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VOL. XXX.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

A CORSICAN SONG.

[From Prosper Mermice's "Columbia.," [From Prosper Mermiee's "Columbia.,"
In a vale deep hidden by mountains gray,
Where the sun but shines an hour a day,
There stands a mansion gloomy and old;
And the grass has grown o'er its threshold cold;
The doors are shut; like dismai eyes
The windows look through the gloom forlorn,
No smoke from the chimneys is seen to rise;
And within sits an orphan girl, from morn
To night working and singing a strain,
Sad as her hearl, of responseless pain.

One day in the spring time kindilly
A pigeon perched on a neighbouring tree,
And understood the song which the young
Girl, in her lonely chamber sung:—
'Young girl, she said, 'you mourn not alone,
For a cruel hawk has snatched from me
My main try only friend my own.' for a cross nawk has statened from me My mate, my only friend, my own.'

'Oh, pigeon! but point out whereso'eer Is that robber hawk who caused you care, And dead at your feet he shall quickly lie Albeit as high as the clouds he may fly:

But alas! as d alas! who will bring of me My brether long lost in a for country!' My brother, long lost in a far country!"
Oh, tell me where sails that brother true. And my wings will want him a letter from you.

THE APPARITIONS AND MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

FATHER KAVANAGH'S OPINION.

STILL FURTHER TESTIMONY.

(Correspondent of the Dublin Irishman.) We have noticed that no words were spoken on any of the occasions which attracted the attention of the inhabitants of Knock. No voice was heard to speak a warning or announce a message of counsel or comfort. The shadows were silent, while the beholders gazed, and marvelled, and were awe-struck. According to the testimony of the many witnesses, the Virgin and the saints have several times shown themselves to the people. There is no one to interpret the meaning of the visits, which have so remarkably differed from all previously recorded supernatural appearances, inasmuch as no divine mission was communicated. Although this fact marks a significant discrepancy between the visions at Knock and the alleged appearance of the Virgin at Lourdes, it is no argument in favor of a denial of the occurrences. The question which many persons will ask themselves is, can there be any mistake on the part of those who say they have seen the mysterious apparitions? Or, is there any delusion on the one hand, or deception on the other? With regard to these queries, the evidence of the deponents is decisively negative. They are positive, persevering, and unanimous in their declaration, that there was no mistake, no de-

ception. The examinations conducted by a committee consisting of clergymen have resulted in bringing out the corroborative testimony of about fifteen witnesses. These, it appears, are all persons of credit and character, leading simple lives in a small, remote hamlet, far removed from the reach of science and "magic" art. Would it be said that their homely knowledge leaves them all the more exposed to the impositions of some playful rustic, who had somehow obtained possession of those tricky appliances, which produce such surprising deceptions for the amusement of a city population? Possibly; but the suggestion is of small value. Again, it might be mooted that some physical phenomena would account for such or similar appearances. Scarcely: for though very similar lar reflections may result from certain atmospheric combinations, the casting of well-defined figures is not probable without a basis of real shape and form.

Father Cavanagh's faith in the truth of the witnesses is most important. His firm belief in the fact of the occurrences must bear with it great weight and influence. But his solemn assurance that cures of maladies which have defied medical skill have undoubtedly been detected cannot but stagger the sceptical, and convince doubtful inquirers. He is the priest of the parish of Knock; a dignitary of the church: a man of strong mind, of sound judgment, and superior intelligence. Granted that his piety is fervent, his zeal and devotion clearly published by practical work in the cause of religion, and with all this he is not the kind of man in whom one would expect to find any faith of a too easy credulity. Having closely and carefully investigated every affirmation, and every circumstance connected with the supernatural vision he has put the seal of his word to the already strong case made out by the witnesses, and is a firm believer in all that has

been maintained by the court of inquiry. Whether the visions were real signs from heaven, or whether there be any mistake in the minds of the people who saw them, is perhaps of less interest now than the question of the results alleged to have followed. Have diseases been certainly cured, deformities rectified, deficiencies supplied, defects remedied?-these questions are now of the most essential importance. They are questions of fact, and ought not to be of difficult solution. Cases could be observed and noted by impartial witnesses. If the blind have been given to see, the deaf to hear, the lame enabled to walk, the crooked made straight, he paralytic restored to vigor, each and every nstance of miraculous renovation should be ensily proved to conviction. It is stated that divers persons have experienced the marvellous change from disease to health—the western papers having published lists of the avored suppliants at the alter of Knock chapel. Those recorded cases may not satisfy many people. St. Thomas has a great multitude of followers in these doubting days. Nevertheless it is given out, and it is averred by numerous people of strong, intelligent minds, that the cures have been effected, and can be verified by those who have been Once more we refer to Father Cavanagh, for he is prepared to, authenticate

health of the pilgrims, who have journeyed a long way to reach the renowned church in the county of Mayo. The rev. gentleman has seen some that have been made whole after paying the accustomed "rounds" inside and outside the chapel. These "rounds" consist in kneeling before the "Stations of the Cross"—pictures representing the progressive stages of the Saviour's sufferings on the last days of his life on earth. The gable on which the apparitions were seen is naturally the great point of attraction for the afflicted. Completely oblivious of the rain and bitter cold and deaf to the storms that sweep over the bleak bill upon which the church is situated, the people are bent in prayer, humbling themselves to the very earth, and imploring divine help through the intercession of the saints who have favoured the parish with their repeated visits. Looking at these devout believers, who are (many of them) in very delicate health, one would imagine that in thus exposing themselves in the most treacherous kind of weather they could scarcely escape catching dangerous colds. Unbelievers and incredulous Christians would shrink from the apparent risk to which the faithful cheerfully commit themselves. Thus is strikingly exemplified the wide difference between the profound re-ligious convictions of the Irish peasantry and that comfortably diluted Christianity which is preferred in the great cities of the world. An impregnable fortress against the assaults of infidelity is the cottier's cabin. There at Knock, upon an inclement day, is the evidence of this proposition The people are present in thousands, believing themselves to be great sinners—in which it is hard to agree with them-bowed down in sorrow for their transgressions, loudly lamenting the wickedness of their past lives, and imploring spiritual regeneration and bodily health. But the visitors to Knock are not only the maimed, the deformed, the blind, and the deaf. Great numbers of them repair thither only to seek the fresh fountain of Living Waters in a place so highly favored by divine interposition. These are devout people who are ever looking out for new inspirations, and new occasions of receiving grace. For such as these Knock is as great an attraction as it is for the suffering victims of disease, accident, or congenital defects.

It may be thought that the very poor are the bulk of the throng whom one meets at Knock every day in the week. They are, indeed, the majority. But are they not the major number in all religious congregations? Without the exciting interest of the super-natural appearance of the Mother of the Redeemer, the lowly crowd into the churches of Catholic Christendom, while the great ones of Knock; I remember the evening of the the earth are invariably in the minority. If 21st August; I was called out at about a it were true, and it is not, that the only quarter past eight o'clock by my daughter humble followers of the Crucified accept the Margaret to see the vision of the Blessed evidence confirming the assertions of the wit. | Virgin Mary and of the saints who appeared nesses, and give willing ear to the accounts of at the end of the little church; it was miraculous cures, the fact would be of little getting dark; it was raining; I came with value. Truth does not require the assent of others to the wall opposite the gable; the exalted. It was not to the mighty in I saw then and there distinctly the three wealth and learning and rank that the Mes- images-one of the Blessed Virgin Mary, one siah revealed himself. It was not in their of St. Joseph, and the third, as I learned, midst that He passed His thirty-three years, that of St. John the Evangelist; I saw an nor did he choose even one of them as His altar, too, and a lamb on it somewhat whiter disciples; neither did He give to any of them the keys of the kingdom of heaven, but selected Peter the fisherman, and upon him He conferred this high distinction. The poor were His bosom friends: to them He confided the mysteries of His Mission, giving them all power, and on the Mount He especially blessed them. The Divine benediction still remains with the humble of the earth, who have always the incomparable, the priceless blessing of Faith. Therefore they were the first to see what has been shown at Knock, and the first to believe that the anpearances were not accidental, or wrought by the devices of designing men. Then the people who are known as the "better" class egan to lend an ear to the story of the wonders that have given to Knock a wide renown. They listened, inquired, and believed-for now there are many well-to-do, intelligent persons among the pilgrims to the plain, unpretending, little western temple. They are not thinly scattered through the thousands, as in the early days of the rumored miracles, but in large numbers, and are conspicuous by ple had been collected around the placetheir fashionable attire and their fervent de-

votion. It may not be long before divers tongues are heard in the hamlet of Knock, for pious foreigners will be bound westwards by the fame of the Church of Visions, and by reports of miraculous cures which are every day being added to the list in the hands of the very rev. priest of the parish. As strangers have travelled from distant lands to pray at Lourdes, or to have their doubts removed. so are they likely to voyage hitherward from the Continent and from America. Already, it is stated. people are coming in large numbers from England and Scotland, and the visitors will surely increase as the summer season ad. vances. The question of accommodation should immediately engage the attention of the Knock community, and the reproach of impassable roads should be removed as soon as possible. The two towns, Ballyhaunis and Claremorris, equally distant from the church, will be called upon to answer pressing demands upon their capacity, and they should be well prepared for the crowded excursion trains that will arrive at their railway stations. Travellers being proverbially agrumbling, impatient class of people, we hope that foreigners, who are generally very exact and punctual in their habits, will have little cause of complaint.

It will be a matter of great regret to the irish people themselves, if beggars are permitted to appoy and disgust strangers. With regard to the mendicant class, our country has already a bad name, and it is desirable that the most untiring exertions should be used to keep them away from Knock. The professional beggar is seldom a deserving character, and it is the professional crowd that will swarm into a locality frequented by to answer the vast number of letters that arpilgrims and sightseers, to whom they are a me of the wonderful improvements in the most irritating and, in many cases, mos England, and Scotland, relative to the appari- Eistern immigration.

offensive nuisance. There is not a tramp or vagrant in the province of Connaught who will not make his way to the "harvest" which the "profession" expect to make in Father Cavanagh's parish. If we anticipated a general concentration of the beggars of the whole island, we should not be much in error. Next week I will give still further details-the appearances as seen in January; details of further cures, and other interesting matters.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK WALSH, AGED SINTY-FIVE YEARS.

My name is Patrick Walsh: I live at Ballinderrig, an English mile from the chapel of Knock. I remember well the 21st August, 1879. It was a very dark night. It was raining heavily. About nine o'clock on that night I was going on some business through my land, and standing a distance of about half-a-mile from the chapel, I saw a very bright light on the southern gable end of the chapel. It appeared to be a large globe of golden light. I never saw, I thought, so brilliant a light before. It appeared high up in the air above and around the chapel gable, and it was circular in its appearance. It was quite stationary, and it seemed to retain the same brilliancy all through. The following dny I made inquiries in order to learn if there were any lights seen in the place that night. It was only then I heard of the Vision or Apparition that the people had seen.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK BEIRNE, SON OF THE ELDER PATRICK BEIRNE, OF KNOCK.

I am sixteen years of age; I live quite near the chapel; I remember well the evening of the 21st of August; it was Thursday, the evening before the Octave day. Dominick Beirne, jun, a namesake of mine, came to my house, and said that he had seen the biggest sight that ever he had witnessed in all his life. It was then after eight o'clock. came by the road on the west side of the church. I saw the figures clearly, fully, and distinctly—the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, and that of a bishop, said to be St. John the Evangelist. Young Beine then told what he saw regarding the Vision, just as it has been described already by several persons who were present. The young fellow showed by his hands and position how the image or apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary and that of St. Joseph and St. John stood.

I remained only ten minutes, and then I went away. All this happened between a quarter or so past eight o'clock and half-past nine.

TESTIMONY OF MARGARET BEIRNE, WIFE OF DOMI-

NICK BEIRNE, OF KNOCK,

I, Margaret Beirne, nee Bourke, wife of Dominick Beirne, senior, live near the chapel at than the altar; I did not see the cross on the altar. The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared in the attitude of prayer with her eyes turned up towards heaven, a crown on her head, an outer garment thrown round her shoulders; I saw her feet; St. Joseph appeared turned towards the Blessed Virgin with head inclined: I remained looking on for fully fifteen to twenty minutes: then I left and returned to my own house.

THE TESTIMONY OF DOMINICK BRIRNE. I am brother of Mary Beirne, who has given her evidence; I live near the chapel of Knock; my age is 20 years; on the occasion when my sister came at about eight o'clock on the evening of the 21st August into our house, she exclaimed :- "Come, Dominick, and see the image of the Blessed Virgin, as she appeared to us down at the chapel." I said :-image?" and then she told me as she has already described for your reverence in her testimony; she told me all she was after seeing; I then went with her, and by this time some ten or twelve neonamely, around the ditch or wall fronting the gable where the vision was being seen, and o the south of the schoolhouse; then I beheld the three likenesses or figures that have been already described—the Blessed Virgin St. Joseph, St. John, as my sister called the bishop who was like one preaching, with his hand raised towards the shoulder, and the fore-finger and middle-finger pointedly set; the other two fingers compressed by the thumb; in his left he held a book; he was so turned that he looked half towards the altar and half towards the people; the eyes of the images could be seen; they were like figures inasmuch as they did not speak; I was filled with wonder at the sight I saw; I was so affected that I shed tears; I continued looking on for fully one hour, and then I went away with my sister to visit Mrs. Campbell who was in a dving state; when we returned the vision had disappeared.

Mrs. Hugh Flatley, widow of Hugh Flatey, states :-

I was passing by the chapel of Knock on the evening of the 21st August, about eight o'clock, and I beheld most clearly and distinctly the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Joseph, and that of St. John the Evangelist standing erect at the gable end of the chapel towards the south side; I thought that the parish priest had been ornamenting the church and got some beautiful likenesses removed outside.

LETTER FROM FATHER CAVANAGH. Knock, Ballyhaunis

Sin .- I will feel obliged to you if you will make known to my numerous correspondents that it is simply impossible for me rive here daily from every part of Ireland,

tion of our blessed Immaculate Mother. I take this opportunity of stating that the reports given in the public journals are substantially correct, both as regards the apparition and the numerous miracles wrought here since the 21st of last August.

I remain, yours faithfully, BARTHOLOMEW CAVANAGH, P. P.

VISIT TO KNOCK ON THURSDAY WEEK. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, during which the rain poured down in cold and blinding streams, the roads leading to Knock were filled with numbers of young and old of both sexes, of the blind, too, and disabled; cars heavily laden with those of the better class, and the more homely carts well packed with their living freight. Coming in sight of the church, the vast black crowd of moving beings could be seen. It was a busy spot. The supernatural was there easily manifest. One, no matter how indifferent in belief, could not escape the effects of the power which animated the people. Some on their knees before the scene of the apparition, praying with an earnest supplicatory tone; others going around the chapel reciting the beads and other prayers. Inside the chapel the scene was equally animated; some before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, where some twenty wax lights are now constantly burning, offerings from the faithful, thanking Mary for relief granted; others with an assured confidence demanding her intercessory power in their

favour. One should go to Knock and see and feel for themselves the influence which the supernatural does exercise upon the people. The pilgrims who crowd to Knock in thoubecome recipients of our Blessed Mother's favours towards them. Mass is celebrated each morning, and, no doubt, devotions are, let us suppose, carried on each evening. Many, too, receive the Holy Communion at early Mass. But the want of confessors is sadly evident, for, after all, what can a single priest do amidst such a large crowd. The place is a regular Babel with beggars, blind and deformed, who, on account of their number and their endeavor to obtain hearing, shout each other down and roar out their petitions. The ground all around the chapel is more than ankle-deep with mud-worse than ever the Tuam fair-green has been after the cattle fair in October. It would not cost much to scrape away all the soft stuff and scatter over the ground a few carts of sand or gravel . Instead of that it is at present a regular sea of slush. The ren.oval of the baccaghs and beggars, who, like harples, fly to such places of pilgrimage, would help others again from Glasgow. These had spent forming a station each day, up to their ankles beating on their way-worn forms after journeys of such trying magnitude.

What is a Jingo.

