archbishop of Tuam :-

TUAM, March 14, 1880.

MY DEAR MADAME-Your project is conceived in a spirit of genuine charity and cannot but be productive of much good to religion and to society. Assuring you and your sealous co-operators of our fervent prayers, and enclosing £20 to assist in the good work, I remain, your faithful servant, JOHN MCHALE.

I next sought the opinion of certain gentlemen who for years have been acquainted with the wants of the school children of Ireland, and I venture to make an extract from a letter received from Professor Baldwin, the

assistant commissioner for inquiring into the present state of the distress. He says :-" For many years I have had abundant opportunities of seeing how the want of food and clothing affects the attendance of scholars in the schools of this country. I have myself observed again and again the fearful physiological effects which result to adults from indifferent sustenance in youth. When the tissues are insufficiently supplied with nourishment the inevitable end is mental and physical inferiority, and this inferiority, it must not be forgotten, becomes hereditary. Ireland is now suffering very heavily from the neglect of this plain and elementary truth in the past. I implore you, therefore, to use your influence with our friends in America toward raising the necessary funds to enable this Committee to strike at the root of the evil which threatens to weaken, if not obliterate, some of the best qualities of the Irish race.'

I cannot help quoting at this point a letter written to Mrs. Lalor describing the results of an experiment in this direction which has been tried under the personal supervision of the writer: "There is no doubt," says the letter, "that the satisfactory attendance in our schools is entirely owing to the breakfast given daily to the poor children. The morning of Tuesday, the 2nd instant, was extremely wet and severe, yet not one child of those who were expected to breakfast was absent. Among others who attended were two little brothers, aged respectively six and a half and five. Both, of course, were barelooted and bareheaded. Their entire dress-1 had almost said themselves and their dresses together-would not weigh more than a few ounces. These little creatures had to run two and a half Irish miles in the drenching rain to get a simple breakfast. I find that many of my little fellows get some Indianmeal porridge before they set out for school; others get nothing at all. It is painful in the extreme to see the children in the morning classes leaning on one another's shoulders, listless and languid, their pallid faces and sinking eyes telling that hunger and

pain are gnawing within." This letter was quite private. The writer never dreamed that it would ever see the light. It is corroborated by the experience of every member of your Committee who has visited any part of the distressed districts. When the writer speaks of the breaktast which is so eagerly sought, so ravenously devoured, he might add that it consists of a large slice of bread, to which is added in rare instances a cup of skim milk. Yet the Com, missioner of Schools, when I told him of the plan of your Committee, said that the only fear he had was that even the small gift of a bit of bread to every hungry child would so obstruct the work of education that he would sent time. Your Committee recognize the house, and not enough of that. She told me, tremendous work they have before them in the endeavor to give a bit of bread to more than forty thousand school children every morning, but when they discovered the full state of the case they determined to undertake it at once. During the last two weeks more than one thousand children have received their frugal meal through the wise benevolence of Mrs. Power Lalor. Before another week goes by your committee hope to report that they have so far extended their field of operations as to include at least ten thousand. They trust to your overflowing generosity to continue the work until the cry of hunger ceases to come from the children's

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

You will not wonder then that, at the meeting held on the 17th instant, with Dr. McCabe presiding, the following resolution was adopted :-

Whereas, we have learned from the official reports of the school boards that the number of pupils in national schools in Ireland is nearly forty thousand less than the average at this season of the year, and that this alarming decrease in attendance is owing to

want of food and clothing;
Whereas, this deplorable condition of affairs is still further known to be true by the personal observations of several members of every district of the distressed part of the country, and have seen hundreds of halfstarved children having scarcely rags enough to cover their nakedness;

Whereas, the fact is established by medical science that insufficient nutrition and constant exposure through want of necessary clothing are inevitably followed by stunted manhood and womanhood; that children who have passed through the pangs of extreme poverty are apt to carry the scars of their terrible wound all through their lives; Whereas this increasing evil can undoubt-

edly be checked by the expenditure of part of the funds intrusted to our care; therefore,

Resolved,-That we proceed at once to the organization of necessary committees in those districts where there is greatest suffering and starvation among the children; that we appropriate £10,000 to be applied to this purpose and appeal to all friends of humanity in America to aid us in extending this new and important field of labor in an endeavor to prevent an evil which, unless averted at once, threatens to endanger the physical and mental powers of a future generation.

A CHILDREN'S FUND.

1 know this sum seems a large one, but it will not be large enough to meet the wants of the case. The rest of our work does not cease or even halt. We are making scores of appropriations every day, but are anxious to devise some plan which will take so large and so comprehensive a grasp of the subject that the American funds shall be spent on Irishmen without depriving them of their self-reliance. We need all the money we have and much, very much more. It is my earnest hope that the thousands taken the laity—champloned instead of denouncing from London, When he says, for instance, all working together for the one great end." Nothing more pitlable can be seen than a of feeding the starving children will flour.

replaced by your charity be generosity. We most earnestly ask you, therefore, to support this special work of feeding and clothing the naked and hungry little ones. The suffering children of this sflicted country make a mute but eloquent appeal to you from the midst of their rags and wretchedness. Begging you to do at once all that needs to be done, your Committee, through me, throw themselves confidently on your generosity and are willing to add to their already heavy responsibilities the duties which this new field of charity imposes on them. Create a children's fund and save these little ones from the terrible consequences which followed the famine of 1847,

The Celebration of St. Joseph's Day at St. Laurent College. Of the many and various feasts which the

students of this renowned institution observe,

there is none, perhaps, to which we look for-

ward with greater pleasure and interest than the feast of the patron of the universal Church, St. Joseph. No sooner had the bell pealed forth its silvery notes announcing that the exercises of the day had commenced than a thrill of joy was felt in all hearts. A Low Mass was celebrated in the morning by the Bev. Joseph C. Carrier, C. I. C., at which all the members of the St. Joseph's I. A. L. Association communicated. They presented a noble sight, indeed, as they marched up the main aisle of the college chapel in pairs, adorned with the neat insignia of their society. About 8.15 the sweet tones of the chapel bell were wafted to our ears on the cool morning breeze, warning us that the hour for High Mass was drawing near. It was during this Mass that the students witnessed a spectacle such as is not easily effaced from one's memory; namely, a religious profession. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Rev. Louis Geoffrion, C. S. C., Superior, assisted by Revs. Edward Meahan, C. S. C., and Moses A. McGarry, C. S. C., as deacon and subdeacon respectively. The altar was decorated with great taste by Brother George, C. S. C. who has a wonderful genius for this art. As soon as Mass was over our gifted and eloquent preacher, the Rev. Joseph C. Carrier, C.S.C., ascended the altar, and there delivered a sermon truly worthy of the grand reputation he bears. He explained, in a very clear light, the meaning of a religious vocation. His discourse, lasting over one hour, produced a great effect. particularly in the hearts of the members of the graduating class. Then the Rev. Joseph J. Stein entered the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Truly it was a grand, a noble scene to see a young man pronounce the triple vows and dedicate his future life to the creater honor and glory of the Crucified. The ceremony was very solemn and impressive. The day was spent by the collegians in the various games peculiar to St. Laurent. The amusing part of the day's programme was the seance of the evening. The concert commenced by an oration from the President of the St. Joseph's Society. entitled "The Stars and Stripes" and "Erin's Banner," the composition and delivery of which were very fine. Then followed a number of songs and declamations by Messrs. Barron, Villatte, Perrault, Gosselin, McGiuley, McCarthy, and Trainor, all of which were delivered in a splendid manner. The principal tenture of the entertainment was the piece, the "Blind Boy." It was played in an admirable manner, the persons who took part in it deserve unstinted praise, especially as they were all very young men; but those who meilt special mention are Messrs. John Herbert, as King of Sarmatia, Michael J. McGinly, as Oberto, Timothy A. O'Sullivan, as Kalig, Mathew Sheridan, as Molino, James Lynch, as Prince Rodolph. They acted their parts to perfection. The other dramatis persons were John J. Tucket as Edmond the blind boy, James M. McCarthy persons. When I remonstrated with one pupils to the legal capacity of the school woman for keeping her children from school she pointed to her scarff and for her sca the audience by the beautiful manner in which he declaimed "Dorkin's Night." The laughable farce, entitled "One night in a Medical College," was rendered in splendid style. The principal characters were Timothy A. O'Sullivan, as Student, William Keating and William Coffin. The tableaux were also very beautiful, the scenes for which were exccuted by our skilful artist, Jeremiah O'Learv.in the short space of two days. Much praise is due to Professor T. Roussell and Rev. Jas. White, C.S.C., for their great zeal and signal abili-The Rev. Joseph C. Carrier made the concluding remarks in his usual happy manner, after which all the students proceeded to

The British Grain Trade.

the dormitories well contented with the day's

enjoyments.-Com.