Chance has given currency to a word which possibly may one day become as widely known and as respectable as the name of whig or tory -the word "Jingo". An English traveller abroad is said to have been not long ago asked the question by a continental politician, "Mais" qu'est ce que c'est donc, monseiur, que ce Jingo?" His own ideas on the matter not being very clearly defined, he made answer, with delusive playfulness, that it was Mr. Gladstone's familiar spirit. The epithet is most moderate and eminent of them, as a convenient missile to fling at their opponents, and by radicals it is applied freely, and one may say indiscriminately, to all who desire to maintain the honor and integrity of the British Empire. A word which the political excitement of the last three years has engraved so deeply in people's memories, and which the excitement of the next elections will perhaps fix there still more firmly, cannot be soon forgotten; and even if it does not attain hereafter to the classic dignity of the two names cited above, its place in history is

already won. But then what is Jingo exactly? Is it a man who believes in what Lord Derby calls "gunpowder and glory," whatever this may mean? Is it a man who wants to fight every-body all round, if such a man there be? If we turn to that celebrated refrain which has given currency to the world, and which will be remembered longer than many verses of greater lyrical value, we can find nothing more in it than the expression of a modest firmness and self-reliance. It breathes detence. not defiance. It affirms that we have no desire for war, but that, should war arise, we have the means to face it. This temperate affirma tion is clenched with an oath, reprehensible indeed, and by no means refined, but far less objectionable than many other such words that we unfortunately hear even from the liberal workingman as we walk along the streets. Since there is nothing in the origin of the word, as a political term, which explains the use made of it, and since philology has no key by which to unlock its significance, where are we to turn for an explana-tion? We shall find a clew in the policy and temper of the men who use it as a term of reproach. Bearing this in mind, we see that lingoism comes to pretty much the same thing as another word used by the same sort of people as a term of reproach—namely, " Im-

The Jesuits are making preparations to leave France.

perialism."-London Saturday Review.

Quebec is to have an agricultural implement factory. Several vexatious clauses of the May laws

are to be repealed, .. Chicago Socialists denounce the Chinese

LETTER FROM LACHINE. THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES

OREGAN.

Mr. Editor,—I do not somehow feel quite as well as I did last week, and can't account for the change. This aunouncement will not throw the public either into ecstacles or convulsions, but nevertheless it is a matter of great moment to me. I would much rather that you, Mr. Editor, had a pain in the head than I. In this respect I can appreciate the solf-sacrifice of Artemus Ward who so cheerfully consented to send all his wife's friends and relations to plenitude of his power. The Pope now never face the music made by the whistle of bullets appears in public. Leo XIII. has never been ugly things and never made to kill a gentle-The very thought of them makes one feel sick in the gastric region. But where have I wandered? Where is this I was? Oh, yes, I was sick. The fact is I had a headache superinduced by my emotions and a little hot Scotch, and some one of them overcame me. prefer to think it was the emotions, but Mike Dunn is positive it was the liquor. The way of it, Mr. Editor, was this: I went to see and hear Mr. Parnell on Tuesday night, not, I entreat you to believe, because I am not the loyalest subject in Canada or elsewhere, but just to find out what the monster looked like and tell the future generation of sibly be yet an Irish King or the President of an Irish Republic. Who knows? Strange sands will leave nothing undone to render things have happened and are happening in themselves more favourably disposed to this century. Off, therefore, did I go to the Theatre Royal and saw Parnell and heard the man speak. Never a word he said that did not wound me sorely, for it was against my precenceived opinions, and above all, it did not tally with the prospectus of the Scarecrow. He abused the Duchess of Marlborough; he abused the Queen; oh gracious heaven, he had respect for none but the tenants of Ireland, the tillers of the soil. He said in especially James Gordon Bennet, such would have it generally known. Not of course declaration of my principles, but I know Fermoy; and Liverpool and Manchester; of hunger, would send him a pate de foie gran glect, subscribe for a spade and shovel for that still centres amid those ruins, leave. Shade of Lord Palmerston, thought L. cine, how have we fallen upon evil days; give me, Mr. Whiskey Slinger, a glass of your

strongest and most loyal drink. When the liquor was placed before me I hesitated. I examined the old rye cautiously, and waited, for I fancied water were better. When one is intensely pervous one is ant to see ghosts, and I imagined the whiskey, parall right, but as I hesitated the tyrant worse than even Alexander, or Bismarck, or Beaconsfield, or an Irish landlord, and somehow or other discovered that he was servatives. A man in possession of fifty acres of land naturally wishes to keep it and sneak and robber who comes loafing around and asks for champagne and cigars, for which he is not willing to work. "Starve the landlords," said Parnell, "and they will either become actors or billiard markers, all they are fit for," This is, of course, rank Communism and Socialism and Nihilism and Tenantism, and everything else that is bad,

but it cannot be helped. Has it ever struck you, Mr. Editor, that munist people are driving at. They want to make all men equal, which is an improve-ment on the works of God, who never intended any such thing. Can you put a man of soaring genius to make pins? Will Napoleon be content to live like a citizen of Longue Pointe Asylum? No, sir, but there is every one fair play, and though the idiot should not be allowed to do his will, neither should Napoleon or Beaconsfield.

situation, and received the following reply: Dear Myles,-I regret that you are not better posted in finances; if you were I should place you in Tilley's offices. I had a troubled dream last nighti I imagined a white elephant balanced himself on my nose and refused to leave. I am afraid something is going to happer.

J. A. McD.

Now, this was a pretty letter to send a La. chine man. But, never mind; when the Scareerow appears affairs will mend. I am merely waiting for your tall to rise, Mr.

MYLES O'REGAN.

A Visit to Lee XIII.

(Viator in the Georgetown College Journal.)

I was told that Rome nowadays is not what it was, and I had missed everything in not seeing it when Pope Pius IX, was in the and bayonets around their ears. Talking seen by the people, and the magnificent disabout bayonets reminds me that the idea of having one stuck between your third and feasts come and go almost without notice, fourth rib is not pleasant. They are cold, The royal troops have replaced the Papai army and swarm the streets at all times; and it is the King who has now substituted the Pope-it is the mairs of state that claim pre-

edence to the duties of religion. Towards the close of my visit I had the happiness of securing an audience with the Holy Father. Monsignor Macht, the Pope's master of ceremonies, who has all to do in the matter of audiences, kindly granted me the desired permission, and I found myself by no means the only one who on that occasion troubled him with the request. Next day I repaired to the Vatican, and the Swiss Guard, attired in their brilliant uniforms and stationed at intervals, showed me the way. Ascend-Lachine that I had seen a man who may pos- ing the beautiful stairways for a few flights, I came upon a large court yard, which being traversed, I was ushered from one apartment to another until I found myself in a beautiful room with a floor of marble, and walls adorned with the most exquisite tapestry. Here, on benches extending the entire circuit of the room were ranged a large number of people of all classes and descriptions. Bishops and priests were there from all parts of the world,—nuns of different orders, isdies and gentlemen of the fashionable world, and children brought thither to begin the battle of life with the blessing of the Holy Fathereffect that the life of Dermott Asthore and all held in their hands, the beads, medals, or Kathleen Mayourneen was in the sight of other plous objects they had brought for the our Blessed Saviour (praise to His name Pope to bless. As I sat awaiting the entrance our Blessed Saviour (praise to His name and that of His Blessed Mother), as of the Holy Father, I gazed from the window precious as that of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, while, as everybody knows, neath me. The curious lights and stadows and marked appearance of the Roman houses, all is not so. It is true, my dear uncle who bristling in the setting sun, together with the is in Labrador was not strictly a loyal man, presence of those about me, thoroughly imseeing that he was out in '46, but I am and I pressed me with the nevelty of my position. Here was I, a stranger, born and bred upon a that I expect to derive any benefit from this spot that was a howling wilderness when this old city was crumbling into decay,-coming very much to improve the surroundings of a it will not do me any harm. I am aware that from an atmosphere of energy and progress spot so venerated as Knock at present. There | loyal men get the best and lattest places, but | to one that had long since lost all claim to were very many on yesterday present who had come some from Tyrone, Antrim, is loyal because he knows Her Majesty and ruminate over the futility of all great enter-Monaghan, Armagh; Waterford, Cork, the Duchess of Marlborough, if he was dying prises and to study the future that awaits my own country in common with all or a quall upon toast, or would, if he was out others; and yet, withal, cager to bend in abthree days at Knock, in wet and cold, per- of work, or lost for the want of a little ne- solute submission before an unseen power in a stream of floating clay, with the rain him, and in like manner would, and will, sway is as wide as Christendom, yet needs no advertise in the Lachine Scarcerow. To cut force to sustain it; is ever increasing, withthe matter short, Mr. Editor, I am loyal in the out an arm being raised in its behalf, and is abstract. Filled with those grand ideas I wielded by a feeble old man who is virtually went to hear Parnell, and as I have remarked a prisoner in his own house without the before, grew so sick in the head that I had to | means to protect his own life. Certainly the situation was well calculated to impress one as I approached the saloon to get some medi- with the utter impotence of human power and the pervading presence of the divine in

the guidance of the world.

We waited nearly an hour for the Pope

delayed, I was told, by the untimely visit of a foreign ambassador, who of course was entitled to a private audience. Finally, the young officer who guarded the entrance got into position, so to speak, and the Pope enterdon me, the old rye, was an evil spirit. If I ed, attended by a Cardinal and Monsignor now used by liberal speakers, even by the drink it now, I reasoned, it will be Machi. His Hollness was clothed entirely in white, with a little white skull-cap on his glass grew bigger and bigger until head. He is of medium height, but very thin it assumed a portentous shape and such a and aged looking, and with snow-white hair; threatening aspect that I felt I was the slave of a very benevolent expression of countenand it the master, and so I drank it off. Oh, ance, he smiles continually, and one feels whiskey, whiskey thou art really and truly a instinctively drawn towards him after once encountering his benign gaze. He walked from one to the other, all kneeling the while, and if men were free from its influences, vain and the Master of Ceremonies would tell him were the effort of politicians to make them | each one's name and country, adding, perhaps, slaves. I returned again to hear Parnell, a few words such as they had desired him to say to the Pope. He spoke in French or not such a mouster. He is the reverse of a Italian according to circumstances, and gene-Communist, for if his ideas take root, the | rally ended by laying his hand on the head Irish from being Radicals will become Con- of the person addressed. In some cases the scene was affecting in the extreme. By my side knelt three Bishops from some persecuted scare away or imprison any lord or other idle land, the name of which I failed to catch, who wept like children and showered his hand with kisses as the Holy Father counselled them to perseverance, &c., and gave them his special blessing for all the fold under their care. Having completed the round, the Holy Father walked to the centre of the room and gave his blessing, after which he passed into an adjoining apartment where another throng awaited him and a similar scene took place while we retired by a side door and descended Progrustes, the Cretan robber, was the first to the Plazza. Once more and for the last Communist? Every one he captured he made time I entered St. Peter's, and a feeling of to fit his bed by chopping off his limbs if desolation came over me as I bade good bye they were too long, or stretching them out if to the grand old Cathedral. The sun had set, too short, and that is exactly what the Com- and the silence of death was upon it, and heneath the solemn pall of the darkness seemed buried all my chances of ever kneeling on that holy spot again. All was sadness and gloom save where the mellow rays of the countless lamps that lighted the way to the tomb of St. Peter spread a halo beneath the great dome and steadily fought with the a medium. The law of equity should give shadows. And so will they burn though I see them not, till the faith which they image shall conquer, dispersing for ever the shadows, of sin and error; and so shall the recollection I wrote to Sir John on Monday about the of their cheering rays in that moment of negret remain to me an ever-living light, a hove which, however deferred, may, in some long year to come, be at length realized, when again I may worship in that holy temple. That night I left Rome and sped away to Florence.

> Twenty-five tons of provisious were stolen from H.M.S. Goshawk by starving Irish peasantry.

THE IRISH AMBASSADOR REPRE-SENTS IRELAND.

And Tells the Story of Her Wrongs,

BUT HOPES SHE WILL BE RIGHTED VERY SOON,

AND SOLEMNLY ASSERTS THERE SHALL BE NO MORE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Brilliant Speeches by Messrs Curran and Healy.

MR. PARNELL THINKS HE MAY RETURN TO CANADA.:

Speeches by Messrs. O'Leary and Cloran.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

Letters, Telegrams, Etc.

Never since it was built did the Theatre Royal contain such an enthusiastic audience as its integrity, it must be by removing the the difficulty. We can point to a great many it did Tuesday night, 9th inst. It seemed to be the causes which led the people to despera- very valuable precedents set by the legislafilled with electricity, with that enobling election. As I have said elsewhere, if the land tion of other countries, and to some extent by which at times, and especially during historical crises, seems, no one knowing how or why, to pervade the minds of even the most callous-hearted men, and make them feel like patriots. The audience was large and respectable, and the platform was crowded with representative men and with the boys of Brother Arnold's school. It is true that a good many seats in the orchestra were vacant, but it was because they had been bought up on speculation for the good purpose of increasing the Land League Fund, and had proved too steep for the pockets of the general public, the price being until the last moment almost at the rate of \$5 a seat. The purchaser came up to the mark and paid his stipulated price of \$2.25 a seat, so that, supposing the usual price were charged, of a dollar, the total receipts would have been less than they are. The boxes were all occupied by prominent Irishmen and their wives and daughters, the owners of the brightest eyes in the world, limpid with a love for which no one need be jealous for the "uncrowned King of Ireland," handsome and single though he be, for it was his dauntless courage the ladies admired, and it was his thrilling narrations which brought tears to their eyes. There were on the platform C. S. Parnell, T. M. Healy, J. J. Curran, Q. C., F. B. McNamee, Brother Arnold, the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Edward Murphy, J. Cloran, Ald. McShane, M. P. P., Mr. Peter O'Leary, the presidents of the Irish societies arrayed in their official robes, and the pupils of the ever patriotic Brother Arnold, whom may Heaven long preserve. Wilson's Band composed the orches-

Hon. Mr. BEAUDRY read the following ad-

To Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., M.P.:

Eir: In your grand, triumphal career through the free land of the United States, a welcome has been tendered you, the enthusiasm and unanimity of which reflect honor on the heart and mind of the American people, and must exercise, eventually, no mean influence in favor of the cause which you so patriotically, and still more, so humanely advocate.

This welcome, which you have experienced at the hands of our brave and generous neighbors, we, as loyal subjects of the British Empire, wish to extend to you in the name of the citizens of Montreal and Canada. And we welcome you the more cordially, as we are fully alive to the humanity and justice of the cause to which you have so unselfishly consecrated your time and labor. Your social standing places you above suspiction, and beyond unfair misrepresentations of your object and motives, which to all will finally appear sacred and pure.

We are proud to recognize, in the rising leader of the Irish Nation, all those elements of patriothe moderation and constitutional activity which characterized the Great Agitator.

And for a two-fold reason do we congratulate ourselves upon your visit to our city. We are happy, in the first place, to have this occasion upon which to give a warm expression to our sympathy with the firm but constitutional siruggle of the Irish people for a more prosperous and a more enviable social existence: for, though in a minor sense, we, in this Province, have had our own land struggle, which the patriotism and wisdom of our statesmen brought to a successful issue for the benefit of our people.

But alse! the world is not alone called and on the witness and to judge the inequality and one

that Mentireal, with Canada, has at least done its duty."

The other reason of congratulation afforded by your wint is that those who place no faith in your consultation at regist and aritation for some tentional struggle and aritation for some tention of the land laws of Ireland, or look upon your conduct and your scheme as uncalled for, of ne avail, or usquist, will have a rare opportunity to convince themselves that it is a man who combines the most thorough knowledge of, and the most loyal respect for the British Constitution, that seeks to cradicate the great evil of Irish discontent, not in the same unitary interests of disloyalty or revolution, but in the sacred interests of humanity and justice, in fact of those of the English Crown teelf.

itself.

Welcome, then, to Canada!! Welcome to Montreal, and may your brief stay in our midst prove pleasant to yourself and beneficial to your cause.

Mr. F. B. McNauer, the Chairman, made a few opening remarks. He said there had been a lot of money paid for the seats which had been sold for double the upset price. There could be no doubt that the amount realized would prove of great benefit to Ireland. Mr. Parnell was about to return to which almost every European country started, Iraland, whither he was going to encounter and which has been tried and found wanting, Ireland, whither he was going to encounter England's strongest statesman, Beaconsfield. All he could say was may the best man win, and the audience knew who the best man was. He did not intend to delay at any further length, but would introduce the speaker of the evening, Mr. Charles S. Parnell.

When Parnell rose to speak the greeting of the audience was something indescribable. They rose en masse and cheered to the echo, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and in their way were just as demonstrative as the sterner sex. Mr. Parmell said:— Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

For some time, in fact, ever since it became known that I intended to visit Canada, carefully prepared paragraphs have appeared in the New York Herald stating that in consequence of the terrible dislike entertained for me, I should be compelled to abandon my contemplated visit. In fact it was said that I should meet with a reception of empty benches, rotten eggs, and in fact riding on a rail was insinuated. (Hisses.) The large audience now before me, and the magnificent demonstration of last night, never equalled in Montreal or elsewhere,

GIVE THE LIE TO THE PREDICTION and show that the people of Montreal are in sympathy with the demands of suffering Ireland. (Cheers.) In all ages, in all climes, measures as well as men have met with opposition and I consider that a man or a cause that does not meet with opposition cannot be of much account. This antagonism, coming from the source it does, is, I judge, the best proof of the justice of our cause. We are persistently engaged in trying to upset an old and unjust institution, the Land Tenure. Lord Beaconsfield says that the effect of the abolition of the system would cause the dis-memberment of the British Empire. If reform would effect such a change, why the dismemberment would now be 40 years old, for it should have been effected when the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, and since that period the tithes have been abolished, the British Church has been disestablished, and Gladstone's law bill has been passed (all reforms in their way) and

THE EMPILE STILL SURVIVES.

It does not seem to have become any worse, and I must certainly admit that it must have a lot of limbs to bear such lopping off. As an Irishman, speaking in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, probably one of the most loyal portions of Her Majesty's dominions, being fully responsible for my actions and knowing the effects of my words, I unbesitatingly proclaim that if the Empire can only be maintained at the cost of misery and degradation to the Irish people it should be dismembered. I cannot for a moment conceive how doing justice to Ireland would lead to a dismemberment of the Empire. If the Empire is to be maintained in rts of misgovernment is removed, and the landlords are compelled tenant-farmers of Ireland may be allowed to to emigrate, then shall one source of injustice own the land they till, and are willing to combe taken away. Under the feudal system the land is given over to the control of a few, to whom the

MAJORITY ARE BOUND TO SUBMIT, and, in fact, to become humble petitioners for their own legitimate rights. The feudal system was tried and found wanting in almost every country, and abandoned except in Great Britain and Ireland. It was abolished in France, in Germany and in the United States in the time of Jefferson, 102 years ago. In France the property was confiscated, but in other countries it was purchased by the State. It was everywhere found to be a mill stone. And we say it will have to be given up in Ireland also. Our proposition is to have the property transferred by landlord to tenant, freely if the holder so desire, but if not, it must be effected by force. (Cheers). Bright thinks that owing to public opinion

the Irish landlords will be glad to HAND OVER THE LAND.

and I am of the opinion that such an event will come to pass within two years. (Cheers.) We are told we are guilty of an offence for asking by agitation that which the Government should bring about by legislation. One year ago the land in Ireland was worth £250,000,000, while to-day it is not worth more than £150,000,000, and some time since nineteen or twenty lots were offered for sale, but not one was purchased. We say to the tenants " see that your rents are placed at figures which you can pay, and at the same time live and support yourselves and your families." [Cheers]. The tenants in the West of Ireland are paying rents which are not produced by the land, and in addition to this the money received by the landlords is expended in England by the absentees. There is plenty of food produced on the farms in Ireland, but it is sold to pay rents to the landlords. Both food and money leave Ireland. I know that the word famine is a misnomer in its natural sense, but the fact is that the people of the country are all deprived of the means of subsistence, owing to the heavy drain upon them, in order to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the landlord. The truth is an artificial famine exists, and that famine is brought about by bad laws and the callousness of the English Government.

THE EFFECT OF THE AGITATION

has been up to the present a success; 60,000 tenant farmers held meetings, and resolved to demand an abatement of their rents or give their landlords the option of receiving no rents at all. I am glad of the attitude taken, and am happy to state that the result has been that for the past year an abatement of \$12,000,000 has been effected, entirely owing to the determined stand taken by the unjustly treated tenant farmers. If this great

Never did any agitation achieve such a success with such little means and in such a short space of time. When I was on board the steamer, on arriving at New York, I was spoken to by a New York Herald man [hisses], who made my remarks the subject of an interview. When the report of the interview appeared in point I was represented

ject of an interview. When the rejunt a the interview appeared in print I was represented as saying that Queen Victoria gave nothing to the famine stricken in 1847.

I believe the people of Canada are concerned when they see there is a nation suffering, and they consider that their duty, as a practically they consider that their duty, as a practically. free country, is to help Ireland to attain that position of freedom and self-government which they themselves possess. (Great cheers.) Now, we charge that these continually recurring Irish famines, and the state of poverty which always obtains in Ireland, are due to the conditions of the land tenure in that country. What is that system of land tenure? It is the old feudal system with and abandoned in every civilized country except Great Britain and Ireland; and the 600, 000 tenant farmers of Ireland having tried this system, have come to the conclusion that it was high time it was abandoned, for in no country in which it has been tried, and badly as it may have been administered, has it been worse administered and inflicted greater evils upon people than in Ireland. You will ask what remedies have we to propose. Well, we are

TIRED OF PROPOSING REMEDIES.

We have been proposing remedies for the system of land tenure for the last thirty years and have been unable to obtain any relief This means that the English Parliament which is amenable to the force of English public opinion, will not move upon any Irish question until its attention has been directed to that question by some unusual method and some very forcible and out-of-the-way occurrence. Mr. Gladstone himself, speaking upon the question of disestablishment of the Church of Scotland the other day in Mid-Lothian, said it was not until a prison had been broken into in the heart of the metropolis (alluding to the blowing down of the walls or Clerkenwell prison,) and a policeman shot in the discharge of his duty in Manchester, that the disestablishment of the Irish Church entered within the domains of practical English politics. This is a very good example of the difficulty which besets Ireland in obtaining any reform from England. I would like you to understand the position we take.

WE DO NOT BLANE THE ENGLISH PEOPLE so much for the position of affairs in Ireland, although they are responsible, because they assume to govern us. We are ready to presume that they mean well towards the Irish, and we drawn broad distinction between the English people and the English Government. I want you to understand, therefore, that when I refer to England, I mean the Government of England. The English people have placed themselves in a very unfortunate position, and one in which no nation is able to govern itself-(tremendous cheers)-and that although the English people may be able to govern themselves, they have conclusively proved by the experience of seven centuries they are not able to govern any other nation. So you see we have to act upon English public opinion in some very unusual way in order to direct attention to our Irish question, and I regret that it should be so very much but it is the natural consequence of the state

of affairs. IRISH MATTERS DID NOT CONCERN ENGLISHMEN Englishmen do not live in Ireland, and they have their own business to look to. I believe that if free America were to undertake to govern Ireland to-morrow, she would make just as much of a mull of it as England has. We are tired then of proposing solutions of the legislation of England. pensate their landlords for their vested rights in this land to the fullest extent. (Cheers.) We do not wish to rob them of anything, but, at the same time, I cannot help saying that if these reforms are resisted, and concessions obstinately refused, the day must come, as it has already come in such cases, when the reasonable propositions we make will no longer be obtainable by the Irish landlords. (Cheers.) The cry of communism is, of course, raised because we ask that the tenants may own land which they do not own now. We are told we are land robbers, and must not interfere with the rights of property that other property besides land could be interfered with in the same way, and no acquisition could be considered secure if our contention in regard to land were admitted. Now, one of the first principles of British law is

NO MAN CAN HAVE ARSOLUTE PROPERTY IN LAND. The law student learns that among his first lessons, and the principle is sanctioned by Blackstone, Coke, Littleton, and other great leaders in English jurisprudence. In this respect, personal property and real estate dif-fers, as a man can have an absolute title in the former. Froude, who cannot be accused of prejudice, in dealing with this question in the last number of the North American Review, bears very remarkable testimony to the soundness of what we say on this point. He says, "Land cannot, strictly speaking, be the property of any man. It belongs to all the human race. Laws have to be made to protect the tiller of the soil and to ensure him what he has produced in crops by his own exertions; but property of this kind, to do with what he pleases, land never is, and never should be." The different governments of the world have at all times recognized that land must be handed over in trust to certain persons upon certain conditions. In the United States, some of the land has been handed over by the State to the great railway companies. More of it has been handed over to occupiers to occupy it under the home-stead laws. The railways did not obtain their land as absolute property, but conditionally. The conditions were that they should build railways upon it, and sell it out at reasonable prices to persons who would settle upon and cultivate it. I allude to this to show that

LAND ORIGINALLY BELONGS TO THE WHOLE

PEOPLE, and is vested for them in the Government of the country. The Government transfers it, still, for the benefit of the country, on certain conditions to other persons, who have to fulfill them in order to retain possession. The original landowners in Ireland and Great Britain obtained possession of the land under certain conditions. In Ireland these condi-But alsa! the world is not alone called upon to witness and to judge the inequality and degradation of the social condition of Ireland; the personal has reached the ear of the nations, and in heartfelt sorrow do they behold famine bear down upon an impoverished land. They lament that its land system should, notwithstanding the asknowledged fertility of the Jrish soil, reduce to, and keep the people in, the dreadful situation of wretched poverty, and even of sheer starvation. To the cry of distress they have, in the meantime, nobly and generous bear down we are happy to mention of the succession of the soil may be removed. This was done in the restal of the peasant tenantry tions have been universally violated. In the conditions, and to been agitated for and obtained, many thousands of our poor countrymen would doubtless have succumbed to the pangs of hunger before America could learn of the suffering existing. As the result of the meetings held in America I am happy to inform you that we have been enabled to the pangs of hunger before America could learn of the willing to give the landlords tull and the meetings held in America I am happy to inform you that we have been enabled to inform you that we have been enabled to inform you that we have been enabled to the pangs of hunger before America could learn of the willing to give the landlords tull and fair compensation for their interest in these lands. We wish that the land shall go free, and the meantime, nobly and generous the old land over \$1,500,000, all without the expenditure of a single cent of public money.

Prussia; they had the feudal system there. and it was found to work so badly that the Government transferred the land from the landlords to the tenants. The landlords were compensated by an issue of bonds bearing four per cent interest, while the tenants in their turn compensated the Government by paying them five per cent on the loan till principal and interest were extinguished.

THE LEGISLATURE OF ENGLAND

established a precedent of a similar character. 1870 the Government were empowered to advance money to tenants desiring to purdown the spirit of the Irish people. ("Shame," chase their holdings from those landlords and cheers.) I wish to say something in who were willing to sell, the money to be re-paid to the state by annual instalments of five per cent. for thirty-five years. The Parliament of England clearly showed by these clauses that it was a desirable thing that the tenants in Ireland should be encouraged to sion House and Duchess of Marlborough's re-own their farms, but they stopped short of liefs. This is not a pleasant subject to broach compulsory expropriation. Mr. Bright the in a city which has sent a good deal of money other day, in speaking on this point, said he to both these charities. We thought this, believed that if these clauses were amended in a certain direction, the landlords would find it to their interest to sell, and a majority of them would sell. I am very much inclined to think so too, and if the present agitation goes on for a year or two longer, the majority of the landlords will find it very much to their interest to sell. (Applause.) I think it hard, however, that the Parliament of England should throw upon the unfortunate starving tenants the duty of doing that by agitation, which the Parliament should do by law. Objection has been taken to this

TRANSPER OF THE SOIL. and we have been told, "if the tenants are not able to pay their present rents, how can they pay their annual instalments to the Government?" The example we have had of sales under the Bright clauses, to the tenants, show that the tenant will feel such security in his holding that he will improve it to an extent never before contemplated, and will strain every perve to meet the instalments, feeling that the chain behind him is shortening instead of lengthening. It has been found in practice that the tenants pay off before the expiration of the thirty-five years, and in some instances in five or six years. They exceed the instalments in order to the land from the Government The London Times the other charge. published a letter, in which it day took up this line of reasoning that if the tenants could not pay their rents, how could they be expected to pay their instalments to Government. It so happens that when the property of the English Church in Ireland was sold, the right of pre-emption was given to the occupying tenant, and the State was permitted to help them in the way I have explained, by advancing the money. Five thousand of the tenants of the Church pur-chased in this way. The Times made the assertion that they had failed this year to pay their instalments. Lord Monk, Chairman of the Church Temporalities Commission, replied, showing that the five thousand peasant proprietors only owed \$35,250, or less than six per cent. of the annual interest, and that they appeared to be in a thriving state. He went on to show that the tenantry of Ire-

land were engaged in A LIFE AND DEATH STREGGLE with their landlords to get an abatement of rent; while, on the other hand, the occupants of the Church lands were able to pay within six per cent. of their indebtedness to the Government. It is the magic of property turning the sand into gold which has brought about this extraordinary state of things. We feel, if the experiment were carried further, the same magnificent result would follow, and we should never again have another Irish famine. (Loud applause) Before sitting down, I wish to say something to you on the subject of the distress. It is enough to break the hearts of our people to have to contend against so frightful a calamity. hey were beginning to be independent, and to believe they had rights as well as landlords, when this famine came upon them. The distress in Ireland cannot be exaggerated. I am told that in Donegal 6,000 persons are living on a penny a day, or sixpence a week, or less than a dollar a week for each family. This state of things will scarcely be credited, that next door to a rich nation like England, the Government of that country should permit such a state of things to come about. I could scarcely have credited it, and although we knew there was famine, we hoped it might not be so bad as it turned out. When we left Ireland, we estimated

the number of those who would probably be WITHOUT FOOD

by the middle of February at 250,000, and I regret that that number has been exceeded. and that 500,000 or 750,000 will have to be fed between this and next July. We hoped that the distress might not turn out so bad as this, but, of course, our information was not so perfect as that of the Government. They have means of knowing far superior to those we have, and yet we were able to predict there would be 250,000 people without food. The Government said at that time there was no famine beyond what the ordinary machinery of the poor-laws could cope with. Recollect that under the poor-law system a small district is taxed for the relief afforded to that district. Consequently, when there was much distress in one of these districts, the whole is forced into the poorhouse. We had been telling the Government since last June there would be a famine, and they did nothing. In October the chiefs of the Irish hierachy waited upon the Government, and said there must be a famine. The Govern-ment took little notice of these gentlemen; I believe they did not ask them to sit down. There were treated with scant courtesy, indeed. Another month passed, and the distress became worse from day to day. The Government were at last moved to take some action. They issued a circular to the poor. law boards throughout the country in October. calling upon them to whitewash the workhouses and provide

A SUPPLY OF CLEAN STRAW.

(hisses). This was the only measure of relief the above fund. undertaken by the Government up to the time we left Ireland. They have done nothing since. The £750,000 appropriation voted by the House of Commons has not yet passed the Lords, and it must be some time before it can receiv the Royal assent, and before the cumbrous machinery bound up with the red tape of the English Government in Ireland can get into action. (Applanse). Meanwhile, the people of Ireland have been left to the charity of every nation in the world except England. I regret to say it very much indeed, and yet it must be said that England has contributed far less—infinitesimally less—ascording to her means than any other country which has been appealed to up to the present time. If it had not been for the aid in a reception, accorded to the 62nd city charity of the United States, India, Australia, our people must have perished of famine in thousands. If this appropriation had been made in June last, when we urged it, it might upon a prolonged struggle for supremacy of have been of some use. It might have been power, which rests with the people. The employed in productive works which would issues which are involved in the result of our people were not enfeebled by want and than this century has ever witnessd.

disease. Now they are too weak to work and the consequence is that this money, which they might have received in wages for work, must be received by them in charity, and our proud spirited people degraded to the level of paupers. It is enough to break the heart of a man who has been working in Ireland, and had perceived

THE DAWN OF GROWING HOPE

among the people, to witness their present degradation. I cannot but think that the Under the Bright clauses of the Land Act of Government of England allowed the progress of the famine in order that they might break and cheers.) I wish to say something in reference to a matter about which we have been much criticized. I refer to the various relief committees which have been formed for the purpose of assisting the sufferers to get food, and more particularly to the Mansion House and Duchess of Marlborough's reand think it still, that the relief to ine Irish people should not go through landlord channels, that it was putting our people under a disadvantage in their struggle against the landlord system to compel them to apply to the landlords for relief, and that it was not in the nature of things to suppose they can continue the struggle against the land system if they are forced to apply for their daily bread to the very class which was opprossing them. We have not accused the Mansion House Committee of MALADMINISTRATION.