LONDON, March 16 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the grain trade for the past weck, says :- " The weather has been fine and springlike. Even the heaviest soils are rapidly becoming workabte, and good progress has been made with sowing barley, beans and peas. Scotch advices are equally favorable. The condition of the pastures in both countries is particularly good. The recent surmises as to the probable frosting of the autumn-sown wheat have in most cases proved unfounded, Farmers have been busy with field work. Threshing has consequently this Committee, who have visited nearly been neglected, and the offerings of homegrown wheat were very small. Inferior wheat met with little attention, but fine parcels maintained last week's prices, both in London and at the country markets. The imports of foreign wheat have again been quite moderate and principally American. At the beginning of the week the lower prices cabled from America unsettled trade and checked the buoyant feeling which was leginning to prevail. The tone during the last few days has been undecided. Millers, in the face of light imports and rapid depletion of stocks, adhered to the plan of only buying from hand to mouth. The position of trade is hard to gauge, as, although the enormous requirements of this country between now and harvest are universally admitted, the demand has shown few signs of improvement, and the question still is whether England can stand longer the gradual consumption of stocks or America the enormous expense of storage. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. Wheat tended downward early in the week, but the demand subsequently improved and prices advanced is 6d per quarter. There have been no fresh arrivals of maize. American offers of wheat for shipment have been more restricted. Holders ask higher prices and buyers here show more disposition for business. Prices close fully 1s per quarter dearer for red American for prompt shipment. Australian and Californian remain steady. Maize sold to a moderate extent at an improvement of 3d per quarter. The sales of English wheat last week were 24,521 quarters at 44s 8d per quarter, against 51,834 quarters at 39s 7d per quarter for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending on the 6th instant were 650,116 cwt of wheat and 159,835 cwt of

The Majesty of the Law.

As Carson City paper reports the following lively law proceedings: Yesterday afternoon: a young man came into Justice Cary's courtroom, with the rim of his hat drawn down over his eyes, and remarked: "Do you know me?" "I think," replied the court, meekly, " that you are the chap I sentenced for steal ing a year ago." "That's just the hairpin 1 am," replied the other, "and here's \$20 for my fine." "But you served your term in jail," said the judge, "and owe no fine." "That's all right, old boy, but I'm about to commit an assault and battery, and I guess I'll settle now. You're the man I propose to lick." "Oh, that's it!" rejoined the court pocketing the coin; "then you can start in and we'll call it square." The young man advanced to the court and let out his left. The judge ducked his head, and rising up lifted the intruder in the eye with a right-hander and sent him over against the wall. In a moment the court was climbing all over the man, and in about three minutes his face was hardly recognizable.

The man begged the court to let up, which he young man; I don't think the fighting you did ought to be assessed at any more than \$2.50—here's \$17.50 in change. I sin't charging you anything for fighting, but just for my time. Next time I won't charge you a cent." The rough took the change and the next train for Virginia City.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fainl shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazetic. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

An Anecdote of Meissonier's.

A wealthy Englishman once came to Meissonier's studio and told him that he would pay him £200 to paint his portrait if he would agree to have it done in two weeks. "If you fail," he continued, "I shall deduct £1 a day until you have delivered it over."

This angered Meissonier, who declared that he would not paint his portrait for £2,000. "You are not a fit subject," he added, " for any pencil. Allow me to bid you good morn-

ing."
"I dare say, now, that you are joking," responded the Briton. "But I won't insist on the reduction, if you'll agree not to detain me "Detain you?" echoed the artist. "I won't

detain you another second. There is the all chemists. "What—what's the matter?" inquired John

Bull. "What is all this row about?" "It means that you have mistaken your man. You think me exclusively an animal I paint horses and dogs, but curs painter. never.'

A Good Housewife.

The good a renovating, should bear in house its spring renovating, should bear in mates of her house are mind that the dear in many houses, and that their more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purity ring the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to pre-The good ha vent and cure the diseases arising from spiling malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines .- Concord, N. H., Patriot.

The Lumber Trade.

Quenec, March 16 .- At a meeting of the Executive Council held to-day, at which were present the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Lynch, Flynn and Paquet, a deputation of lumber-men, comprising the following gentlemen, was received:—Peter White, M.P.; J.R. Booth, R Bronson, of Ottawa; Alex Baptist, James Dean and Joseph Reynar, of St Maurice; L A Robitaille, F Carbray, M Girouard, of Lower St Lawrence, together with the tollowing lumber merchants resident in Quebec:

Jas Ross, P McNaughton, Leandre Methot, G B Hall, E Beaudet, Henry King, D C Thompson, Robt Hamilten, W G Ross, C Pentland, Andrew Thompson, W Quinn, Henry Atkinson and John Roch. A petition was presented on their behalf by Hon. L R. Church, Q., C., whose address occupied over two hours in its delivery, and was an ex-haustive review of the legislation in connection with the question of the licenses issued by the Government, and an argument in favor of their permanence being put beyond question, not merely in the interest of lumbermen, but on the broader grounds of public policy. At the close of his address, the hon. gentleman received the congratulations of the deputation on the very able and lucid exposition of the petition which he had pre-

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as | the cloth. That mouse was next to me. an article that will tone and stimulate the could feel its every motion with startling and most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize suggestive distinctness. For these reasons I medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our yelled to Maria, and as the case seemed urgent markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Govern- gree of vigour; but I deny that I yelled fire, ment analyist, and is certified by him to be and if I catch the boy who thought that I did pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervousness and want of Energy.—When first the nerves feel unstrung, and listlessness supplants energy, it is the right time to take some alterative as Holloway's Pills to prevent disorder running into disease. These excellent Pills correct all irregularities and weaknesses. They act so kindly, yet so energetically on the functions of digestion and assimilation, that the whole body is revived, the blood is rendered richer and purer, the muscles become firmer and stronger, and the nervous and absorbent systems are invigorated. These Pills are suitable for all classes and ages. They have a most marvellons effect on persons who are out of condition; they soon rectify whatever is in fault, restore strength to the body and confidence to the mind.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

Pend's Extract for Inflammation, etc. We wish those who hear of the Extract for the first time to ask some friend about it. They invariably praise.

RHEUMATISM; yes, and Nauvalous too, are greatly relieved and often entirely cured by the use of the PAIN-KILLER-Try it.

Since vitality or nervous strength is engendered most speedily by the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is the remedy calculated not only to mitigate the violence of wasting diseases, and induce a rapid recovery, but also to protect such as use it from being attacked by epidemic maladies.

One and the Same Thing !

Dyspepsia and bilionsness are synonymous terms, and both are the result of over eating. The digestive organs, like all our organs, need and must have rest; when they are taxed beyond endurance they become weak and cannot perform their functions. Constipation frequently finally did. As the fellow was about to get out Cary went after him with :—"See here, out Cary went after him with :—"See here, becomes and remains clogged. Colds are also productive of costiveness, as Bacon says, Of cold the property is to condense and constipate." There are thousands of our people whose normal condition is costiveness. They resort to drastic medicines, when the in-fliction becomes unbearable, and heavily purge their bowels, merely to find frequent recourse to purgation necessary. The excellence of Dr. Herbick's Sugar Coated Pills lies in their natural removal of the offal, without undue discharges and weakening consequences. Their composition is the result of an experience of more than a quarter of a century, and their history is a continued series of triumphs over what was believed to be chronic biliousness.

> WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, is has no superlor, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THERE are some hair oils, powders, &c., which positively destroy the hair, and cause it to become deceased by the deleterious nature of the ingredients composing them. Luby's Parisian Renewer is perhaps the only article in the world which completely cures the scalp and restores grey hair to its original color, black, brown or auburn. Sold by

The advertising of our Alter Wine has met with very great cuccess; we have now aristocratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the ousewife, when she is giving her | Post please tell your friends to buy the paper

HOW WE HUNTED A MOUSE.

I was dezing comfortably in my easy-chair, and dreaming of the good times which I hope are coming, when there fell upon my ears a most startling scream. It was the voice of my Maria Ann in agony. The voice came from the kitchen, and to the kitchen I rushed. perched on a chair, and she was flourishing an iron spoon in all directions, and shouting "sboo," in a general manner, at everything in the room. To my anxious enquiries as to what was the matter, she screamed, "Oh, Joshua! a mouse, shoo-wha-shoo-a great -ya, shoo—horrid mouse, and—she—ew—i ran right out of the cupboard—shoo—go away

O Lord—Joshuo—shoo—kill it, oh, my

All that fuss, you see, about one little harm-less mouse. Some women are so afraid of mice. Maria is. I got the poker and set myself to poke that mouse, and my wife jumped down and ran off into another room. I found the mouse in a corner under the sink. The first time I hit it I didn't poke it any on account of getting the poker all entangled up in a lot of dishes in the sink; and I did not hit it any more because the mouse would not stay still. It ran towards me, and 1 naturally jumped, as anybody would; but I am not afraid of mice, and when the horrid thing ran up inside the leg of my pantaloons, I yelled to Maria because I was afraid it would gnaw a hole in my garment. There is some thing real disagreeable about having a mouse inside the leg of one's pantaloons, especially if there is nothing between you and the mouse. Its toes are cold, and its nails are scratchy, and its fur tickles, and its tail feels crawly, and there is nothing pleasant about it, and you are all the time afraid it will try to gnaw out, and begin on you instead of on to me I may have yelled with a certain de-

I shall inflict punishment on his person. I did not lose my presence of mind for an instant. I caught the mouse just as it was clambering over my knee and by pressing firmly on the outside of the cloth, I kept the animal a prisoner on the inside. I kept jumping around with all my might to confuse it, so that it would not think about biting, and I yelled so that the mice would not hear its squeaks and come to its assistance. A man can't handle many mice at once to advan-

Maria was as white as a sheet when she came into the kitchen and asked what she should do-as though I could hold the mouse and plan a campaign at the same time. I told her to think of something, and she thought she would throw things at the intruder; but as there was no earthly chance for her to hit the mouse, while every shot took effect on me, I told her to stop, after she had tried two flat irons and the coal-scuttle. She paused for breath; but I kept bobbing around. Somehow I felt no inclination to sit down any-where. "O Joshua," she cried, "I wish you had not killed the cat." Now I submit that the wish was born of the weakness of woman's is the report of the Government Analysis
Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is have the mouse there alone, anyway; than to have a cat prowling around after it. I reis the report of the Government Analyist on intellect. How on earth did she suppose a that is mustard mixed with farnia etc., and Then she got the tea-kettle and wanted to scald the mouse. I objected to that process, of the genuine article-Be sure you get except as a last resort. Then she got some cheese to coax the mouse down, but I did not dare to let go, for tear it would run up. Mat-

were getting desperate. I told her to think of something else, and I kept: jumping. Just as I was ready to faint with exhaustion, I tripped over an iron, lost my hold, and the mouse fell to the floor, very dead. I had no idea a mouse could be squeezed to death so

That was not the end of the trouble, for efore I had recovered my breath a fireman broke in one of the front windows, and a whole company followed him through, and they dragged hose around, and mussed things all over the house, and then the foreman wanted to thrash me because the house was not on fire, and I had hardly got him pacified before a policeman came in and arrested me. Some one had run down and told him I was drunk and was killing Maria. It was all Maria and I could do, by combining our eloquence, to prevent him from marching me off in disgrace, but we finally got matters quieted and the house clear.

Now when mice run out off the cupboard I go outdoors, and let Maria "shoo" them back again. I can kill a mcuse, but the fun don't pay for the trouble.

For Sale.

GOD SAVE IRELAND

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Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, the kitchen, and to the kitchen I rush-The idolized form of my Maria was MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

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Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and promptly cured by

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Tan, Pimples, Moth-Patches and every blem-ish on beau-ty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is paration is properly made. Ac-ceptnocoun-terfeit of similar

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name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient:)—" As you ladies will use them, Irccommend Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superflucus hair without injury to the skin.

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Is a fact attested by the highest Medical Authorities in the World!

A careful observance of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of Scott's Emulsiou of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will accomplish this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that Scott's Emulsion is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more physicians for Consumption and the diseases leading to it, such as Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of Children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet is truly marvellous.

See what physicians and the people say about it.

66 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

Messie. Scott & Bowne: Gents-I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Con Liver Oil with Hypophosphites during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious.

C. C. LOCKWOOD, M. D.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively Ecott's Emulsion of Con Liver Oil with Hyrophosphittes, and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach, which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and ecrofulous cases. Yours respectfully,

A. H. SAXTON, M. D., Baltimore,
October 12, 1879.

Messrs Scott & Bowne: Geatlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scott's EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we can consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. Very truly,

J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La. December 10, 1878.

December 10, 1878.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: Gentlemen—In September, 1877, my health began to fall, and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble. Under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter I began to raise blood and rapidly grew worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding, which brought me to my hed, and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding, and then ordered Cod Liver Oil and Lime; and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, and before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles, and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappeared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your Emuls on, and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks: What cured you? and I answer Scott's Emulsion of Cop Liver Oil, etc. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for fifteen months, and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more; then got a dozen, and says it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago, but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine. Very truly yours.

Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., July 2, 1878.

Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., July 2, 1878.

Messrs Scott & Bowne: About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach, and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the Emulsion in small doses. It was the librat thing that would stay on my stomach. I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose, and from that hour I commenced mending, and now aim able to ride and walk; and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. I am gratefully yours,

R. W. HAMILTON, M. D.

For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., July 2, 1878.

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Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point. BRAL SWAN QUILL ACTION! For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15. In Commercial use, Nos. 2, 3 and 16. Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of twenty cents.

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Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Marie Desautels, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Joseph G. Lamontague, of the same place, Trader, formerly cidevant carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph G. Lamontague, of the same place, Trader, and (formerly) carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Defendant.

An action cn separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1830.

Montreal, 25th February, 1880.

L. FORGET,

295 Attorney for the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 639. Superior Court, Montreal. Dame Marie Celina Sanche, wife of Zephirin Desormeau, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, hereby gives notice that she has, by the present demand, instituted an action for separation as to property from her said husband.

T. & C. C. DELORIMER

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 6th March, 1880. 30 4

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300 tie cuiters to cut ties on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Graude Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, Cal., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Canon City, Col., westward. Price paid per tie, 8 cants. Tie cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$1.00 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secred. In anticipation of enquiries it is here stated, that free transportation will not be furnished, but parties of ten or twelve! can undoubtedly secure reduced rates of fare to Denver or Pueblo on application to railroad officials. Free transportation from Denver to the end of the D. & R. G. trans will ke furnished tie-cutters intending to go to work.

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This chartered College, directed by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, is situated in a most healthy locality of the Capital, and commands a magnificent view of the Ottawa-Gatineau, and Rideau valleys.

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his friends and the publie, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unutually good. FUR CAPS, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children at lowest prices.

Furs of all kinds made up and altered to

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MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-ples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 11-g A WEEK. \$12 a day at home: Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augus-ine. 41-g

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Out of the Address, RIDEOUT Co., Box 1120, Montreal; Que.

\$66° a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outst free. Address: H.

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THE NEW HAT MANA order at short notice.

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.
No other preparation has cured so many cases of these districting complaints as the Externet. Our Pleaser is invaluable in these diseases. Lumbaro. these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Finator is invaluable in these disease. Lumbaro, Painain Back or Bide, &c. Our Otatasens (¢a) for use when removal of clothing is incon-rement, is a great help in relieving infanmatory remount, is a great help in relieving infanmatory

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is ing, cooling and cleaning. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our ointenent will aid in healing and prevent

Inflamed or Sore Eyes.
It can be used without the allehtest four of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and coreness without pain.

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Piles, It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly caring when other medicines have failed. Found: Extend Medicated Paper for clive use, is a preventive against Change and Piles. Our distance it is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and

Sore Nippies. The Extract is so cleanly and effica-cious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our obstance is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physical becalled in for the majority of female diseases if the Extract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle. CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Fond's Extract" blown in the class and our picture trade-mark on surrounding home wrapper. None other is genuine. Always in it on having Pond's Extract. Take no other paration. It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.

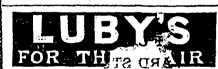
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Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable adies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. It is entirely different from all other prepara-tions of Magnesia.

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



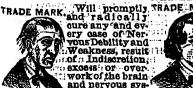
various preparations w :: (10 ag any satisfactory results, will be in to condemn the use of Luby's Parsian . Renewer. To them we can, in all confidence, state that "not a single" instance do we know of where Luby's preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious off ct whatever; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its falling out.

LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used Luby's speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in large

sized bottles, at 50 cents each. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry, Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Marquis of Bute lately presented to the church at Cumnock three lamps of solid brass, fashioned in the style of the eleventh century, and in appearance singularly hand-

The Catholics of France are raising subscriptions to indemnify their bishops for the diminution of their salaries by the state. The prelates, however, decline to accept these

The London correspondent of the Cork Examiner says that the inmates and conductors of St. Peter's Retreat, a Ritualistic hermitage in Dulwich Common, South London, have joined the Catholic Church.

On the 11th, Ash Wednesday, several families of distinguished persons, Roman and for-eign, were admitted to the Pope's private Mass at half-past seven a.m., and received Holy Communion from the hands of the Pontiff.

The Catholic pepulation of Canada numbers 1,816,800 souls. There are four archbishops, 19 bishops, and 1,599 priests; 1,617 churches, 18 seminaries, 40 colleges, 85 academies, 247 convents, 43 asylums, 34 hospitals, and 3,544 elementarry schools.

An unusual ceremony took place at the Utica, N.Y., Citizens' Corps Armory, on February 3. At a Catholic fair Chaplain Gardner, an Episcopalian clergyman, was voted a sword. It was presented to him by Father Ferry, of St. John's Church, at the armory, on the above evening.

Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, on the anniversary of the Holy Father's coronation, sent him a telegram of congratulation. To that, through Cardinal Nina, Secretary of State, the Holy Father has replied, sending to the Cardinal-Archbishop, the clergy and people of New York, his Apostolic Benediction.

The fund for the "Stained Glass Window," soon to be placed over the high altar in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brockville, in memory of the late Bishop of Kingston, has now reached the neighborhood of \$600, almost all the contributions of the devoted people who held the first place in the heart of the ever to be regretted Bishop O'Brien.

started from Algiers on their way to the heart of Africa, and two months afterwards they arrived safely at Ughgo, since which nothing has been heard of them. A similar band, which preceded them in March 1878, reached Ujiji last January, and were well received by the English mission and the Arab chiefs who by a committee of the Presidents of Irish rule the country in the name of the Sultan of societies, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Zanzibar. Further satisfactory news has just B. McNamee, who took the chair at the pubcome from the latter party.