When we saw the statement of Lord Randolph Churchill, published in an American newspaper, contradicting the report that Queen Victoria had only subscribed a paltry £2,000 to the relief of her Irish subjects, we searched the archives of Dublin Castle, which proved that 100,000 Irishmen had been driven to death by starvation. Another million had been forced to leave their native shores in order to procure that sustenance which the land of their birth had denied them. These documents also proved that the Queen's contribution was limited to the amount asserted by us. We have also been charged with

HAVING LIBELLED THE QUEEN.

The extent of the libel consisted in having made a statement to a fellow-passenger on board the steamship on the voyage across the ocean. He had subsequently discovered that this passenger was a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. They had met and ex-changed views, and it is to be presumed that the statements attributed to him by the correspondent were admitted by him. He made this "libellous" statement on the authority of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. (Vociferous cheering.) In addition we have found that the British Minister at Constantinople prevented the Sultan of Turkey from giving £10,000 on the pretence that it would not be proper for the Sultan of Turkey to contribute £10,000 while the Queen of Eagland gave a sum infinitely inferior. I have been

CHARGED WITH ATTACKING A WOMAN. I made an attack on her not as a woman, but as the sovereign of England. I attacked her as the people's representative, and surely it is not my fault that she is a woman. The mind of the English people is prejudiced against everything Irish. If their prejudices are not aroused by their education, the system of government serves to complete the false impression. The British Government became blinded on the approach of the Irish famine, and for three long years watched the harrow-ing sufferings of their fellow subjects without extending a helping hand. According to D'Arcy McGee, the Pope, the Czar and the Sultan came along with their roubles, lire and pauls, but the English gave nothing. I wish to intimate that their heart sympathy was dried up, and even to this day it continues in that state. When I speak of the English I allude to the government which of Michael Davitt. The people asked for controls the country, as Englishmen are individually charitable, and th teristic is liberally extolled. Lord Randolph

Churchhill ACCUSED ME OF FALSEHOOD

in the columns of the New York Herald, and, I daresay, because he was a titled lord the press accepted his letter with greater credence than mine. When the argument is put on this level I am entitled to show that the nobility of His Lordship derived from his ancestors was not noble, as he would make it. (Applause) The men who make the accusations against us are on a level with the Boston editor who characterized my address an unfit for publication-that is, Macauley's utterances were impure. I was also charged with having traduced the character of a women-Mrs. Marlborough-or, more correctly speaking, Lady Marlborough, who is married to the Duke of Marlborough. She is, therefore, a Churchill by marriage, and not by descent. Therefore, an attack on the Marlborough name is not an attack on the Duchess. There is another matter which I have to mention in this

MY LAST SPEECH,

for a time at lesst, on this American continent. We have been much criticised regarding the disposal of our relief funds. We have not accused the trustees of the Mausion | yet given up the fight, and, what is House, or the Duchess of Marlborough funds, with maladministration, but I advise you, it you are sending home any money, do not entrust it to the English committee, but commit burden thrown upon it is so great that the it to the safe keeping of the Irish clergy. And yet, we have been accused of attempting to | unfortunate people from cannons' mouths, or prevent money being sent to the relief of our cutting holes in the flesh of malcontents, destitute countrymen. Since we landed in the United States over

> \$1,500,000 WAS SENT TO IRELAND through the channels which we have indicated, and I am proud to say none was sent to either the Mansion House or Duchess of Marlborough funds. We have not made any charges against the Mansion House fund, but others have made them, as the following formal resolutions will prove. The lecturer then read a long formal resolution, adopted at a meeting in Louisburg, County Cork, whereat Rev. Alfred Joyce, parish priest of Kenturk, presided. The resolution affirmed that application had been fruitlessly made to

Repeated requests had been ignored, despite the fact that they were accompanied by evidences of the most dire distress. The resolution then denounces the trustees of the Mansion House fund, and charging them with incapacity and maladministration, and concludes by calling upon the charitably disposed throughout the world to

WITHHOLD THEIR MONEY

from such centres, or send it to the Bishops of Ireland or agents of the Irish National Land League, who would properly apply the money in the alleviation of the distress. conclusion, I would thank you all for the particular assistance which you have given to which we have visited, and which has not been surpassed for hearty welcome or sympathy with our cause. We go back to enter power, which rests with the people. The any part in a public affair, but, as it was the have improved the resources of Ireland. Then | the next general elections are more important

LORD BEACONSFIELD

has dissolved Parliament, and appeals to the English constituencies to renew their confidence in his rule by returning him and his party into power. We appeal to the Irish people all over America and the entire sphere to lend us their practical sympathy in beating down Beaconsfield's Government. Beaconsided is one of the surviving relics of a by gone age, whose period of disclution is rapidly approaching. I thank you as an humble Irishman, for your assistance. Ireland is represented in every country of the world, and the power thus given is beginning to be felt, and in the coming elections England will experience a taste of the whip, which she had driven us back with in 1847 and '48. They said then the Irish had gone forth with a vengence and now it is reiterated in a whisper that the Irish will come back with a vengence. Whether the present Goy. ernment will be overthrown or not we intend

KEEP UP THE AGITATION

so that this will be the last famine produced

by rack rents. The lecturer then sat down amid tumultuous applause. The audience appeared to be transported with admiration and cheer after cheer rent the air. Some minutes elapsed before order was again restored.

Mr. F. B. McNamee then introduced Mr. Timothy Healy, of the Dublin Nation. Mr. T. HEALY, on rising, was greeted with

perfect hurricane of applause. "I esteem

it a great honor to be allowed to address this immense assemblage, great in numbers and great in enthusiasm; and in doing so I can-not but refer to the tremendous demonstration which greeted Mr. Parnell's reception in this city when he was hailed as the uncrowned king of Ireland, and it was a right regal reception, and greater, I believe, than some of your princes received on arriving here. In all the other cities through which Mr. Parnell has passed he has met with a similar reception. This expression of sympathy from the various great cities of America must go far towards sustaining the suffering people of Ireland in their present misery. You have given from your abundance to relieve their distress, but you have also given something more which will aid in preventing another repetition of the present heart-rending scenes to be witnessed in Erin. Mr. Parnell is about to return to Ireland, and he will give to the Irish people at home those messages of love which has been sent to them by their brethren in America. At a later period, however, he will come back to this country, and I hope with the sun of victory shining on his banners. During the late French war a brilliant charge had been made by that portion of the French army called the Irish brigade, and while the soldiers, after the return, were wiping the sweat from their brows, caused by their recent exertions, the Colonel passed along the line and said, in French, "Well done, my children." The majority of the men did not understand him, and one asked another "What is he saying, Mick?" "Oh, was the reply, "he is praising us tor our bravery." "Be hanged to his compliments," returned the other, "let him give us another charge." (Laughter.) Mr. Parnell is going to give America another charge, (cheers) and when he returns he will be able to tell if there had been any mal-administration of the different relief funds. The apathy of the Government concerning the distress in Ireland is hardly credible. It was told in April of the approaching famine, but it did nothing towards striving to prevent the terrible disaster. It was told in May, it was told in June, July, August and September, and still it did nothing to alleviate the misery of the suffering Irish people. The Bishops waited on the Government to present an appeal, and they were not even offered a chair. But at length it took active steps to furnish relief, and that great relief measure was the arrest bread, and they were given bayonets. Not one step towards succour was made until Mr. Parnell lett for America, and then the Government, while doling out relief, hid behind a woman's petticoats. But the Irish people do not desire charity from their oppressors, but gratefully accept all help coming from the free American people. With regard to Parnell's purity of purpose, the Irish people will not believe the lies of the New York Herald (groans and bisses), nor will they go to the New York Sun to ask for his character. His record in Ireland is known, and it is approved of by his countrymen. The Irish people are in a very peculiar position. hey take constitutional means to obtain their freedom they are called Communists, and if they take to sterner work in the endeavor to obtain their object they are called revolutionists and assassins. What course is, then, open to them? I know of no other. When the British Government have annihilated their Irish subjects the Queen's representative in Ireland can return to his mistress and say, "Your Majesty, there is nothing left in Ireland for you to reign over but bullocks and Indianmeal stirabout." (Laughter.) But we can show them yet that we are rather difficult to kill. Irish blood has been poured out for many centuries in the struggle for liberty, but the Irish nation has not more, they don't intend to. (Great cheering.) What is Ireland's crime that she has thus been so cruelly treated? What cruelties has she ever perpertrated on other nations in the world? I have never heard of her blowing filling the cavities with gunpowder, applying a match to the explosive materials, and leaving the victims to die a lingering death. Her only crime is that she lays forty miles or so west of England. This geographical fact we have never forgotten, and indeed England has never allowed us to forget it, but the time may come when she will wish that we had forgotten it. The time may come when England will have occasion to hold out her hand for succor to Ireland, and Ireland will take that hand in her teeth. (Cheers.) What good has England's rule worked out in Ireland? All there is to show for it, after seven centuries, are profaned shrines, ruined manufactures and a starving people. At the present time it is a question between the lives of the people and the luxuries of the aristocracy, and the people of America have said that it is better the latter should go. Never yet have the exiled sons of Ireland been appealed to for their countrymen at home but the appeal was promptly

enthusiastic cheering.) Mr. J. J. CURRAN, in response to many calls, arose to address the assemblage. He referred to the magnificent demonstration which had been accorded to Mr. Parnell in Montreal, and said it was worthy of the man and his cause. It might have been supposed that he [Mr. Curran], in view of his late bereavement, would have abstained from taking cause of Ireland which had called the assemblage together, he considered it to be his

answered. Let them continue to give that

help and sympathy in the present struggle,

and with a little perseverance the people in

Ireland would put an end to the long reign

of oppression and misery. (Prolonged and

Continued on Third Page.

duty to assist as far as he could in the demonstration. He would propose the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. H. J.

Cloran:

Resolved.—That we, the citizens of Monireal.
With the representatives of other sections of the Province of Quebec, here assembled, living in the Dominion of Canada, in the full enjoyment of Home Rule and all the inestimable privileges of constitutional liberty, whilst proclaiming our allegiance as faithful subjects of the Empire, hereby expresse our heartfelt approval of the course of Charles S. Farnell, Esq., M.P., and his colleagues in their patriotic struggle to procure for our feliow subjects in freland the privileges we here enjoy and pray that God may bless their efforts and crown them with the greatest plenitude of success.

(Great cheering.) The rounds of applause

(Great cheering.) The rounds of applause which followed the reading of the resolution convinced him that the sentiments therein expressed met with the approval of every man and woman present, and when the report of the meeting was read throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, it would be seen by all that the intelligent opinion-the Protestant as well as Catholic—approved of Mr. Parnell's efforts. In 1837 and '38 the cry of Canada for the Canadians had been raised to some purpose, and now the three words which had kept them united through so many centuries, viz, "Ireland for the Irish," would be raised again, and this time the demand it implied would have to be granted. In returning to Ireland Mr. Parnell would feel that he carried with him the hearty good-will and God-speed of every true man in Montreal. At one time Canada had suffered from a blighting land system known as the seignorial tenure, but in 1837-38 their brave French Canadian fellow-citizens had shouldered their old muskets and watered the roots of the liberty tree with their blood. That glorious struggle for constitutional liberty had resulted in victory for the patriots, and now look at the prosperity of the Canadian people. The attacks upon Mr. Parnell by the ignorant and prejudiced had certainly been unjust and severe, but what were his complaints compared with those of the whole Irish people. Their gratuitous advisers told them to emigrate from a country where they could not obtain a living-advised them to emigrate when they had not a loaf of bread, much less the price of their passage. The grievance of seignorial tenure in Canada was a mere sentimental grievance compared with that of Ireland, but then the Canadian statesmen saw that it was a tenure that was likely to destroy the prosperity of the country, and they hastened to remove it. The statesmen who pretended to govern Ireland, however, said to the people, if you do not like what you have, emigrate 3,000 miles away, and find work and bread if you can. They might go to the devil for all they cared. One matter had been settled by the events of the last few weeks. The Government and its friends had stated, when the alarm was first sounded, that the cry of famine had been raised by Parnell and his followers merely for purposes of agitation, and that there was no distress in Ireland; yet three weeks afterwards they had to come down from their position and form relief committees, one less objectionable than another. Even the Government itself had to down. Lord Beaconsfield had recently stated that measures had been taken for the relief of Ireland, but if he said that measures had been taken for the degradation of Ireland he would only have told the truth. Mr. Parnell, in adopting the cause of his countrymen, had chosen the rugged path instead of the easy road to preferment. He had met many crosses and obstacles since the beginning of his

against their old enemy, but he came before them with a plain, unvarnished tale, wherein the story of his country's distress and present age in which men were intellectually com- over to the haughty agent of a luxurious to come to bring his voice in exposing the accursed system which procured it. He [Mr. Curran] was addressing the meeting as the Vice-President of the old Home Rule League of Montreal. [Cheers]. When that Association was formed they had sent home to Ireland, unasked, three subscriptions of £100 each to further the efforts of the Home Rulers. The superiority of Mr. Parnell's scheme could be seen in the cautious delay which he advised, lest they should choke themselves by attempting to swallow too many good things at the one time. This was a plan which England viewed with distaste. She preferred to drive the young men of Ireland into an armed rebellion, which could be crushed in ten days and the country driven back twenty-five years. But Parnell showed them what a brave fight an Irish soldier could make on the floor of the British House of Commons. God speed Parnell, and God speed the cause he has in hand, and might the time come when "God Save the Queen" and "God Save Ireland " could be uttered in the same breath, Mr. Parnell was loyal to the Empire, but far

to arouse, with renewed vigor, their passions

astic cheering.) Mr. H. J. CLORAN seconded the resolution in a neat speech, in the course of which he alluded to Mr. Parnell's policy as one that was needed, one that was just, and one that would eventually succeed. The Government was endeavoring to destroy the very life of the Irish people, but the nation would exist as long as the world lasted. Evil effects could not proceed from any other than an evil source, and, therefore, the present existing content and prosperous, a fact he intended to distress in Ireland was the result of systematic misgovernment. (Cheers.)

above all he was loyal to Ireland. (Enthusi-

The resolution was declared carried amid a storm of cheers, which continued for many minntes.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn rose to move the second resolution. He said that in after years, when looking back upon the grand reception of Mr. Parnell in Montreal, he would feel proud to know that he had, in a humble way, assisted in making the event a perfect success. He asked the audience to give Mr. Parnell their material assistance not only at the present moment, but also when he was far away from them in Ireland, continuing the great struggle he had inaugurated. He (Mr. Quinn) had the honor of seconding the second resolution, and he was sure it would be received with shouts of approbation. The gentleman who intended to propose the resolution, Mr. Jame O'Brien, had been prevented from attending

am sickness in his family. Resolved.—That this meeting hereby takes teps to organize a branch of the Irish Land eague Relief Association, and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as Executive Committee - Messrs James O'Brien, phy, E P Ronayne, Joseph Cloran, Ald Donovan, Dr Ward, J McGrath, T Hanley, T J White, Denis Brady, of Montreal, and all the

He [Mr. Quinn] declared that the people of sought for through so many ages, but whose

patriotism by a reception, but were also willing to give continued help to his scheme. The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm . ·

Perhaps the most impressive part of the performance of the memorable evening was the singing of the Irish National Anthem-God Save Ireland." It was sung by Master J. Carroll, son of our whole-souled Irishman, Mr. Patrick Carroll, the boys of Brother Arnold's Academy joining of orus. As the words of the song roller, out from the lips of the singer in slow, pournful, and singularly beautiful tones, the audience rose simultaneously to their feet and caught up the refrain. The effect was magical :-

High upon the gallows tree,
Swing the lion-hearted three,
By the vengeful tyrants smitten in their bloom,
But they met him face to face,
With the courage of their race, And they went with souls undaunted to the tomb.