The Whitehall Review says ; " In April we shall have two Cardinals, instead of one only, in London, for the great Oratorian has determined to travel southwards, if he can leave his beloved Edgbaston, and will probably be the guest of Cardinal Manning, or else of the Duke of Norfolk, his former pupil. Cardinal Newman, I may add, has just entered his eightieth year, having been born at his father's banking-house, in Old New Broad street, on on the 21st of February, 1801."

The archdiocese of Boston, with 310,000 Catholics, has but 16 parochial schools. Cleveland, with only 125,000 Catholics, has 117 Catholic schools. Cincinnati, with 200,-000 Catholics, has 140 schools, Milwaukee, with 195,000 Catholics, has 113 schools New York, with 600,000 Catholics, has but 83 parochial schools. Newark, with 175,000 Catholics, has 153 parochial schools. St. Louis, with 145,872 Catholics, has 106 parochial schools. Oregon, with 10,000 Catholics, has only 10 schools less than Boston!

A committee of Roman Catholic school teachers has been formed to organize entertainments throughout London in aid of the southwest coast. Irish sufferers. The movement is started under the patronage of all manner of promi- elled extensively in Ireland during the sumpersonages Cardinai Madding Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. O'Leary-I did; all through the south Viscount Mandeville, the last of the Stuarts, Count d'Albanie, and Irish and English mem- about the first to call attention to the imbers of both houses of Parliament. Among the ledies who are to aid in the movements famine that I saw was impending, and on my are lady Georgina Fullerton, the Countess arrival in New York in the middle of Novem-(dowager) of Buchan, Lady Milfred, and Lady Constance Bellingham.

The Very Rev. P. Dunne, after being on the mission to Australia for over thirty years, having been at various times stationed in Victoria, Queensland, and latterly in New South Wales, intends leaving for Ireland in in the ship Garonne, of the Orient fleet, which is appointed to leave Sydney on the 13th and Melbourne on the 20th of March. He will accompany as far as Naples the Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Catholic Bishop of Goulburn, who thence proceeds to Rome, while Father Dunne will go on to London en route for Dublin .- Sydney Freeman, Jan. 24.

His Eminence Cardinal Newman is confined to his residence at the Oratory, Edgbaston, near Birmingham, from the effects of an accident he met with a few weeks ago. The cardinal, while walking across his room, stepped upon his gown, and struck his side with some force against the projecting corner of a heavy piece of furniture. Considerable discoloration followed, attended with difficulty of breathing; and subsequent careful medical examination proved that the cardinal had broken a rib. He is progressing as favorably as can be expected, considering his advanced age.

The Feast of Saint John the Baptist, which occurs on June 24, is the day adopted for the celebration of the second centenary of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The Venerable de la Salle had a special devotion to his patron, the precursor of our Saviour. The Abbe Blin says of him :- " He showed particular devotion to Saint Cassian. who by his zeal in the instruction of youth had gained the martyr's crown. He had still greater devotion to Saint John the Baptist, whose name he bore, and whom he imitated so well by his innocence, penances, withdrawal from the world, and continual prayer." Brother Irlide thus addresses the Christian Brothers in an admirable circular lately isissued :- "Several official documents, particularly the bull In Apostolica dignitatis solio of Benedict XIII., of happy memory, as well as the remarkable Brief which showed such paternal solicitude, Inter graves, of Pope Plus VI., fixes the year 1680 as the beginning of our Institute, although we can go back to the middle of the year 1679, if we remember, TRADE MARK. Will promptly TRADE MARK the two-first Christian schools were opened at Reims through the exertions of the opened at Reims through the exertions of the very case of Ner vous Behilty and vous Cornection, in Mark and revous system to the little companion came from Rouen to take charge of all free school opened in the parish of Saint Maurice, and in the month of September of the same year, 1879, a similar schools was opened in the parish of Saint Maurice, and in the parish of Saint Jeques." But it was in the year 1680 that form was given to the little community which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Speciac Medicine is sold by all druggists at 31, per package, or six packages for \$5: or will be sent free by mail or everly of the community of the foundation free by mail or everly of the community of the foundation free by mail or everly of the community of the foundation free by mail or everly of the community of the foundation of the order with all possible solemnity, and prevailed the foundation of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order works. The fact of the order with all possible solemnity, and the fact of the order with all possible solemnity.

The mail of all the devil made cooks, in the trouble that they should be well paid to th that the two-first -Christian schools were

HOW INDLAND'S CAUSE PROSPERS. The Realing in Causala and the United States—An Interesting Interview.

Mr. Peter O'Leary, whose views on the state of Ireland had prominent and most welcome place in The Ster on his arrival from the old country some months ago, has made an extensive tour in Canada. He returned to the city yesterday on his way to England. A representative of The Star sought an interview with the distinguished labor advocate. He found him at Sweeny's Hotel, and pro--: seriuppe bengiseb ett ekam ct bebeer; Reporter-I suppose you are now on your

way to Ireland? Mr. O'Leary-Yes. I sail on Thursday by the Celtic, as I am anxious to take part in the general election, which, no doubt, will be one of the most important since the union, both

for England and Ireland. Reporter—Why do you consider it the most important. Were there not as great issues at stake in former elections?

Mr. O'Leary-I think not. In this election the great question of the land will come to the front; for of all questions that is the one that has most to do with the general condition of the people.

Reporter-In England, is there a land agitation as well as in Ireland?

Mr. O'Leary-Yes, and perhaps even stronger, because there are large semi-political trade bodies who have made the reform of the Land laws planks in their platforms, and when these organizations move they carry with them a great power.

Reporter—Do you know Mr. Parnell, and do you approve of his agitation?

Mr. O'Leary-I do with my heart and soul, because he has done more than any other man to bring Ireland's treatment and condition before the world, and the grand receptions tendered to him in the large cities of Canada and the United States show that the Irish on this continent are in sympathy with his work.

Reporter-I believe, Mr. O'Leary, you have just returned from Canada, and if so, would you kindly tell me if Mr. Parnell was well received in the Dominion?

Mr. O'Leary-I came in this morning from Montreal, and I know Canada well, having at one time or another traveled over the whole Confederation, and, as a rule, the people are kind and courteous, and in the two cities he Last June eighteen Catholic missionaries visited Mr. Parnell was well received, his Montreal reception being one of the grandest demonstrations ever given in the Dominion to a public man.

Reporter-Was it exclusively Irish, or did

any Canadians take part in it?
Mr. O'Leary—I believe it was organized lic meeting, but the address to Mr. Parnell was read by Hon. J. L. Beaudry, ex-Mayor of Montreal, and a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, and as Mr. Beaudry is a representative Canadian, his reception of Mr. Parnell is an evidence that French-Canadian sentiment is strong with that gentleman.

Reporter-Did not the Canadian papers oppose Mr. Parnell's going to the Dominion at all?

Mr. O'Leary-No ; Canadian papers are like American. They criticised his work, but, as a rule, they wrote respectfully of him. Some for and some against; while the Montreal Posr, throughout good and evil repute, championed his cause, the Post being an Irish daily journal of extensive circulation.

Reporter—Has Canada contributed much to the relief of the destitute in Ireland?

Mr. O'Leary-Yes, very freely indeed; and from all classes and creeds, the moneys being sent to the different committees in Ireland. according to the will of the donors; but a good deal has also been forwarded to the Bishops, and some to the fund established by the Nun of Kenmare, a lady who has done wonders for the wretched people along the

Reporter-I believe, Mr. O'Leary, you travner and fall.

and southwest, and I may say that I was poverished condition of the people and to the ber I wrote a letter to The Star asking assistance for the Nun of Kenmare, as she was the first to take public steps in Ireland to relieve the destitute, and, judging from private let-ters I have since then received, she has done a mighty work for the poor people.

Reporter-Do you know anything of the ommittees now formed in Ireland?

Mr. O'Leary—As committees, I don't know anything of them; but personally, I am acquainted with many members of the Land eague, and I have the highest respect for them and the labors in which they are engaged, for famines will be more or less chronic in the country until the land system is altered; but, to relieve present distress, 1 would myself send money to the bishops, or to the Nun of Kenmare, whose relief opera-tions extend through the barren and remote region along the southwestern coast.

Reporter-Did not the Canadian Government send supplies to Ireland?

Mr. O'Leary-No, but the Canadian Government, by consent of Parliament, sent \$100,-000 to the Colonial Secretary in London, to be distributed in Ireland, and the Provincial Government of Ontario gave \$25,000 to the Mansion House Fund.

Reporter-What are your impressions of

Canada as a country?

Mr. O'Leary—Well, I don't care about discussing political questions; but I may just observe that on the whole Canada is prosperous, and is a country of unlimited resources, which time and population will develop.

Reporter—On the whole, Mr. O'Leary, are

you pleased with your visit to America. Mr. O'Leary-Oh, yes; but I know the United States and Canada tolerably well, having in 1874 and 1875 traveled in both countries to inquire into immigration matters, and in 1876 I came to the Centennial Exhibition.

This brought the interview to a close. Mr. O'Leary, who is a man of large information, and an excellent conversationalist, on shaking hands with the reporter, expressed his thanks to The Star for the assistance it has given to the Irish cause.—N. Y. Star.

Quebecers objected to Mrs. Siddons' reading the Jackdaw of Rheims, owing to certain satirical allusions to Roman Catholics.

Ir "the devil made cooks," as some one has

IRISH NEWS.

A list of thirty-five candidates who were successful for appointments as surgeons in Her Majesty's British Medical Service at the competitive examinations held in London on February 9th is published. It includes the following among other Irishmen; the num-ber preceding the name in each case refers to the position on the list; 2, W. J. McNamara, 1,900 marks; 3, D. O'Sullivan, 1,725; 5. P. B. Connolly, 1,600; 10, M. F. McNamara, 1,490; 11, J. O. Sandiford, 1,480; 20, W. F. Heffernan, 1,342; 25, J. Ronayne, 1,320.

Our Mallow correspondent informs us that a new salmon has been captured in the Blackwater, which is of exceptional size. On its arrival by the Lismore train at the railway station at Mallow it created quite a sensation. The length of the fish was about four feet. One of the men employed on the railway tried to span the fish near the tail with his two hands and was unable to do so. The tail was considered to be over eighteen inches broad. For curiosity sake the box and fish were weighed, and it was ascertained that they moved the indicator on the weighing machine at 92 lbs. The box was estimated to be from 12 to 15 lbs. weight, so that even if it be the latter weight, the fish will weigh 76 lbs. The largest salmon ever captured in the United Kingdom weighed but 61 lbs. The fish was booked at Ballydufi railway station, and is supposed that it must have been taken in a net. It was forwarded by the night mail to Mr. Pile, fish merchant, Dublin .- Cork Herald.

The collision in the House between the O'Gorman Mahon and Mr. Egerton, the Conservative member for Mid Cheshire, in which the former threw down a very distinct challenge to further proceedings outside, has (says a London correspondent) been quickly followed by another affair of honor that threatens to become a still more serious one. This time it is between the member for Youghal and the Hon. Mr. Jocelyn. Mr. Jocelyn is the Chelsea member who called the obstructives a "despicable lot of Irish rebels." Sir Joseph M'Kenna is the Irish member who rose in his place in the House and proclaimed to the world that the Irish members took Major Jocelyn's abuse as a high compliment, inasmuch as they were aware that nobody who knew him had the slightest respect for anything he might

say. It appears this pretty round declaration has ignited a volcano in the bosom of the Hon. Mr. Jocelyn, who has already vented a demand to know what the member for Youghal meant. I hear Sir Joseph has answered that he meant just what he said-no less and no more. It is supposed the correspondence has not concluded. Mr. Egerton has since apolegized to the O'Gorman Mahon. During the recent severe thunderstorm in

this district, two persons, a young man and woman, named Reilly, were killed by lightning. They belonged to the humbler class, and resided with their parents in a onestoreyed thatch cottage, at a place called Gramore, near Dunmanway, in the west of the County Cork. The family had just taken dinner on Thursday evening, and the young man, Daniel Reilly, had opened the door to give two little children the shelter of the house. These latter were soated near the fire. Reilly had just sat down inside the door, and his sister was standing near the table, when the house was struck by lightning. Reilly was knocked insensible and his sister was killed on the spot. A dog that was lying before the fire was killed, but the two little girls, who were sitting on each side of the fire, escaped unburt. The lightning appears to have made its exit through a jagged aperture in the wall, killing a hen on the outside, breaking the wall of the kitchen garden, and ploughing up a zig-zug furrow across the whole breadth of a two acre field. The father of the deceased was at the time of the occurrence in the inside room where the bed was set on fire, and he rushed into the outside room to see what had happened. The light ning had torn off a large quantity of the thatch, which fell inside, covering the body of the young girl, who was found utterly destitute of clothing. The young man was still breathing, but he died in a few minutes. Everything that the lightning came in contact with in the house was destroyed.-Irish

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

The Marvels of the Marvellous—The Case of Ireland Stated. (Special Correspondence St. Paul Globe.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1880 .- There is no combination of the letters of the alphabet that seem to have so much magic in one word as that of "Chicago." When we hear it we involuntarily stand and await some surprise, something new or unexpected; when we see the word it always appears as if accompanied by a flash of electricity. Whatever Chicago attempts she always accomplishes, and does

what no other city on the face of the globe can surpass and few can imitate with success. By the kick of an unsteady cow (who probably had been fed on swill) a mighty blaze was made one night that illuminated the earth's surface and caused the name of Chicago to become familiar to the inhabitants of the whole civilized world, and, as if in very spite of the demon of destruction, a city of palaces has been built on the ruins thus created. Buildings unsurpassed in the same space, by any heretofore presented to the vlew of mankind. And as if to take a bond on fate they bored miles into the lake's purest element, making conduits beneath their principal streets, and by the turn of a crank will make the depths of Lake Michigan dance on the highest and most distant roof

Some time ago, California, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars and months of preparation, got up a reception boom for an ex-president and comforted herself and astonished the world by the grandeur of the display. In a few weeks after the same gentleman made known his intention of visiting Chicago, and immediately an almost impromitu reception was arranged, a free street parade that so effectively threw San Francisco in the shade that as no other city could be expected to equal it, the public reception business was abandoned. Thus everything that Chicago does is on so large a scale that a report comes from any port in the world of a scarcity of meat, for instance, she thrills the ocean bed with the question, What style do you want it in? salt or fresh? raw or cooked? In cans or car cases? How many millions of pounds or how many thousands of heads? Our supply is illimitable."

conspiracy. collected at the depot to meet him-so large was taken out of the back door of the train, seried between the lining and the cloth of a suitide of two persons; statement of the one that got into a carriage and was driven off to waistcoat or in the back of a thin coat will survived."

the Grand Pacific to take in General Scott's render it warm as well as light. The sugstyle—a hasty plate of soup; and, as a gestion is a small one, but it is simple to former mayor of this city once said to the carry into effect, and will be found effective. only king who had ever visited here, "To clean up a little."

Before 9 o'clock he was in the exposition building, the largest public hall in America. and was introduced to a little family of 30,-000 people, who listened attentively to the story of Ireland told by the grandson of a Yankee fighting admiral and others. Chi-

Resolved, firstly, That none shall starve.
Secondly, That the land laws of Ireland must be reformed.

clipped in about \$10,000 for the poor of Ireland, gave a rousing cheer for the old land, and then adjourned to take a few hours' rest before entering upon some other great and noble work.

But a little incident in connection with this affair is so characteristic of Chicago's style I must give it as worthy of some notice. When the city of New York made preparations to receive Messrs. Parnell and Dillon a boat was sent down the bay with a large delegation of the eclat. Among the crowd were there modest appearing gentle-men who, after the New Yorkers had tired their guests with harrangues, quietly whis-pered in the ears of Parnell: "Come to Chi-

it can or ought to be. As a proof of the value of the work, the gentleman who declined to preside at the preliminary meeting on account of his ignorance of Irish history, astonished his hearers by the fullness of his knowledge when he spread his eagle at the reception of Parnell. A reverend gentleman delivered a discourse last week in this city, on Ireland, from his pulpit, and published it in the daily papers, in which the entire mass of his facts and figures were taken bodily from this book, except his conclusions as to the causes of Irish misery, which he declared his belief to be "Papacy and whiskey."

So with nearly all the speakers at the great Parnell demonstration, from his excellency down, all had manifestly and very wisely crammed themselves from its pages. In future, the St. Patrick's day orator will find in this book an unfailing supply of feathers, not alone to stick in the tail of their judgment, but also to embellish the wings of their imagination. Yours truly,

GENERAL NEWS.

THE O'TOOLES OF LONG ISLAND .- The Tuthills of Cutchogue, Long Island, form a very extensive family, possessing large tracts of land in that vicinity, and priding them-selves on being the descendants of the eldest settlers. One of the family being anxious to trace out the ancestral glories of his line, trace out the ancestral glories of his line, and expecting to derive his descent from some Norman baron, or at least Saxon earl, was highly disgusted at finding that the first of his name on Long Island was an Irish shoemaker of the name of O'Toolo, or as he spelt it in the genuine old Irish way, O'Tuathal The gentleman did not push his genealogical studies any farther.

Confiscation.—An idea of the vast amount

sideration, as the richest, most concentrated, and most active of all manures produced on the farm.

This superiority arises from two causes. Fowls live on the most concentrated, the richest, most concentrated.

This superiority arises from two causes. Fowls live on the most active of all manures produced on the farm.

This superiority arises from two causes. Fowls live on the most active of all manures produced on the farm.