God save Ireland, said the heroes, God save Ireland, said they all, Whether on the scaffold high Or the battle-field we die, What matter if for Erin dear we fall.

Clomb they up the rugged statr, Rung their voices loud in prayer, Then, with England's fatal cord around them Close beneath the gallows tree, Klssed, like brothers, lovingly— True to home, and faith and freedom to the last.

God save Ireland, prayed they loudly, God save Ireland, prayed they all; Whether on the scaffold high Or the battlefield we die, What matter if for Erin dear we fall.

Girt around with cruel foes,
Still their spirits proudly rose,
As they thought of friends who loved them far
and near,
Of the millions true and brave,
O'er the ocean's swelling wave,
And the friends in Holy Ireland ever dear.

God save Ireland, said they loudly, God save Irciand, said they all, Whether on the scaffold high, Or the battle field we die,

What matter if for Erin dear we fall. Never till the latest day,
Shall the memories pass away,
Of the gallant lives thus given for our land,
But on the cause must go,
Amid joy, or weal, or woe,
Till we make our isle a nation free and grand.

God save Ireland, said they proudly, God save Ireland, said they all, Whether on the scaffold high, Or the battlefield we die, What matter if for Erin dear we fall, Mr. Parnell joined in the refrain, as indeed

did all present. The cheers were long and loud, again and again repeated at the close of

Mr. Peter O'Leary moved that Mr. F. B. McNamee leave the chair, and that the second chair be taken by the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, ex-Mayor of Montreal, and this motion being carried by acclamation, Mr. O'Leary in a very able speech then moved that the best thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. McNames for his dignified conduct in the chair. In the course of his remarks Mr. this O'Leary said that three main causes led to the success of the grand demonstration of the previous evening. The first was the popularity of the man in whose honor it was given. The second, the practical ability, generosity, and organizing powers of the Chairman, and the third, the assist-ance and co-operation of the Evening Post, a journal which he sincerely trusted would live and prosper. In Ottawa the other day he read a valedictory address with sorrow and be withdrawn, for, outside of Ireland, no career, but all men of the same noble stamp better attempt had ever been made to start of right and justice. Now, the object of this had experienced similar vexations. He did an Irish daily paper than that made by the policy is to enable the people to exercise the not come to them like a blatant demagogue proprietors of the Post. If that paper went right of enjoying the fruit of their labor not be given to the world, and as this was an to hard cash to be then banded for their unfortunate country is an evidence of their stability and determination of purpose, and the nationality they have kept alive for so many centuries shows their inherent patriotism. Few men knew more of Irish landlordism than he did, because for years he had closely studied it, and last autumn he walked over a large portion of Ireland, and as he was acquainted with the Irish language, he had no difficulty in finding out the condition of the people, and from that platform he would unhesitatingly say they were the worst clad, the worst fed, and the worst housed pensantry in Europe. Thirty millions of dollars annually taken away by absentees

depleted the country of its very life blood, because money was the life of a nation just as the blood of the human system was the life of the body. The French Revolution was a terrible remedy applied to a still more terrible disease, but he was happy to say that now on account of the French people owning the soil they tilled they were among the happiest people on the globe. Of this he knew something, because two years ago he travelled on foot through a large portion of that Republic, particularly Normandy, and with the happiness and prosperity of the peasant proprietors he felt delighted, in fact it was where he saw the greatest good to the greatest number of any country he had seen. During his recent stay at Ottawa his attention was directed by the Hon. Senator Howland to the land laws of Prince Edward Island, where there was now established a pessant proprietary formed by the Act of 1875, and now that Province was give land reformers at home, and he would also try and get papers relative to the subject moved for in the British Parliament, so as to show Irish tenant farmers that the British Government has acknowledged the principle of the people owing the soil. Mr. O'Leary closed his able and eloquent address by mov-

citizens of Canada a general support for the EVENING POST.

Mr. CLORAN said :-Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,-In rising to second this resolution which my learned friend has so eloquently and patriotically proposed and advocated, I feel that I rise with the strength and perogative of a great and noble cause; I feel that I rise on behalf of a suffering and oppressed people; I feel that I rise in the sacred interests of justice and humanity. And must not a cause be great and noble when it can command in the free and open land of America a series of demonstrations of which each successive one surpassed the other in magnitude and brilliancy, and when it can evoke an enthusiasm and a sentiment which are as sympathetic and genuine as they officers of the Association for the Province of are universal. And are we not here to-night luebec :- President, M J F Quinn; Central to speak out and assert imprescriptible rights on behalf of a suffering people, whose aspira-Carroll, T H Fogarty, J J Curran, E Mur- tions have been curbed, whose wants and interests have been despised and ignored by an oppression which is the more cruel and unjust as it is seemingly legal and parliamen-Presidents of the Irish Societies in Montreal, tary; are we not here to demand that and Messre Sutton, McGreevy, Shea and Gib- a fellow people be let live and allowed to prosper, whose very death has been

ing his resolution, and asking from the Irish

But more than that, casting aside the prerogative of a notile cause, which may be said to be the program me of a party; admitting that the oppression is just because it is legal, and should, therefore, be quietly accepted, enough remains for my manhood to revolt, and my tongue to protest against

THE SHAMELESS VIOLATIONS of the first principles of justice in the relations of England with Ireland, and for my soul to fill with incignation and my heart to break with sorrow in seeing the rights and privileges humanity trodden under foot and despised in the person of the Irish people. I therefore out), because the principles or policy which blessing; that of driving out of the land the Irish discontent. I then say that this policy work together and to recognize in the success is one that is needed. It is an old axiom that evil effects cannot but proceed from an evil cause. Now, if the constant poverty and wretchedness of a nation, which blight its progress and impede its progress-if a periodical famine, which brings its people to the verge of the grave, can be traced and attribuiled to the proper source or cause, it is clear that the government which rules the destinies of such a nation ought to exercise its utmost to remedy such a state of things, and THE REMEDY

lies in nothing but the simple destruction of the cause, and in replacing it by one which will produce effects more in accordance with the happiness and welfare of the people. Now, we maintain that Ireland's destitution and sufferings arise from a source which the world cannot fail to see, and to which Eng-

land must eventually give her attention. Men possessed of the knowledge of facts and history, statesmen who are willing to study and grasp the present situation and condition of Ireland as John Bright and Gladstone. patriots whose duty and love towards their country force them to stand between the oppressor and oppressed, as Parnell and Dillon, O'Connor Power and O'Donnell, and a host of others, all, one and all, point to that cause, and proclaim that the national misery is but the immediate effect of an outrageous land system. Then destroy that system, consign it to the dark ages whence it sprang, and replace it by one more equitable and more worthy of our civilization, and the one to replace it with is the one initiated by the champion of Ireland's rights and advocated here to-night by her illustrious representative, C. S. Parnell. Yes, let England wipe

FEUDAL AND BARBARIC RELIC out of a parliamentary and civilized Statute Book, as Belgium and Prussia, and France, as the United States and Canada have done and Ireland will hold her place among the foremost nations of the earth. In the second place, the policy which is embodied in this resolution is just, and should consequently receive our firm adhesion. I look upon a thing as being just where its object and the regret, but he was in sincere hopes it would means whereby the object is to be attained do in no way or manner violate the principles down the people whom it served would feel a and industry, and of not being forced to loss because their ideas and thoughts would convert the entirety of this fruit inwhat can be said of him who, more rapacious than the wild beast of prey, more impervious to human feeling than the cannibal, will take the last morsel of bread from out of the mouth of a poor and destitute mother and of her

> dying children to cast it to his hounds, and TO FEED THE FIRE OF HIS UNHOLY PASSIONS. Oh, my blood boils when I recall the scenes that I have witnessed on the green hills and in the fertile valleys of Ireland, when I see before me that lordly castle with its bundred liveried servants and its empty halls, and when across the road from the magnificent demesne I enter the lowly cabin or riddled hut of poor unfortunates to see them huddled together and sharing the shelter of a leaking roof with poor dumb animals, for the landlord cares not to know the difference between his serfs and their beasts. To him they are both alike, as being beasts of burden,—and to-day, when all fails, and the land is filled with tribulation, he turns them out as the rent is not placed in his murderous hand; there they are in the bitter air and on the frozen ground. O God! where is thy avenging hand! Justice and human feeling seemed to have fled the land. But hark to the doleful description of the scene by Miss Emily Gavin of Chicago:-

> So here a mother hurries, in her fleshless arms Her limbs begin to fall her, he face is white and

Full forty miles she walked to-day to reach a poor-house door.
And keep the feeble flickering light in eyes that ope no more!

Dead, the babe upon her bosom! Oh, mother's nighty sorrow.

Bewail in vain your journey's length! Bewail

your awful morrow?
Dear turf," she faintly murmurs, "take the Oh, land that dare not give her bread, give my sweet child a grave!"
She falls—she dies—but not until her voice has stirred the tombs:
"Victoria, with my milkless breasts, I curse your English wombs!"

Ladies and gentlemen, you must then admit that any movement that has for its object to put an end to such disgrace, injustice and inhumanity is one that must enlist your sympathy and support, and be pronounced by you as necessary and just. Again, this policy is just because the means by which the object is to be attained bespeaks neither revolution or bloo i or dishenesty. It is by constitutional agitation, by a fair expression of opinion, by disarming prejudice and by open argument, that the happy result is to be brought around, and as to the minor details of how the land is to be taken out of the hands of the landlords and placed at the disposition of the tenants all must admit that a legal expropriation with adequate compensation is by no means revolutionary or dishonest. We must therefore acknowledge the justice of the Parnell pragramme. Finally, this policy is one that must be adopted because it is one that will prove beneficial both to Ireland and to the British empire at large. And what are the benefits to be derived from it? They are two principal and essential ones. It the first place, let it become the law of the land and T. Tiffin.... Ireland's prosperity will break once more John Slattery..... over the horizon; the people will take heart Richard McShane..... in their labor and industry, thus untram-Montreal were not only willing to evince their life never yielded, but will remain immortal. melled they will work out their destinies with Peter Donovan......

vigour and success; they will be able to keep up with the progress and civilization of the age; then

A SLIGHT FAILURE IN THE POTATO CROP

universal distress. The other benefit that would be derived from it would consist in a more sterling and genuine feeling of sympathy between the Auglo-Saxon and the Celt. It would cause Ireland to become the strongest ally of England instead of being an ar. biguous subject nation. Hand in hard they could hold their ground for age. Ireland prosperous would make England strong, and both together would make the British Empire give this resolution my hearty adhes, on and invincible. Thus a policy which is so much support (would to God it were in my power needed—a policy so thoroughly just, a policy to give it a believe the support (would be support (would to God it were in my power needed—a policy so thoroughly just, a policy to give it a helping hand to work it which would confer such invaluable benefits on Ireland and the British Empire, will, I it em bodies is one that is needed, is one have no doubt, meet with the unanimous apthat is just and finally is one that will proval of all here to-night and of all true achieve for the Irish nation a two-fold citizens and fellow subjects. I therefore heartily endorse and fully approve of what curse of a systematic and forced poverty Mr. Parnell wants to see the laws of the land, and wretchedness, and filling the and I hope to God that the wisdom of the homes of the Irish peasant with a coming English statesmen, the ening the antificiency. sufficiency if not with an abundance; ment of public opinion and the constitutional

> Several letters of regret for non-attendance were read which the space at our disposal does not permit us to insert, except a few of the briefest:-

> To John P. Sutton, St. Lawrence Hall: Regret deep and wide that Parnell is not to visit us. See that my letter to Mr. Cloran be received and published.

Quebec, March 9th, 1880.

Ireland's hopes and happiness.

To S. Cross and H. J. Cloran, Esqs., Secretaries Parnell and Dillon Committee, Montreal : Many thanks for invitation; much regret that state of health and Parliamentary duties will prevent my presence with you.

C. J. Counsol. Ottawa, March 9th, 1880.

390 St. Antoine Street,

Montreal, 6th March, 1880. GENTLEMEN,-When the deputation from the Parnell Reception Committee waited on me last Tuesday, I was in hopes that I would have sufficiently recovered to be able to read the address to Mr. Parnell on Tuesday next. I am now reluctantly compelled to inform you that it is impossible for me to do so, as I am still confined to my bed, and my medical adviser gives me no hope that I will be able

to leave my room for a considerable time. I have delayed writing before, as I did not give in until the last moment, and I regret very much that I cannot carry out the pro-

gramme. I am, Gentlemen, yours truly, M. P. Ryan,

Per A. M. To the Joint Secretaries of the Parnell Reception Committee, Montreal.

QUEBEC, March 8.

To H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Secretary, St. Law rence Hall: Telegram received. I thank you for the aind invitation and regret that owing to

sickness in _ y _amily I cannot attend. E. J. FLYNN. QUESEC, 9th March, 1880, 9 a.m.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Secretary Parnell Recep-

tion Committee, Montreal. DEAR SIE,-Business which it is not in my power to set aside or postpone, obliges me to position was simply told. He said that peting with each other it was necessary that landlord. Therefore, instead of violating any remain here to-day. I regret this exceedthrough misgovernment an artificial famine each section should have its repre- principle of right, this policy advocates the ingly, as it keeps me from availing myself of roadside with plenty close at hand; and when opinion that Irishmen are a peculiar, volatile man. Moreover, justice demands that no Parnell's lecture this evening. In common another artificial famine made its appearance and efferescing, but what they are nowdoing one shall be either the direct or indirect with the bulk of my fellow-countrymen here to come to bring his voice in exposing the for their unfortunate country is an evidence cause of another's suffering or death. But and many other citizens of old Quebec, I earnestly wish the faithful and able advocate of justice to Ireland, Charles Stewart Parnell

and John B. Dillon, a hearty God speed in their beneficent and noble mission. The abuse and misrepresentation of them, which the toadies to the wearers of purple and fine linen on both sides of the Atlantic are indulging in, should make them doubly dear to all who have hearts to feel for the poor and oppressed, and that already they are producing this effect, the grand and passionate recep-tion which the telegraph tells us they received in the metropolis of Canada last night goes far to establish.

A deputation left here yesterday to ask him to fix a day for their visit to the ancient capital. A welcome, warm, whole-souled and enthusiastic as any they have received in this land of hospitality and freedom awaits them here.

Yours faithfully, JOHN HEARN.

When the Irish national anthem was concluded a subscription list was opened towards the Irish Land League Fund, and the follow-

ing amounts subscribed :-Hon. Mr. Beaudry 3 20 Wm. Stafford.... Martin Hart..... Denis Brady..... Frank Brady..... Mathew Dineen..... Denis Brady, jr.......... Samuel Murray..... Edward Ryan..... John Curran.... Denis Tansey..... James O'Connell..... Thomas Cuddy..... John Sullivan Denis O'Brien.... Mr. Rodgers John Kelly..... Patrick Kavanagh.... John B. Lane.... Felix Callaban..... William Sheridan.... Patrick Carroll Peter Murphy..... Joseph Cloran..... Thomas Styles..... N. Mullin Cash..... William Scallon..... Mr. Reynolds

Patrick Kearney.....

James Bergin....

George Craven.....

D. S. McGale....

Parnellite.....

J. Charlton mrs James McShane, Jr. 50

James Doherty, advocate 5

Bernard Hogan 55

William Hogan 55

William Cogan 55

Small sums collected in the galleries 109

J. P. Connolly 12

Irish Protestant 15

Mr. Ryan 55

A Friend 56

J. P. Cuddy 57

A Friend 57

M. Loughlin 55

To Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq:

DEAR SIE: Your visit is an epoch in the history of our schor, and this is indeed a "red letter day" at St. Ann's. Annong the drifts of congratulatory 2 ddresses in which public men may be said to f lounder knee deep, it may well be that those presented by children are recived with half a U lought, and digniss with less rous hearts repectularly sensitive to the approach of the congratulatory 2 ddresses in which public men may be said to f lounder knee deep, it may well be that those presented by children are recived with half a U lought, and digniss with less rous hearts repectularly sensitive to the approach of the congratulatory 2 ddresses in which public men may be said to f lounder knee deep, it may well be that those presented by children are recived with half a U lought, and digniss with less.

But we cannot avoid thinking that not be to a void thinking that not be will not cause such wholesale starvation and Loughlin.... M. O'Flaherty..... John Fox.
Wm Lacey.
J. C. Fleming.
Mr. Cosketz.
M. J. Speilacy. C. J. Statel Mr. McGreevey.... Geo. M. Harrington.... curse of a systematic and forced poverty Mr. Parnell wants to section wisdom of the and wretchedness, and filling the and I hope to God that the wisdom of the Trish peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the Trish peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the Trish peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with a coming English statesmen, the enighten—them of the peasant with the enighten with th James O'Gorman... Thomas Brady..... of Parnell's cause the preservation of Eng-Mr. McNamee.... lish honor and liberty, and the realisation of Mrs. Frank Brady..... Mr. Hugh Gallagher.... A oother Irish Protestant.....

Chan les Enright.... Evening Post, \$29 to make up balance of 100 The amount collected for the Land League Fund amounts to \$2,370.

THE TOAST OF "MICHABL DAVITT."

Mr. Parnell on returning from the Thenire Royal partook of supper with a number of invited guests and spoke feelingly, expressing his satisfaction at the results of the evening. Shortly afterwards be and Mr. Healy entered the Reception Committee room, where about twenty presidents of the various societies and leading Irishmen were assembled. After engaging freely in conversation with those around him in regard to his return home and prospects for the future, Mr. Parnell arose and said that he could not let this opportunity without proposing

THE HEALTH OF MICHEAL DAVITT,

the founder of the National Land League, for it was he who had raised the Irish peasantry from a downtrodden state to the almost comparative independent position which they now hold. Much credit had been given him [Mr. Parnell] for the progress of the present movement, which he did not altogether deserve, for they must remember it was not until after long and serious consideration that he had entered into the movement, for he being a landlord himself, at first sbrunk from giving it his adherence. But seeing the example set by other men, whose courage and perseverance could leave no doubt of their patriotic sizcerity, he had finally entered into it with a determination to see it a success [loud applause] "Gentlemen," said the speaker, as he raised his voice a little, "I give you the toast of Michael Davitt (cheers), a man whom the British Government refused the title of 'political prisoner,' and whom they only re-leased as a convicted felon, thereby thinking to lower him in the estimation of the Irish people; but when Michael Davitt wears the felon's cap, he wears it as the greatest honor, which Queen Victoria, Empress of India, or any crowned head of Europe, could possibly confer upon him, in the eyes of his country and co-patriots. Michael Davitt is then, I say,

THE LIFE AND SOUL OF THIS MOVEMENT.

and really, gentlemen, I do not deserve all the credit which I have received for my efforts. Michael Davitt is a map of humble origin, who has raised himself and benefitted had been created in Ireland in 1847 and 1848, sentative journal. In an eloquent great law of nature, self-preservation, the by the opportunities given him for education ture, but had been created in Ireland in 1847 and 1848, sentative journal. In an eloquent great law of nature, self-preservation, the by the opportunities given him for education ture, but had of course to refuse, as he will when the people died from starvation on the manner the speaker alluded to the English fulfilment of which law is the first right of seat on the stage of the Theatre Royal, at Mr. and indefatigable labors are of paramount advantage to the amelioration of Ireland's condition. (Applause.) Gentlemen, if you only knew the man as I know him, you would recognize in him

THE TRUE PATRIOT

the man who daily expects the hand of a detective officer to be laid on his shoulder, to convey him back to penal servitude-n man, who regardless of all consequences, was ever ready and willing to serve his country, and who, if his life is spared to us, for the management of the National Land League movement, will be a sure hand at its helm to lead it to a successful issue. (Cheers.)
Mr. Parnell then stated that so far, the

expenses of the League had been defrayed by few of the gentlemen which composed it. Alluding again to Michael Davitt, he said that he had spent both his time and means in advancement, and "gentlemen," said he, as his pure blue eyes fairly blazed with enthusiasm. "would that I could find words to ex-

RAISING HIS COUNTRY FROM DEGRADATION Gentlemen, I now propose the toast of Michael Davitt, the founder of the Irish Land League. (Cheers and applause, the toast being drunk amidst great enthusiasm.)

How Mr. Paruell Occupied the Day. Tuesday morning Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Messrs. W. Wilson and F. B. McNamee, paid a visit to St. Patrick's Presbytery, where they

were received by Rev. Father Dowd.

The party then visited Rev. Bro. Arnold's school, where an address of welcome was presented by the scholars, and successively the residences of Messrs. Wilson and McNamee and Rev. Father Hogan, where he was most hospitably received. A tour of the mountain was next in order.

THE DRIVE AROUND THE MOUNTAIN was well calculated to invigorate him after the fatiguing journey of last night, and the subsequent labor of receiving those who were anxious to grasp his hand. By a Providential favor the weather could not have been finer or better suited to show the distinguished visitor the beauties of a real Canadian day. With the sun shining brightly overhead, the snow reflecting a myriad of lights, and the cold sufficiently sharp to prevent a thaw, nothing better could have been wished, and if wished would have been impossible to obtain. During the drive up the mountain Mr. McNamee pointed out the various places of interest to the gentleman whom he had the honor to have in charge. Public buildings, private residences, churches, etc., were each indicated and named, and Mr. Parnell appeared to take great interest in viewing, from the different points reached, the chief city of the Dominion. In the afternoon the distinguished party

entered the Evening Post, and in the course of the conversation Mr. Parnell took occasion to personally thank the editor and proprictors for the zeal they displayed in instituting an "Irish Relief Fund." He hoped much good would accrue from it, and that the people would nobly respond to the call from their destitute brethren. A loud ringing cheer from the employees announced the de-10 parture of the statesman.

The following is t'as address presented by Brother Arnold's pu' pils :-

ons hearts of a peculiarly sensitive to the approach debetur, so yet a Maxima puep reversation debetur, so yet and the representative insuman we saw shall find only a quick, sympation of the control of the cont

Bigned on behalf of the pupils of St. Ann's

JOHN DRISCOLL, TIMOTHY CROWLS, MICHAEL CULINAN, FRANCIS GREENE, PATRICK GALVING EDWARD FINN.

Incidents of the Paraell Reception. Mr. Parnell, while passing through to the dining hall, was met by several gentlemen, who gave him different sums of money for the Land League Fund. At the top of the stairs a burly policeman met the illustrious guest and asked the privilege of shaking hands with him, saying, after the operation had been performed, that it was the proudest moment of his life. Mr. Parnell thanked him, and smilingly remarked that he koped he (Parnell) would never fall into the hands of the officer.

Mr. Parnell received before he left telegrams from Belleville, Kingston, Quebec, Ottawa and other places invitations to lecleave for Ireland in the steamship morrow.

Parnell's Departure.

Charles Stewart Parnell took his departure from Montreal at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning. He arrived at the Bonaventure depot a few minutes after seven, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. T. J. Healy. At the station he was met by Messrs. J. J. Curran, John D. Murphy, Hugh Ryan, Perth, and others. Mr. Parnell was attired in the same fashion as when entering the city, the silk hat having re-placed the fur cap worn during his drive yesterday. The morning, although rather chilly, was not uncomfortably cold. A few moments were passed in conversation between the great agitator and his friends, but it was brought to an abrupt termination by the locomotive whistle announcing the moment of departure. Mr. Parnell hastened into his car, where he had already been preceded by his Secretary. As the train moved out of the depot the gentlemen already mentioned press to you what I feel towards the man who lifted their hats and remained uncov-has done so much in cred until the handsome face of the Irish patriot had disappeared from their view. A crowd of men who had assembled out of curiosity manifested the same token of respect, and Mr. Parnell acknowledged the salute by litting his hat and bowing repeatedly. Thus passed from Montreal the first of Ireland's patriots of the present day, but the spirit of hope and increased patriotism. which he infused in the breasts of his fellowcountrymen in this city will live until his promised return, when it will be manifested by a reception will even eclipse that of Monday evening last.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

New York, March 11.—Charles S. Parnell sails this afternoon in the Baltic. He received this morning representatives of the different societies of New York and other cities. Among the visitors were delegates from the Land League Association of most of the large cities of the country, who wished to consult: regarding the general plan of organization and co-operation with the League in Ireland. The 'Longshoremen's Committee presented Mr. Parnell with \$1,000. There were representatives from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Jersey City, Brooklyn and Newark. The Philadelphia delegation included Dr. Wm. Carroll, Major Farlay, Capt. James McDermot, Chas. McGlade, Michael Davitt. Michael Carr and Thomas Corran. The Washington delegation included Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon. New Haven, by Jas. Reynolds. Parnell suggested that Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly do address the Irish societies on St. Patrick's Day in his place. It was agreed that Parnell should write the Irish societies giving suggestions regarding the celebration of the 17th March. A session of the Land League delegates was held, from which outsiders were excluded.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, yoursystem needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious 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 Bop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait .- Burlington Hawkeye.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

CALENDAR MARCH.

MARCH.

THUBSDAY, 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel.

FRIDAY, 19—St. Joseph, Confessor. Spouse of the B. V. M., and Patron of the Universal Church. Cons. Abp. Henni, Milwaukee, 1844;

Bp. Tuigg, Pittsburg, 1876.

SATURDAY, 21— Seven Dolars of the B. V. M. (19th).

SUNDAY, 21—Palm Sunday. Less. Exod. xv., 1.7;

Gosp. Matt. xxt. 1-0; Epist. Phyl. ii. 5-1; Passion, Matt. xxvl. and xxvii.

MONDAY, 22—Feria.

TUESDAY, 23—Veria.

WEDNESDAY, 24—Feria.

NOTICE

Subscribers should riotice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUI

WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

30 Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been recolving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the Post PRINTING and PUB-LISHING Co., Montreal.

We have never made a more sincere apology than we do to-day to the Secretary of the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Ottawa. We have been deceived, we are sorry for it, and merely console ourselves with the knowledge that the deception has not, owing to obvious circumstances, done much harm. We trusted that the Associated Press despatches would give the truth once in a way, and our trust was increased by the seeming -confirmation given it by a correspondent, who we now have good reason to learn is the author of the despatch, or at least its original authority. We once again, therefore, tender an apology to the Secretary of the St. Patrick's Literary Society.

The first detachment of a "Salvation Army" has arrived in the United States from England, to be followed in a short time by a second and a third. The army, as its name implies, is destined to convert our sinful republican neighbours, and is chiefly composed of women in uniform of a remarkable character, inclining to masculine attire. The latest news concerning its movements is that the members of the army have opened the campaign in real earnest, and are suffering Parnell is inspired to speak in that manner, the martyrdem which it is in the power of but it certainly is a declaration of numbers of small boys with missiles and loud voices to bestow. It is doubtful if since the it. It is not like a war conducted world began one genuine conversion has ever by the Englishman Cromwell, or by the yet been made by such means as the Salvationists employ. On the contrary, they bring religion into contempt by making it and themselves ridiculous. They might, however, chief. England has done her level best with be given credit for sincerity if they had made an attempt in their native land before going abroad, for while one sinner remains in old its means. She has, through it, killed her England it was their duty to sing him to thousands and tens of thousands, and probdeath, if not to regenerated life with their in- ably will again in the good time coming, terminable hymns. Perhaps they considered but there is this weakness attached to its use, that as a man (or woman) is never a prophet | it calls up swords in return, and, though they in his own country, their efforts there would have been fruitless, but nevertheless they ful enough to defend, and, perhaps, should have made the attempt.

of our city contemporaries when they told their readers that the Irishmen of Montreal. and the descendants of Irishmen? did not ine, for dying men cannot defend themselves: agree with the policy of Mr. Parnell-who at present represents Irish ideas on this contin ent-must have been convinced last night that their teacher was wrong and that they cowardly, and assail him, he fights, wer a deceived. Within the memory of man, he defends himself and something like a then a cas never been anything witnessed in miracle may give him the victory. He is Montreal to be at all compared with the dangerous. But starve him, refuse him -over ion to the Irish Ambassador last night | food, cause his little ones to die before in the city which stands on the St. his eyes, let him hear his beloved wife Lawr ence, and not even tradition, which is lial no to exaggerate, will pretend to find any p arallel to the great demonstration accorded to Mr. Parnell. Strangers who were present here in perfect accord in saying that | Jingo chief to have his sweet will. But shev he denever even heard of such enthusiasm, as ki the recipient, who is rather reticent in .those matters, admits that it has surpassed a nything he has seen in America up | shall not be committed. He has already to this. One is almost tempted to sympathize with our contemporaries in their bitter disappoint ment. As regards our respected contempory, the Gazette, we should be extra sorry, for its able editor in his enthusiasm for the things than an Irish famine. And he was Duchess-of Marlborough, adopted her cause as | right—the descendant of the impenitent thief his own and for the time being imagined is a worse thing. himself am aristocrat in order that he might tears that can be shed in our days) on the | festo. The Home Rulers of Great Britain bosom of Her Grace of Marlborough, and in his zeal thought no lie was big enough, with which to defend her against her erch enemy, Mr. Parnell. Bid not this wretched man say Rulers? Are they howling Radicals, who go her son was descended from a certain am. biguous lot and did not the Gazette man at once spring to the assistance of Her Grace, as if he also was so descended. Last night's magnificent demonstration, howlying, or ignoring, or falsifying, cannot sup- cation, possessing property which Disraeli promissory notes of the shareholders paid in people know about it the better for the bank. | box over \$1,000.

press Parnell, and for the reason that his and shall prevail. We think we are safe in as- Ireland, who wish to bring about such treal, or the descendant of an Irishman, was absent from the procession, and there were men bearing torches whom even the editors the Radical of days gone by. "Live of the Gazette and Witness would consider and be content, and enjoy your rights," say their equals, high opinion and all as they have of themselves. It may be said that there is not much in a procession or in outward show, but after all how are we to find out public | leaders do not wish to assume a hostile attisentiment if not by words and actions, for it is not given ordinary mortals to dive into the hearts of people and drag their secrets therefore me. We must therefore presume that when a people turn out on a bitter cold night to tender their homage to a man or rather to the nation he represents, that they approve of his policy. They would be unworthy of Canada, they would be unworthy of Ireland, they would be unworthy of freedorn if they did not, and we must presume chis the more particularly when we remember that a great many of them made sacrifices which involved the expenditure of money. We congratulate Montreal on last night's turn-out; it reflects credit on all engaged in it, will long be remembered in the annial of the great commercial metropolis of Canada, and in years hence, when Ireland's fortunes will be brighter than they are now, it will be a matter of self gratulation for one to say: "I saw Parnell when he came here to plead the cause of Ireland and suffering humanity.'

Hard Up for Becruits.

The English Government, notwithstanding the great destitution in England, find it impossible to get recruits at present, and have sent around the following circular to the Bishops and clergy of the Established Church

Horse Guards, Whitehall, London, Dec. 16, 1879. Sir,-The system of short service, which has lately been introduced into the army, renders necessary a greater supply of recruits

than formerly.

There is little difficulty in enlisting men for the Grenadier Guards in large towns, but the recruits who made the best soldiers are those who come from the agricultural districts. Knowing the influence which most of us relatives in Ireland whom the clergy exert over their parishioners, the officer commanding the regiment has desired me to place myself in communication with you, in the hope that you will be disposed to assist in the very important object of obtaining a supply of men of good character for

her Majesty's service. I enclose a statement which will give you very information on the subject, and which, trust, by enabling you to recommend the ervice to young men of your parish, will satisfy their parents and friends that a man on becoming a soldier is entering a most honorable profession.

H. CRAUFORD, Lieut., Regimental Adjutant Grenadier Guards.

Beaconsfield and Ireland.