This superiority arises from two causes. Fowls live on the most concentrated, the richest food—sould and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung, and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung, and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung, and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or dung and they void their solid and liquid excrement together, or rather, the urine is solid, combined with the evacuations of the bowels, or

CONFISCATION .-- An idea of the vast amount of Church property sequestrated and sold by the Italian Government may be obtained from the statistics recently published. From 1861 till the end of last September 47,519 lots of the ancient demanic were sold. This comprised 39,796,818 acres, which were put up to sale at the price of 52,225,067 dols. and which were sold at an increase upon the upset price of 24,54 per cent. Of the property termed asse ecclesiatics, the amount from the 26th October, 1867, to the end of last September, in public auction, as well as by private contract reaches the number of 130, 887,60 dols, but bringing the price of 109, 294,588.20 dols, an increase of 20.18 per cent. On the upset price.

Brown Paper Against the Cold.—The old woman's remedy for a cold on the chest, and the whole depth of the spaded earth will become as rich, in time, as the droppings themselves.

Nightsell. the statistics recently published. From 1861

If Mark Lane, by some combination to a sore throat, or a bruise, which consisted in advance the prices of the poor man's bread, an application of brown paper steeped in beer adds half a cent to a bushel of wheat, Chicago or vinegar, owed its efficacy to the heat-re-telegraphs across the Atlantic, "Shipped a taining properties of the paper. A wet pad million bushels of wheat to-day-stop the of this material, as far as the surface next to the skin was concerned, acted almost as well When Parnell struck Chicago it was near as a layer of wet linen rag, protected with a grain of eight o'clock, and an immense crowd had thick covering of flaunel. In short, stout plenty. paper of the commonest sort is an effective indeed that it became apparent if Parnell non-conductor, and may be advantageously were to show himself he would not be able to employed as covering for beds or to ske out reach the places of meeting in time, so he scanty clothing. A piece of thick paper in-was taken out of the back door of the train, seried between the lining and the cloth of a

AGRIOULTURE.

Manne-Continued.

Manne Continued.

The best place of all in which to store manure, until it can be carted on to the land, is in a tight cellar immediately under the animals by which it is made, where it will absorb all of their urine, and will be protected from freezing, from the drying effect of winds, and from the action of rains. No labor of handling and forking over is required, save what will be done by the hogs that fatten upon the undigested food, while they mix and compost the mass better than any number of forking would do it.

Manure kept in this way need never be touched, nor even looked at, until the time comes to throw it into the wagons to be hauled out. If the floor of a cellar is a tight clay soil, and if there be no escape for the liquid portion of the manure by surface-draining, there will have been no appreciable loss.

When a cellar cannot be made, a shed will be found to be a very good substitute. It should be so tight as to exclude all rain, and its floor so arranged that none of the drainings of the manure can flow away—should be low enough to receive all of the urine of the stable.

To keep manure in this way will require much more labor than to drop it directly into a cellar, and the saturation of the whole mass with the urine will be far less complete and uniform; but it will entail much less loss—very much less—than is nevitable under entire exposure to the weather, in heaps, or spread in the barn-yard.

Under certain circumstances, the best storage

new who, after the New Yorkers land tred their guests with harrangues, quiely whispered in the ears of Parnel: "Come to the Cago, bre and bye, and she will gire you a reception." and the three representatives quietly returned to Chicago to make arrangements for his coming. The hard was find the president of the coming of the latery of Ireland to enable him to speak on such an occasion. Here again Chicago magic was brought into action. A wizard soled was brought into action. A wizard soled me mouthplece of one of her 20,000 telephones. "Hello!" Connect with the Leyal Waxes of Sec."

"Ana: "Any amount."

"Itelo To a paper warshense.
"How many reams of book paper, 224.27, to pounds?"

"Ana: "Any amount."

"Let the gribes pot work," asys the Chicago wizard, shouting as did the angel to St. John on the Isle of Patmos. "With the chys and decomposed orquaic matter, with got while you do, hold Time in your grasp—press history into an hour-glass and let us see Ireland at a glance—Ireland in its length and breadth—Ireland in its length and breadth—Ireland in its collange—its lands and lits waters—its lakes and mourtains—its rivers and hardware in length and breadth—Ireland in its collange—its lands and lits waters—its lakes and mourtains—its rivers and hardware—its lakes and its setuaries rejected up their treasures of history, the Dulley book of the rivers of the product of history, the Dulley book part and the product of the

more deeply covered.

I have lingered over this branch of my sub-

more evenly distributed by rains than if it were more deeply covered.

I have lingered over this branch of my subject, and have given to what may seem to be an undue share of attention; but the universal applicability and usefulness of manure made by the domestic animals, together with its almost universal production, give greater importance to the methods of its preservation and use than attaches to any other fertilizer.

There remains, still, one question connected with the manure of the farm that is of some consequence. That is, as to the relative value of the excrements of different animals. The broad statement of the case is, that the quality of the manure depends on the food, and not on the animal by which it is consumed; that is, no matter what animal it may be to which we feed a bushel of corn, if he is of mature age, not increasing in any of his parts, be he horse, or hog, he will return, in his manure, the full equalent of the nitrogen and earthy parts of his food. In proportion as parts of his food are taken to make bone, fiesh, wool, etc., the manure will be of less value; but the bones of a horse do not differ materially from those of other animals, nor does his muscle. The difference of fertilizing power must be attributed, mainly, to a difference of food. Still, the completeness of digestion varies somewhat, in the various species, and this has an effect on the character of the manuremore, however, on the rapidity than on the amount of its action.

There is not very much to be said as to the use to be made of the different manures, when well rotted, save with reference to that of the pig-sty, which should never be used, no matter how thoroughly decomposed it may be, for any of the brassica tribe, (cabbage, cauliflower, rutabaga, or any of the smooth-leaved turnips,) as it is quite likely to cause the disease known as "club-foot," or "finger and toe."

Poultry Manure.

The droppings of poultry deserve especial con-sideration, as the richest, most concentrated,

\$85 per ton.

It has been stated that on land that is naturally good, but exhausted by cultivation, the excrement of a given number of fowls will produce enough extra corn to feed them for a whole

Night-soll.

The Empire of Japan, with an area about equal to that of some of ours maller States, has a population, probably, equal to that of the whole United States. For thousands of years, its small hand-tilled fields, without the importation of a grain of food from any foreign source, have supported its teeming millions in comfort and plenty.

To be Continued.

A Welsh newspaper the other day had the fol-

The second standard below the second that well a second

8.

Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Nors,-Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, March 23. Financial.

The statement of banks in Canada for February, ult., exhibits no very important changes as compared with the statement for January last. The total authorized capital is \$67,766,600; capital subscribed; \$52,454,6337; capital paidup, \$50,541,8556; notes in circulation, \$20,495,-219; Dominion Government deposits payable on demand, \$4,129,884,67; Do payable after notice, \$5,977,8098. Total liabilities, \$105,507,583.11; total assets, \$178,634,948.65; directors liabilities, \$60,009,221.45. Comparing the business done by the banks in Ontario and Quebec we find that there has been an increase of circulation during, the last month of \$120,792, which is attributed to increased activity in the lumber trade. Deposits other than Government, show an increase, those payable on demand and those after notice together amounting to \$63,144,030 as compared with \$62,756,930 in January. On the assets side of the account the amount loaned on bank stocks continues to decline while loans on bonds and 10 corporations show some increase. The amount under discount has increased by \$337,555, and the overdue debts unsecured still show a small increase, while the overdue debts secured are slightly less than in January. "Other assets" show an increase of about half a million, changes in the account of the Banks of Montreal and Ville Marie causing this result. The liabilities of Directors are \$325,580 less than in the preceding month.

Money still rules quiet, with rates of interest easy at 5 per cent on call, and 6 on time. There is a moderate business doing in commercial paper, which is discounted at from 6 to 8 per cent, the bulk of transactions being at 7.

Sterling Exchange has advanced ic in New York, and is quoted at \$4.86 for 60-day bills, and \$4.89 on demand; in this market there is some little demand, at \$1.091 to ver the counter. Currency drafts on New York quiet, at par to 1 prem.

—The traffic receipts of the Great Western The statement of banks in Canada for Feb-

—George Depew, an insolvent of Leamington, was examined at Windsor last Friday at a meeting of his creditors, and jarrested on account of the unsatisfactory state of his gitairs.

The unsatisfactory state of his reflairs.

—The Journal of Commerce says: "The liacolities of William Bannerman, M. P. for the South Riding of the County of Renfrew, who was placed in inselvency by writ of attachment on the 25th uit, are estimated at \$200,000, of which over \$100,000 is in the Merchants' Bank, which institution is represented to hold as security the entire assets of the estate. It is thought there will be nothing left for unsecured oreditors. Mr. Bannerman was engaged in the lumber business, and some five or six years ago, on withdrawing from the house of Barnet Bannerman & Co., was reputed worth \$100,000."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 23. ASHES.—The receipts of potash here during the past week were about 140 bris. The market remains steady at \$3.65 to 3.70 for pots and the nominal value of pearls is \$6. Latest advices report the market dull

the past week were about 140 brls. The market remains steady at \$8.50 to 3.70 for pots and the nominal value of pearls is \$8. Latest advices report the market dult.