Mr. Parnell happened to be in the Evening Post office when the full text of Lord Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marlborough was received by telegraph. He read it twice over and shook his head. "Well, Mr. Parnell," said a gentleman present, "what do the sovereign more firmly on the throne. you think of it?" "Think of it?" said Mr. Parnell. "Why, it is a declaration of war war as the terrible old Jew understands Dutchman William, or by the men of the olden time generally, but it is nevertheless a formidable document, and means great misthe sword, a decent kind of weapon enough, but has failed in exterminating a nation by be not so sharp, they are still powerto affright. So in 1641, so in 1689. so in '98, and so in 1867. But These who placed faith in the utterances | this man Beaconsfield knows a trick worth two of Mountjoy's or Cromwell's, or Ginckle's or that of Cornwallis. He goes in for famthe parties are the starver and the starved: the famine and its victim. Go to a man who is healthy, be he ever so ask for a morsel of food and he is conquered and he dies, and she dies, and they die Thus did they die in '48, and thus will they die in 1880 if the beneficent Creator allows the praise to this beneficent Creator, a man called Charles Stewart Parnell rises up and says this great wrong shall not be, this atrocious crime saved thousands of lives, perhaps hundreds of thousands, and by doing so has vexed the soul of the infidel who declared to the chawbacons of Buckinghamshire there were worse

Mr. Parnell is not alone in his interpretaweep tears of ink in spirit (the dreadfullest tion of the meaning of Beaconsfield's maniand Ireland have construed the ruffianly pronouncement in the same spirit, and think it a declaration of war. Who are those Home around and, penniless and shirtless themselves, advocate the Procrustean method of forcing every one to be long or short enough for their own beds? Do they preach Communism or Socialism or Nihilism? No, they city last summer found their way into busiever, shows that even combined newspaper are for the most part men of wealth and edu- ness without any capital at all, save the the other. Besides, if a bank is safe, the more

hungered for in his novels. They are secure peace for the future, and contentment and happiness. "Emigrate and die," says the Home Rulers from Parnell and Shaw to the meanest voter. Let not the readers of the Post be for a moment mistaken, the Irish tude towards England, but only to a brutal English party, with whom the Bright-Gladstones, the Fawcet-Harcourts, good men and true, have no sympathy. Beaconsfield is an Bright wish to preserve it and to printe all the people of the empire in bonds of love and peace. Shall we, thou, here in Canada, strong affection for the land of our birth or of our fathers, shall we see the monstrous policy of Beaconsfield carried out and Ireland wiped o'i'c of existence. The man hates Ireland with an intense, an implacable, an unholy hatred. He knew there was a famine coming, but he said there was none; and then, when he saw it could, thanks to Parnell, be no longer denied, he declared war against the patriots who try to alleviate its horrors. It is this war which he has now commenced in his own fashion, and it is this war Parnell and his brave confreres wish to meet. In the summer a wholesale system of eviction will be commenced with the hope that the peasantry will be rendered desperate enough to fly at the throats of the oppressors. But if they have money sufficient to live and fight the landlords constitutionally the latter will have to go, and Beaconsfield will be defeated. This money is now commencing to pour in generously from the States, and the Irish of Canada, Protestants and Catholics, should assist, for it is their duty, it is a duty they owe to God and man. They assisted religious emancipation with their means, and why not also the political emancipation? We have we should not like to see exterminated, but exterminated they be if Beaconsfield and Marlborough have their way. We appeal for aid. Let those who can afford it give even the smallest sum to aid the tenants to exist. They have subscribed to save them from the present: let our generous readers also save them for the future. If our brethern in Ontario were being oppressed through a landlord power and evicted from their homes, would not our gorge rise and would we not hasten to the rescue? Is it because Ireland is 3,000 miles away that we are callous? We shall keep open a column in the Post (TRUE WITNESS if the Post go down), side by side with the relief column, to give an opportunity to those inclined to subscribe. In this there lurks no disloyalty, for it is really a work that, if successful, will consolidate the empire and seat

Banking and the Currency Question The banking and currency system of the country is really in a deplorable condition. According to the present system of banking and currency, the people are practically without any security whatever in their dealing with banks, whether by way of investing in the stock or depositing, or in its medium of exchange, which is and must always remain, with very little exception, the bank note. And as an example of the wisdom of those who framed the present Banking Act, the last of those considerations—that is, the bank note, is the least secure. Of course the law requires that a bank shall hold so much specie and Dominion notes at all times on hand for the security of their circulation; that bank cannot issue any more notes than the amount of its paidup capital; that a bank shall have a bona side capital of at least \$100,000, and so forth. But the same law has defeated all this. How are we to know whether a bank ever has in hand the required amount of specie and Dominion notes? How are we to know that it does not issue more notes than it has bona fide capital paid in? How are we to know that it has bona fide capital at all? And not only this, but how are we to know anything about the inner working or condition of our banks? Does the monthly returns tell us or inform us anything that we can rely upon in relation to them? Have we not to rely exclusively upon the honor of bank officials for all and everything that we know, or suppose we know, of the safety and condition of our banks, and if we could rely upon the honor of bank officials in these cases there would be no need of any law. But every body knows that the honor of bank officials would be rather an unsafe system of banking and currency, and yet this is exactly the present system of

Canada. It is true there is a little penalty provided for any violation of the law, but here again the law is defeated, for no one can be punished for an offence until it is found out that he has committed the offence; and in the case know their condition, and to adopt the most any capital of their own. It would certainly of a bank official committing an offence against the banking law, there is no way to find it out until after the bank has suspended and the people stand a chance of being 10bbed. This is eminently like the precaution of locking the stable after the horse is stolen. We have an excellent example of this precaution in the Consolidated Bank.

As we have noticed before, the law requires that banks shall have so much bona fide capital before going into business, and yet at least much as banks necessarily have considerable two banks out of the four that failed in this traffic with one another, it would be well that

for stock, and the banks did business on the cause is a just one, and that truth is mighty the real Conservatives of the land of deposits which they received and the notes they managed to palm off upon the people on | not at all be a good sign. serting that no prominent Irishman of Mon- an equitable adjustment of the laws as will the strength of the pretence that they have really paid in capital of their own. There is not a single instance in which the present

banking law does not defeat itself. The monthly returns required of Canadian Banks appear to be a very excellent feature, and, unlike the interpretation of the Court of Appeals in the case of Sir Francis Hincks, mean very well. But like the rest of the law, their object is defeated by the very returns the mselves, from the very fact that, so long as a bank can manage by hook or by crook to keep its doors open, it can manufac-England, and Parnell, Gladstone, Shaw and and no one will be the wiser of reserved the right to inspect the banks, in are true or false? In fact, under such circumstances, the officials of a bank would be the Government if a false one would answer the purpose better, and that is just what the Court of Appeals decided when it decided (Judge Ramsay speaking) that the object of bank returns appeared to be to conceal thing existed, and not to expose bed of their money, even if the penalty were meted out to the offender when caught? What the people want is something to prevent the robbery, and not something to punish it. They want a safer, uniform currency, a currency which will be national in its character, and pass throughout the country redemption. That is, for instance, the note of a bank in this city should pass in Nova Scotia as readily as in this city, whereas the same note can only be offered there for collection, and the holder of the note must bear the expense. The same is true of the Nova Scotia bank note here. Every bank note is treated outside of the Province where it is issued just the same as an American bank note would be, that is, the American bank note is placed upon the same footing with a home bank note here anvwhere outside of the Province where it is issued. Now this, if there was nothing else about it, would look as if there was very little brotherhood or sisterhood between the Provinces. Of course, a bank note of this city will pass in Nova Scotia, but it is subject to the usual one-half per cent. discount for collection, the same as the American bank note

is, although it is at par with gold. We cannot, of course, notice all weak points of the present system, nor yet make any detailed suggestion of remedy within the limits of these remarks. But this much we urge upon their consideration, that whatever changes it proposes to make upon the banking law, it should specially look towards the better safety of so much of the money of the people as is issued by banks. We also press the necessity and advantage of giving that money a national character and of making it redeemable at more convenient points than at present. But while this important point posited at Washington for them whencould be urged upon the consideration of the Government than the fact that any law, however wise or well meant, without Government inspection necessarily defeats itself, because there is no other way of holding banks to it. Without this all the worthless. Without it no one can tell whether h bank has real capital or a capital of sharewhat then is law for?

The Security of Bank Circulation. other day, and pointed out the utter insecurity in consideration of which banking is an item When we, therefore, consider the mass of responsibility and business falling into the hands of the banking interest, the idea at once suggests itself that instead of practically no security at all, the public interest can hardly be too of the bank. well guarded. The public have a right to every precaution against all abuses of the banking franchise that law can provide without obstructing its usefulness. It may seem should be remembered that banks are not individuals, but institutions for the public benefit, and that it is as such they receive their franchise. If they are therefore public institutions living for the benefit of the public, the public have a right at all times to they should exercise it. Whatever is right cannot be wrong. When the system of inspecthey soon saw that it was to their own advantage just as much as to any one else, because they all came to the conclusion that, inasone bank should know the exact condition of

On the other hand, if a bank should object to throwing open its inside affairs, it would

But in banking perhaps the most important item of detail is the bank note and its security to the holder. The money of the people-and that shall always be the bank note—should be safe beyond a contingency and at no time subject to any discount, such as that at present charged for collection throughout the various Provinces against each other, and the only way that both these necessary qualities can be given to it is to adopt the American method of issuing bank circulation. This is most simple and clear, and it is only intellectual maniso who wishes to destroy tare as many false returns as it sees fit, enough to say for its wisdom, that the note of an American bank, even after it has failed, because the Government has not is better than the note of the Bank of England. Now, just think of it, the note of an order to ascertain their truth. What use American bankrout bank is safer than the with hearts hearts hearts in our bosoms, with their is returns if no one can tell whether they note of the Bank of England, the greatest bank in the world. To many, without re. ever they find Catholic families. This adflection, this might seem astounding, but it vice is important, as without it many Catholics foolish to make a true return of their affairs to is nevertheless true. But, in order that no one doubt it, here is the explanation, or rather method of issue and securing the issue in hour of death both cases. The American banks cannot issue their own circulation, but must receive it from the National Government and deposit seweakness of banks, if such a curity with that Government for it to the extent of ten per cent. more than dollar for What can be the practical good of such a dollar. The security must also be United law? What satisfaction is a punishment of States gold bonds, by which means the honor the offender to the people after they are rob- of the whole nation and its wealth is pledged for the security of the bank note to the holder. These bonds have been at a large prevent a recurrence of a similar calamity; premium, both at home and abroad, for ten and this they believe can only be effected by years back, which makes the security of the bank note the amount of the premium, to- west Territory, where 160 acres of fertile land gether with the ten per cent. more than dollar for dollar upon the amount of and where with very little effort on their part without respect to the locality of its issue or notes issued to the bank, because the amount of notes issued to all banks first require to assist them in coming here or is 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds they deposit. Then if a bank fails, an officer of the Government, called the Comptroller of the Currency, will close this bank if it can- ing our railways and in developing our unrenot raise the necessary means to reorganize; he will sell the bonds held as security for the circulation, and call in the notes and redeem them in gold, cent for cent and dollar for dollar. Then, after he is satisfied that all the notes have been redeemed, he will hand the balance to the shareholders. But, rather amusingly, whenever a bank fails, which is tion securing itself by a lien on the homeof rare occurrence—that is, a National Bank, steads of the immigrants, as provided in the for there are both State and Nationals, the former being precisely like our Canadian Banks-the Comptroller has every difficulty to get the notes in, because people, knowing they are secure, they never bother their heads about going to the redemption agency with them or sending them there. They never care whether the bank fails or not. Unlike the case here and in England, when they hear of national bank failure, they never run to the safe, or the drawer, or the chest, or the stocking to see how much or many of its notes they have, in order to try to palm them off on somebody else before the story goes around. They never run to the broker to see what is the least amount of their honest, hard-carned money will he take from them. They stop where they are, because they know the security is de-

ever they call upon it, and continue to receive and pass the notes the same as if of England failed, as it often did, would this be the case? It would be no more likely now than it ever was. The Bank of England issues returns that could be made out are absolutely | its own notes, is only required to hold 33 per cent security, and that in its own vaults, which is practically no security at all, because holders' promissory notes. Without this the security being in the custody of the bank there is no way to tell anything whatever | officials, they may squander it the same as with certainty about the standing, safety, or | they could squander the rest of the bank's condition of banks, and if this cannot be done, assets if they took the notion. Besides, the 33 per cent gold in the bank's vaults, even if it were to be found there when they failed, would be no more security for the noteholder We called attention to this question the than for any other creditor. So in Canada as well as England, } specie and legal tender reof the public in all communication or traffic | quired would be no more security for the notewith the banking element; and that traffic is | holder than any ordinary creditor in case of very great-very much greater than people a bank failure. The mere custody of the generally stop to think. Certainly seven- security for bank circulation is, therefore, of eighths of the business of the country is every importance. If it is the bank, it is in transacted through the medium of the banks, the power of the bank to squander the security. If it is the Government, it cannot squanof far greater importance as an element of der it, and if only enough is deposited with it, commerce than is generally attached to it. the same as the American case, everything will go right, no matter whether the Government be a Grit or Conservative Government. Its custody of the security of bank circulation is at all times preferable to the custody

Here, then, the American bank note is secured to the extent of at least 10 per cent for more than dollar for dollar and cent for cent, while the Bank of England hard for a moment that a banking institution has but 33 per cent, and even that should be subjected to a periodical inspection amount may not exist, because the bank at the pleasure of the Government. But it having access to it may use or ill-use it at pleasure. By all means, therefore, let us have something like the American system of bank issue. Another good point which could be copied to advantage from the American national system, is the precaution against banks getting into business without convenient and reliable means of securing that be wise that banks could be made to show information for themselves, and if they have whether their paid-up capital consists of real this right, why should any think it hard that | capital or the promises of shareholders, never to be redeemed. The people are always interested in this, because they never would tion was introduced in the United States the consider it safe to deposit money for safebanks resisted it; but upon cooler reflection | keeping with a concern that has no money or other means of its own. This is an unwritten law.

> An old woman named Mrs. Culgan died at Kingston a few days since, having no friends. Her solicitor, after the funeral, visited her late residence for the purpose of making an inventory of her goods, and found secreted in a

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will find the list of subscribers to the Irish relief fund for the parish of Ste. Marthe, which you will please publish as soon as convenient. You will also find enclosed the sum of \$58.50, which amount will correspond with enclosed list. Hoping our delay in sending the above list will cause you no inconvenience.

Yours respectfully, J. & E. McCabe. Ste. Marthe, Vaudreuil, P.Q.

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sm,-Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, gives intending emigrants to Manitoba the advice to call on Archbishop Tache, St. Boniface, opposite Winnipeg, or at the residence of some priest, to obtain information regarding the ministrations of priests in the new settlements. Some of these are exclusively Catholic, but all over the country Catholics are to be met with, and their wants are attended to by several priests, who give stations whereand their children, having no knowledge of the priest's whereabouts, might find the want of a spiritual physician, particularly at the

SECRETARY.

Irish Emigration

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIR,-A committee having been appointed in this town to consider the best means of improving the condition of the laboring and agricultural classes of Ireland, now suffering from famine, have decided that after doing what they can to relieve their present necessities, they should endeavor to assisting and encouraging as many as possible to immigrate to this Province and the Northcan be obtained from the Government free; they will be able in five or seven years to repay with interest any amount they may at in getting established in their new homes.

Many of those immigrants would require little or no assistance, and would be of great value to the Dominion, by assisting in buildclaimed territory.

They believe a company or association of Irishmen and of others favorable to the plan, from every part of the Dominion, might be organized under statute to carry these suggestions into effect by obtaining a grant or loan from the Dominion Government, which the association would guarantee to be repaid, with interest, in a specified time, the associa-Dominion Lands Act.

The officers of such an association could provide for the bringing out of emigrants and for settling them on their homesteads.

The committee, therefore, request your sympathy and aid in carrying out these sug gestions, or in maturing some plan which will accomplish the object in view. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, D. M. J. HAGARTY, Chairman of Committee. Committee: -M. Blake, T. Collins, J.P., James Cowan, M.D., M.P.P., J. H. Doherty, Charles Hay, J.P., M. Macklin, M.D., William Lyons, G. B. Bemister, D.L.S., Secretary. Portage la Prairie, March 1st, 1880.

A Renevolent Beauest.