DRUGS AND OHEMOALS—Balanes in DRUGS AND OHEMOALS—Balanes in a confined to supplying the wants of country dealers. No heavy orders are expected now until the opening of navigation. Prices remain unchanged. Heardonne is firm at \$8.50 to \$7.50 to 100 per bushel; choice onlong the latest and the statest and the sta

time past, was firmer, according to cables received yesterday, and is higher. Prices throughout our list are steady and unchanged, there
being neither a "buill" nor a "bear" movement noticeable in this market at present.
With reference to the statement made in our
last report, that the Government officers
were now, under the new fiscal policy,
charging duty on the fair market value
of imported goods at the time of shipment
instead of at the time of purchase as heretofore,
we have to report that a meeting of the hardware trade in this city was called for this afternoon to discuss the subject, with a view to a
remedy, but we have been unable as yet to learn
the result, as the meeting was still in progress at
4 o'clock. Since the new law was introduced,
we have heard of one or two firms here having
to pay several hundred dollars of extra duty on
goods previously purchased in the English market. Remittances are only moderate.

Pig Iron, per ton.—

and Prince with a relief

alter was descript a to the

ket. Remittances are only mode	raie.	
Pic Inon, per ton.		
Gartsherrie	. 530 00	ខេត្ត
Summerice	. au w	## 50 50 M
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Tinned Sheets. No. 25, Charcoal,	-	4 60
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No.28. Hoops and Bands, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs. Sheets, best brands. Boiler Plate, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs.	8 75	9 00
Chaste heat brands	8 26 8 50	000
Boiler Plate. P 100 lbs.	3 50	0.00
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CUT NAILS-	- 04	
10dy to 60dy, Hot Cut, per keg	3 85	0.00
Bdy and 9dy, do 6dy and 7dy, do	4 10 4 35	0 00
4dv and 5dv. " do		000
3dv. " do	5 85	0 00
idy and Edy, Cold Cut. do	4 35	0 00
3d∀. do do	4 85	0 00
200 kegs, 10c per keg off. Shingle, per 100 lbs	4 50	0.00
Lath do	4 50 5 00	0 00
Pressed Spikes	8 75	4 25
LEAD-		
Pig, per 100	5 00	5 25
Sheet	5 50	6 00
BarShot	0 06} 8 00	0 05} 7 00
STEEL	0 00	,
Cast, ₩ th. Spring, ₩ 100 lbs	0 11}	0 12
Spring, * 100 lbs	4 00	4 25
Best, do warranted	5 00	0 00
Tire, do Sleigh Shoe	4 25 4 00	4 56
Ingot Tin	4 W 0 28	0 60 0 30
do Conner	0 20	0 21
Horse Shoes Proved Coll Chain, jin	3 50	4 00
Proved Coll Chain, in	5 00	5 25
Anchors Anvils Wire, P bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6.	5 00	6 00
Wire & hall of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6	0 08 2 30	0 10 0 00
TITLE T DULL OF TO IDS MORE WITH.	2 30	V W

during the week in all kinds of leather, more particularly sole, for manufacturers' use, and prices rule very firm, but we have not yet heard of any advance in this market. The export trade in Canadian Buffalo sole leather continues

LEATHER.-There has been a fair movement

THE PARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far mers' Bleighs, etc.

Tuesday, March 23.

The farmers turned out in large numbers this forenoon, but it was noticed that several at Bonsecours market had waggons instead of sleighs, which indicated the condition of the country roads. The offerings consisted chiefly of grain, potatoes and eggs, but after minute enquiry we falled to discriminate any quotable change in prices. The demand was fair, and oats sold at 70c to 76c per bag, as to quality; peas at 80c to 90c per bush; white corn at 80c to 51 per bush, and other grains at the prices quoted below. Potatoes sold generally at 45c per bag, though 50c was asked for some Early Rose. Live fowls were selling at 80c per pair, but for dressed poultry there was not much demand; dressed turkeys were offering at 9c per 1b, or \$1.50 to 1.80 per pair, and chickens at 60c to 55c per pair. Beef was searce and not quotable. Dressed hogs also scarce, at \$6 to 6.50. Fish was reported in good demand, at previous prices. Fresh print butter scarce at 18c to 25c, as to quality, but eggs were plentiful at 15c to 18c for fresh, while mixed lots in barrels sold at 14c and under. There see now no tommycods to be had, at any price. Vegetables unchanged.

The following are the prices, corrected up to TUESDAY, March 23.

from Quebec for obolog Russets Spice and Bald-wine at firm figures, as high as \$4 per barrel having been hid for a selected lot of Russets by a Quebec firm.

Latest mall advices reports good demand for potators in Liverpool at 7s to 7s 6d per cwi. Pricos in this market remain steady at 4ic to 50 per bag, the bulk of sales being made at 45c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

MONDAY, March 23.

Compared with the offerings of previous years, the supply of Easter beef on the local markets to day was very small, the butchers were compelled to go to St. Gahriel market for it, and for exceptional fine qualities from Sc to 10c per lb. live weight, was paid.

The resistes of live stock at Point St. Charles for the week ending yesterday were Scars cattle, 2 cars horses, and 3 do hogs.

At St. Gahriel market, this formers the

The resiepts of the stock at Point St. Charles for the week anding yesterday were 25 cars cettle. It cars horses, and sho hogs. his formoun the case of the dealers were in their review of the coal trade, any: The demand of cattle and a five hogs. The cattle week, as a rule acceptionally she and the demand were very fair. The names of the dealers were "Mems J W McKinnon. Chapth: R zelly, Toronto W W Kinnon. Chapth: R zelly, Toronto W W McKinnon. Chapth: R zelly, Toronto W W McKinnon. Chapth: R zelly, Toronto W W Watter. Chapter W McKinnon. Chapth: R zelly, Toronto W W Watter. Chapter W McKinnon. Chapth: R zelly W Watter. Chapter W McKinnon. Cha

straining Exchange has a brisanced it in New Street of Street in the Control of t

The volume of business done in horses here this week shows a falling off from that of last week, but still it is large; the American demand continues brisk, and the decrease in shipmen's is probably more due to the want of a sufficient supply of the right kind of stock than to any other cause.

supply of the right kind of stock than to any other cause.

During the week ending to-day, according to the official report, there have been 237 horses, costing \$23,573, shipped from Montreal to the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, against 376 horses, valued at \$30,236.25, shipped last week—a decrease of 89 horses and of \$6,723,25.

About 15 carloads were bought at and shipped from the American House yards this week, and

About 15 carloads were bought at and shipped from the American House yards this week, and to-day there were some 30 horses in the stables at these yards, and about 15 American buyers registered at the hotel; they reported that in the early part of the week there were a good many good horses offering, but that they had nearly all been picked up, and what were now in the market were chiefly small "workers" and "drivers."

A large number of farmers' common working animals were bought this week for farm use in New York and New Jersey States. Prices remain firm, the choicest stock bringing from about \$50 to \$120 each, while common to good horses range from \$40 up to \$50; the average of prices paid this week would be from about \$50 to \$23.

Since the lat March up to date 1,011 horses

horses range from \$40 up to \$30; the average of prices paid this week would be from about \$30 to \$23.

Since the lst March up to date 1,011 horses have been shipped per the G.T.R., from Canada via this city, to the Western States.

On the Corporation market on College street business continues to lor prove, as the American buyers are gradually finding their way in this well-appointed market. On Thursday 23 horses were shipped from Mr. Maguire's stables, all having been Lought for exportation to the United States. There were also sold on this market this week 4 rough Canadian horses in one lot for \$250; 1 pair ponies for \$150; 1 pair heavy blacks weighing over 1,300 lbs each, for \$300; and 1 bay horse for \$35. Mr. A. Ryan, of this city, also sold a few days ago a splendidly matched pair of dark brown horses, about 5 years old, 15 hands 3 inches, and weighing 1,100 lbs each—to a gentleman residing in the city. Mr. Maguire has still several desirable animals for sale, including a fine light bay Clydesdale horse, 7 years old, weighing 1,500 lbs, 16 hands, and a splendid dark brown horse 7 years old, 16 hands. Following is the list of shipments from this city to the States through the office of the American Consul here during the week:—

March 13, 2 horses, at \$145. March 15, 13 do at 1,316; 15 do at 1,377.50. March 16, 10 do at 651,50; 19 do at 1,635; 15 do at 1,191.50; 15 do at 1,753; 3 do at 170; 6 do at 451; 12 do at 830.50 1 do at 150. March 17th, 13 do at 1,531; 23 do at 1,532; 23 do at 1,552; 24 do at 1,666. March 19th, 1 do at 60.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, March 20. Owing, doubtless, in a great measure to the bad country roads, consequent upon the warm, quoted at \$8.7 and 6, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins are beginning to arrive more freely and are taken at about 150 to 25c, as to size. Sheeppelts bring \$1.35 to 1.75, and cal/-: MART.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; size. Sheeppelts bring \$1.35 to 1.75, and cal/-: MART.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; size. Sheeppelts bring \$1.35 to 1.75, and cal/-: MART.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; size. Sheeppelts bring \$1.35 to 1.75, and cal/-: MART.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; size. Sheeppelts bring \$1.35 to 1.75, and cal/-: MART.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; size. Sheeppelts bring \$1.35 to 1.75, and cal/-: Stins are in fair demand at 12g per 1b.

HARDWARE AND IRON—Trade is reported fairly active for this time of year, and business shows a great improvement as compared with the supply during the week previous. Size to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 9c to 12g; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; thesh sausages, 12c to 15c; th soft weather during the past few days, the total

dreel Frei Market WHOMESOAY, March 17. The weather during the past seven days having continued wintry and tolerably cold, the demand for coal and wood in this city has continued fairly active, but the orders booked by dealers are nearly all small,

and prices are unchanged throughout.
To-day, however, being a sort of holiday in the city, and as the weather is soft and mild, instead of very stormy, as predicted by Mr. Vennor, the demand for fuel has somewhat fallen of, showing, as we have previously stated, that the atmosphere governs the coal trade to a large extent. In the States business is steadily becoming more active and holders firmer in their views. The Philadelphia Ledger, in its last review of the coal trade, says: The demand for coal is on the increase, and prices steadily advance. The impression has gone abroad that this is entirely the result of a short supply of coal he recome of an arrow.

Cattle Exports.

Our readers are well aware that the firm of Messrs. A. I. Thompson & Co. has been amongst the foremost in opening and developing our export cattle trade, and is still carrying on its shipment with energy. It has, however, now turned to some fancy goods with which to exalt Canadian reputation in fingland. It has purchased the great mammoth steer weighing 8,550 lbs, five years, and esteemed the best steer in North America. This steer took the first prize and sweepstakes at London in 1878; the first prize and sweepstakes at Toronto in 1879; the first prize and sweepstakes at Toronto in 1879; the first prize and sweepstakes at Easter Fair held at Guelph on the 17th inst., and has taken over 12 other first prizes at different fairs at which it has been shown. Messrs. Thompson & Co. has also purchased two immense twin steers, thirty-six months old, weighing 5,000 pounds, and which have taken the first prizes at the above exhibitions for cattle of their class and age, and also the first prizes of nemerous other fairs at which they have been shown. Besides these Messrs. Thompson have secured a helfer, about four years old, weighing 2,400 lbs, which has taken a great many prizes. The steers were bred in Waterloo, and the helfer in Weilington County. They are all to be shipped to England, and there to be exhibited before the Royal Family. It is believed that they will prove to be the largest cattle in the United Kingdom.—

Finance, Commmerce and Trade. -In London, Ont., refined oil has been reduced from 18e to 11e per gallon.

—A firm in this city have recently purchased and aggregate of 20,000 lbs of dried apples at Western points at about 71c laid down in this

—The demand for Canadian barley in New York is reported good, and sales of ungraded have transpired there at 88c, about 10,000 bushelu being sold at that price on Wednesday. being soid at that price on Wednesday.

—A cable despatch from St. John's, Nid., says
—Walrus havarrived with 13,000 seals; she struck
the seal off Cape Bonavista on 14th, and left them
Saturday off Cape St. Francis; she reports the
Merlin and Kitegetting into the patch Saturday
afternoon; saw the Greenland on the 12th
steaming east; 10 steamers yesterday were off
Cape Bonavista taking seals.

Cape Bonavista taking seals.

Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was dull and business throughout the week has been limited. Quotations generally show a decline. The demand for American was only moderate and prices declined id. The demand for Sea Island was better and prices are firm. Futures opened dull and with an increasing desire. to sell, declined 7-32 to id. The market, however, on Wednesday closed steady. A better feeling prevailed on Thursday and with an active enquiry prices recovered id to 5-32d. The final rates are 1-18d to 3-32d below those of last Thursday."

are I-igd to 3-32d below those of last Thursday."

GRAIN ELEVATOR CHARGES AT COLLINGWOOD.

The Chlosgo Tribins of 15th has the following: "Heretofore there has been no charge to vessels for grain elevation at Collingwood. This season the railroad company, which owns the elevator, will charge for this elevation. What the rate will be is not known. It was announced a few days ago that it would be it par bushel, but efforts are making to induce the company to reduce the figure to ic. The freight rate to Collingwood has heretotore generally been two thirds lofthe Buffalo rate, free of elevation, but hereafter the elevating rate will be added to the freight rate, advancing it to so much."

A leading Liverpool grain circular says:—"A

A leading Liverpool grain circular says:—"A fair consumptive demand was generally reported from the British wheat markets during the past week. The diminished offerings of English

wheat mouved some improvement in condition. English and foreign were both held for fully is per on advance. The transactions for engoes of coast were quite unimportant, though there has been a good beariness for prompt shipment, chiefly in winter reds. Prises, however, are again 64. lower, the advance obtained at the commencement of the week being lost. At Liverpost since Tuesday there has been a moderate inquiry for wheat at about Tuesday's prices. Corn, in consequence of its continued scarcity, rate inquiry for wheat at about Tuesday's prices.
Corn. in consequence of its continued escretty,
is id to id higher. At to-day's market, the liberal consumptive demand having subsides,
there have been only moderate transactions in
wheat and prices in some cases are slightly in
favor of buyers. Flour was in quiet demand at
harely Tuesday's rates. Mixed corn was 2d per
cental higher."

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 17.—At a large meeting of the National Land League in Dublin yester-day, a letter from Parnell was read, dated Deskloines, March 1st, in which he says the general verdict of American opinion through-eut the Union is overwhelmingly in favor of a radical change of the Irish land system. We shall leave behind us in America permanent organizations in connection with the Land League, and prepared to support it financially and morally to any extent we may require as such. An awakening has come upon our exiled countrymen here as is impossible for those who have not witnessed it to imagine.

Boxs, March 17.—During a speech in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last evening Premier Cairoli, replying to the strictures of members of the Right, inquired whether the Cabinet of that party displayed any great political wisdom in 1870 when they announceed they would respect the Convention with France, guaranteeing the integrity of the Papal territory only a few days before the force of events drove them into Rome. Premier Laurs, premier when Rome was occupied by the French, denied that his Government took that step unwillingly. Wild confusion and uproar ensued. Furious attacks were bandled between the Right and Lett, drowning the voices of the speakers. The declarations of Laura Sella and Viscount Venasti included some curious revelations regarding the Government's course towards France and the Pope, and respecting the September convention. Crispic asserted there were differences of opinion in Premier Lauxa's Cabinet about occupying Rame. Lauxa denied this absolutely, but Sella confirmed it, almost occasioning a quarrel between Lauxi and Sella. The sitting was one of the most sensational in the annals of the Italian Parliament.

The Sinarte.

A writer in the Liverpool Catholic Times

It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstand ing all the eighth Henry's sinful schemes to found a dynasty, no descendant of his exists, while, by the only child of her Catholic marriage, Queen Mary Stuart has now it may be more than a hundred living descendants, and in all probability, as long as the British Monarchy exists, Queen Mary's descendants will wear the crown, and we may justly consider this as a special testimony to their royal ancestor's devotion to the Cotholic faith, and her Majesty's wise and far-seeing wish for the peaceful union of the countries under one sceptre, as is clearly shown by her writings, and the influence it had on all the great actions of her heroic and saintly life; and even on the scaffold her prayers were offered for this noble end.

Your readers may be aware that it was from the office of "Steward of Scotland" that the house derived its surname, being originally spelt "Stewart" and then "Stuart," it is said, after Queen Mary's French marriage.

It was by the marriage of the then Steward with the daughter of the great Bruce that on the death of Bruce's son, King David, they inharited the throne of Scotland, and seven Stuart kings filled the throne in succession, before Queen Mary ascended.

It is not generally remembered that Queen Mary had two brothers who died in infancy, before her birth. They were known as the Prince of Scotland and the Duke of Ross.

As was shown in my former letter the succession of representation of the House of Stuart on the death of Prince Hendry, Cardinal of York (Prince Charles' only brother), passed to the descendants of the Duchess of Orleans, daughter of King Charles I, of England, and through the house of Savoy had reached the late Duke of Modeua; thus so strangely twice at least have Italian princes held the representation of this Scotch line.

I am not certain if the Duke of Modena left any family, and failing such, I think the Countess of Chambord comes next in the succession, and it would be rather curious and remarkable if the Count and Countess of Chambord were thus to occupy the senior places in the lines of dynasty of England and France. Victor Emmanuel's family and some others are of this senior and representative Stuart Branch.

Prince Charlie, Cardinal Prince Hendry, and their father Prince James, all rest I believe in St. Peter's at Rome, where King George of England erected a monument to them, and with extraordinary generosity described them as "Kings of England" in the inscription over their tombs. Though Princes Charlie and Hendry seem

now to belong to a remote age (the world has seen so many changes among thrones since then), yet there may be those still living who saw both the Princes, it being 92 years since Charlie died, and the Cardinal died about 60 years ago. Perhaps some of your readers may yet give us personal recollections of the Cardinal.—I am, &c. STUART.

P.S.-The Prince of Wales now holds the —New York market reports show that Canada lambs are bringing top prices, recent sales in "Duke of Rothesay," "Baron Renfrew," and do., 100 lbs. at \$8.40 per 100 lbs.

Irish Relief.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : SIR,-I send you herewith \$60 subscribed for the Irish relief fund by the parish of St. Patrick of Beauviage. Yours, &c.,

L. A. GAUTHIER. Pretre. Beauviage, Que, 21st March, 1880.

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