It will be remembered by our readers, more especially those residing in the vicinity of the Huntingdon Borderers were summoned to Montreal to assist in averting a prospective riot. On the trip home the soldiers of this particular corps became inflamed with ardent spirits, and, as a natural consequence, hannothing happened. Now, suppose the Bank | dled their firearms carelessly. By the discharge of a gun Capt. McKinnon, then present, had one of his hands injured, and immediately sought to persuade the Government to indemnify him for the injury by a monetary consideration. Through the exer-tions of Mr. Scriver, M. P., he has succeeded in obtaining the sum of \$800.

Condolence.

A meeting of the officers of the Legislative Assembly was held on Saturday, the 6th instant. Mr. Jas. Delorme, Clerk of the House, was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Mr

Louis Fortier, Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. D. Simard, seconded by Mr. P. E. Smith, and resolved,

That the officers of the Legislative Assembly have learned with deep regret the death of Mr. P. J. Curran, Assistant English Translator. Moved by Mr. Crawford Lindsay, seconded

by Mr. A. N. Montpetit, and resolved, That the death of Mr. Curran has deprived the House of one of its most useful officers and Society of a brilliant member. Moved by Mr. L. Simoneau, seconded by

Mr. Chs. P. Lindsay, and resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the family of the late lamented

Mr. Curran. Moved by Mr. O. C. de la Chevrotiere seconded by M. Adj. Demers, and resolved,
That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the newspapers of this city.

L. DELORME, Secretary. Chairman

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been getten 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.

COLDS AND COUGHS. SUDDEN changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN result from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BROWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, will expel the introders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale face children should try these Comfits.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething wind, colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates 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.

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 Resulting from colds, pains in the back will be relieved by one application.

penses.

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

\$2,138 10 Brought forward..... \$10 00 McNaughton Bros., Huntington... Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que... ohn Doody, St. Mathias, Que.... 10 00 Jas. Mullins, 5 00 Wm. Lacy, Chas. O'Connor, 1 50 Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que..... 2 00 2 00 Mrs. Garragher, 4.5 1 00 r. Burke, Contribution by the residents of the parish

of St. Patrick's, Tingwick, P. Q. :-Thomas Williams, \$4, John Gleeson 2, Michael Corbet 1.50, James Gleeson 1, Wm. Murphy 1, Mrs Edward Cushing 1, Mrs James B Walsh 1, Andrew Ruckley 1, John Corbett 1.50, William Welsh 2, Charles H Welsh 1, Patrick O'Brine 1, Patrick Murphy, sen 1, Wm Gleeson 1, John Frawley 2, Patick Noland 1, Matthew Murphy 2, Denis Noland 2, Michael Gleeson 1.50, Edward Cushing sen 1, James Cushing 2, John O'Farrell 50c, Edward Gogin Michael Murphy 50c, Wm McDonald 50c, Wm Gleeson sen 25c, Dennis Williams 2, John O'Marah 1, Patrick Murphy jun 1, Patrick Welsh 2, Martin Welsh 1, Harry Gaudette 50c, Wm Houle 50c, W H Larue 50c, David Adams 25c, Urbain Gagin P H Larue 25c, Dr O Dagenais Hebert 2, Medard Denan 25c, Michael Power 2, J S Beaudette 50c, John Gogin 1, Telesphore Roux 25c, John Chap-man 2, James Williams 1, Timothy Murphy William Merchands 25c, Thomas Kerr 1, Miss Bridget Kerr 1, James Ashmore 1, John Burns 1, Thomas Welsh 1, Louis Burke 25c, Joseph H Morril 25c, George Sennott 50c, ohn Ashmore 1, Nicholas Chapman, sr, 1, Nicholas Chapman, jr, l, George Watson 20c, James Ewing, jr, l, William Robertson, 50c, Margaret Leet 20c, Richard Wilson 25c, Gehial Thurber 25c, Mrs Thomas Niell 30c, George Ewing 25c, D A Ricker 25c, James Taylor 25c, William Johnson 1, Francis Hallagher 50c, Patrick Ivers, 1, Thomas Smith 1. James Johnson 2, Martin Corley 1, James Speridan 1, John McManus 1, Edmund Adams 50c, John Q Adams, 50c, John Sheridan 50c, Thomas Wilson 1, John Johnson 50c, Michael Fitzpatrick I, William F Welsh 50c, leorge Muldoon 50c, William Jinnings 1, ohn Bagley 50c, Alexander McKeage 25c, ames McKeage, son l, Daniel Sullivan 1, lichael Jinnings 1, James McKeage, jun 50c, corge McVeity, 50c, Thomas Govett 50c, eorge McKeage 50c, William Bagley 50c, Thomas Bagley 50c, Euoch Pope 50c, James Moyles 50c, James McCaffery 50c, William

Q, per J & E McCabe:-A Friend, St Marthe, \$2; Chas Farmer lo, 5; Mrs C Farmer, do, 1; Thos Downs, do Peter Monaghan, do, 2; Mrs P Monaghan io, 1; Phillip Beggin, do, 1; Jno Scully, do, 3; Inomas Tremble, do, 3; James Tremble, Stustin, 2; Patrick Mahoney, do, 1; Thomas McManus, Ste Marthe, 1; Thomas Barry, St Justin, 2; Mrs Thomas Barry, do, 1; Patrick Tremble, Ste Marthe, 1; Francis Farmer, do, Hugh McMillin, Rigaud, 1; John Fletcher, do, 2; J B N Mongenais, do, 1: Jas Fletcher, do, 50c; James Duffy, do, 50c; Henry Mongenais, do, 50c; John McMillin, do, 25c Thomas Hynes, Ste Marthe, 50c; Mrs P Mc Manus, de, 50c; William McCaul, do, 50c John McManus, do, 1; Miss Catherine Milmore, do, 1; Michael Farrell, do, 1; Timothy Buckley, do, 1; Micheal Nary, do, 25c; John Murphy, do, 25c; Mrs Thos Murphy, do, 25c Patrick McDonough, do, 1 Bernard McDonough, do, 1; John Hughes, do, 50c; William Farmer, do, 50c; John Noonan, do, 1; Thos Douds, do, 75c; Michael Burns, do, 50c; Michael Murphy, Ste Justin, 50c; John Reily Seynor, do, 50c; Henry McCarricur, do, 1; Mrs Owen McCabe, Ste Marthe, 1; John and Edward McCabe, do, 4: Mrs Peter Donoghue, 1: James Burke, do, 1; Mrs Sarah Bannon, do, 25c: Martin Kerrigan, do, 1.

vers 50c, Milo Gallup 50c, David Hodge 50c,

Contributed by the residents of Ste Marthe,

oron Gordon 1.

ROCKBURN, March 8, 1880. 1 enclose \$27 for the above purpose. emain yours respectfully,

Robt Steel, Rockburn, \$1.50; Mrs McCarty, do, 50c; John Mulhern, do, 1; J Murphy, do, 1; Miss M McFaul, Hinchinbrook, 1; D H Mc-Cann, do, 1; J J Leahy do, 1; P O'Leary, do, 1; JF Archambault, P P, do, 2; H Dustin, do, 1.25; John McCormick, do, 2; Wm Iby, do, 1; J H Leahy, do, 1; J Husten, Chateaugusy Valley, 1; John Husten, do, 25c; Peter Donly, Hinchinbrock, 1; Audrew Tracy, do, 1; W Gambel, do, 50c; W J Blair, Rockburn, 50c; Isaac Cain, do, 1; Andrew Oliver, do, 2; J Oliver, do, 50c; David Cain, do, 2; Widow W McMullen, Hinchinbrook, 1; W Rankin, Rockburn, 25c; Mrs Finley, do, 25c; J Gowin, do, 50c; Miss S J Gowin, do, 25c: Donald McIntosh, do, 25c.

From Chambly, P. Q. S. J. Willet, Mayor, Chambly..... 5 00 Dr. C. R. Lafontaine John Hasket W. McNalley Thomas McNalley, Sr. 50 Thomas McNalley, Jr. 50 1 00 William Hopley Thomas O'Kane Peter O'Riley A Friend The Fryer Family John Robertson 2 00 • • • • • • 'Miss Carrol M. Carrol Rev. A. Thibault • • • • • Dr. Martel Mra. M. Dillon 1 00 Mrs. Morrissey 2 00 A Friend (2nd sub.) 1 00 • • • • • Michael Lomkins Patrick Lomkins 1 00 James Renny Hugh O'Hara 5 00

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE F	UN	D
M. Mullin, lumberman	\$5	Q
M. Fitzgibbon	5	0
Thomas Foy	1	0
Thomas O'Kcefe	5	0
John White	5	
Montrealer, from Portland	4	0
Henry Sheehan	1	0
F. W	5	0
James Allen (second subscription). An Ontario Priest	5	0
An Ontario Priest	10	0
Another Ontario Priest	10	0
1		

No Irish Need Apply.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : DEAR SIE,-The following letter, whose tenor is "Down with the Irish in Canada," is taken from last week's Canadian Spectator, of Montreal. The italics are my own.

Sir,—" Euphrosyne" in your last paper is the old country to be educated. One of the ant and degraded race. In the press they are principal reasons I believe to be that it is esteemed worthy only of obliquy and conimpossible to find a school in Canada where tempt. If an Irish Canadian Catholic has

struction for Ontario giving a preference for teachers of Irish origin or descent for their public schools, whereby a distinct Canadian Irish brogue has been taught over the langth and breadth of the Dominion. The consequence is that you can find no children of English or Scottish parentage who have attended our Ontario public schools who can speak or pronounce the same as their parents. I write feelingly on this sub-For years I have tried hard to break land. jec**t.** my children from speaking or reading in the Canadian Irish pronunciation, but I find it impossible, so long as Irishmen, or teachers of patriots, who nationally despise them. Down Irish descent, or pupil teachers who have been with the white-livered Canadians of Irish taught by Irish schoolmasters, are allowed to be Dominion of Canada. I hear it and see it with sorrow that the language of my children | themselves Canadians and nothing but Canadians. -the language of the country of adoptionis fast becoming blurred and disfigured with flatter themselves they thus rise in this atominable Canadian Irish broque. Such the estimation of Englishmen and a reflection as this is peculiarly humiliating when Ireland and Irish offairs are so disagreeably brought before the world. Now, for a few of the examples. I should be giad to hear from "Euphrosyne" or "A. H." the name of any school, public or private, from Montreal to Surnia or from Niagara to Ottawa, where the teachers or the pupils do not pronounce "cow" ka-ow, "now" na-ow, "her" hur. Your genuine Paddy from Cork will of their fathers mourning without shedding pronounce "Cork" Ko-ark. On a recent a tear. They would desert the Canadian flag visit I made to Sarnia I heard a fourteen year old girl there call to her companion. May-orie, kum hee-er," which was her mode of pronouncing "Mary, come here." I hope Euphrosyne" and "A.H." will not let this matter of Canadian education go to sleep; it wrench them with an iron hand, in a conneeds considerable ventilation. I should like to hear further from your correspondent "H. G. Paull;" he evidently thinks the Irish in Canada under any subterfuge, this Ontario system of education is none of whether educational, legal, religious or jourthe best-not what it is cracked up to be- nalistic will then be slapped in the face of in my opinion, a monstrous system of cram and pedantry, all very well for pupils up to eight or nine years of age. After that period nine-tenths of what they are forced to commit to memory or practice is absolutely useless -- not of any value to them in after life-not worth remembering.

Yours respectfully, PATERFAMILIAS.

Some purseproud Canadians do send their daughters to the old country, not so much to have them educated, as to have themselves regarded both at home and abroad as the wealthy blue-blooded aristocrats of Canada. In this manner they try to ensuare some Lord Gordon or other into the family. No person of ordinary common sense could entertain the idea for one moment that parents would send their daughters only to Great Britain for the purpose of acquiring an education equal to the education obtainable in our public schools, on account of such "Paterfamilias" ada silly reason as Parents would be inconsistent in vances. protecting their daughters from, and in exposing their sons to, that abominable Canadian Irish brogue. The very presence of the numerous academies in Ontario, conducted by English and by Scotch ladies, leaves no grounds, however, for such a charge of parental inconsistency, and proves indisputably that none of Canada's fair daughters need ever be sent away from their brothers to Great Britain to be instructed, through fear of that infectious and irremediable brogue. Canada can give her sons and her daughters an education second to none. She can teach them to speak and to read English with propriety, although in her schools she manifests an extreme unwillingness to adopt the fashionable pronunciation that is apparently so acceptable to many of the Canadians of the upper circles. She is averse to murdering the Queen's English by disregarding h's, r's, and i's; by substituting w's for v's, and by punctuating conversations and recitations with "aw-aws." The Canadian Irish of Canadian educated Blakes and Mosses; of Magees and Devlins; of Davins and McCauls, would be disgraced by a comparison with the gibberish so affectionately practised in Ontario's high society-which, as " Paterfamilias" knows, is not entirely Irish Canadian. The peculiarity of this high-toned talk is, that it is neither English. French, Dutch nor Irish Canadian, in accent, orthography, or pronunciation. The self-respect of the Irish Canadians would not allow them in fact to make themselves experts in this patoir. They would not make themselves ridiculous. like some of the upper ten, by screwing up their mouths, puckering their lips and squeezing out words, as if they had the colic, for the sake of being considered more than ordinary mortals. There are, however, some Canadians who would prefer the Zulu squeaking to the sweet Milesian accent. How the universal concession that the purest English in the world is spoken by the Irish in Dublin, must good such narrowminded fellows as the Spectator's correspon-

It is sincerely to be hoped that the children of "Paterfamilias" will be better able than their verdant sire to distinguish between an Irish Canadian and a down-east Yankee. The latter, with an air of virtuous indignation, deplores the awful fact that the Irish Canadians have, directly or indirectly, the whole control of all the schools in their leading Province. This lamentable state of affairs he ascribes to the preference, forsooth, given to the Irish Canadians by the Council of Public Instruction, just as if the Council, and not the different School Boards throughout the Province, engaged the teachers. Such balderdash, but

dent to the quick!

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis fo'ly to be wise." "Paterfamilias" incidentally insinuates that this abominable brogue would not be so intolerable if the Irish were not now cutting such a very sorry figure before the eyes of the world. What a magnanimous Christian! He fears, as one may surmise, that English and Scotch Canadians may be taken for wandering refugees from famine stricken Ireland on account of the brogue. May God forbid that any compound of bitter national antipa thy, of rabid bigotry, of conceited ignorance, in the shape of a human being, should ever be honored with the appellation of "Irish Canadian"-a synonym for manliness and generosity.

No man but a traitor to the Dominion could fling such a lying insult in the teeth of | yards square, and of seemingly unfathomable one of the great unassimilated national elements of Canada. Such anti-Irish sentiments are incompatible with that harmonious intercommunion of national sympathies requisite there being then no statutory enactment reto induce the formation of a Canadian nationality. Rivers are not frozen over while howling winds lash them into foaming billows. A genuine Canadian nationality can never be formed while the national anti-pathies of the different nationalities in the Dominion less and a the last less than the field has been Dominion lash each other into a maddening regularly cultivated, including this dangerous fury

The Irish in Canada need never isolate themselves from their compatriots. The lat- before the accident that a cart of manure was puzzled to know the reason why so many ter isolated them long ago. The Irishot our wealthy people send their daughters to Canadians they treat as an inferior and ignor-

portraits of priests, innocent of crime in the eyes of the law, must be placed by the side of reputed murderers, and declared to be not exactly perfect ignoramuses to satiate a morbid bigotry. But what a different course of procedure when a Clark Brown is arraigned before the legal tribunal! On the stage, on the platform the Irish receive an equialy impolitic treatment. Perhaps the intention is to expel them from Canada as well as from Ire-

Then, down with Irish Canadian toadies. who cringingly court the society of comdescent who would, if they could, escape from schoolmasters in the leading Province of the the odium attached to their Irish blood by liberal nationalities in Canada, by declaring Down with such selfish namby-pambles, who Scotchmen throughout the Provinces. The latter seem delighted with such professions, while they themselves are pronder of their connection with England and with Scotland than they are of their own Canadian home. Such low-lived Irish-Canadians - their own enemies -- are the greatest foes to the social elevation of the Irish in Canada. They could behold the land in the hour of its distress through lack of patriotic principles, for no sycophant can be a patriot.

Canadians of Irish descent, respect yourselves; ask no favours; demand your rights; stitutional manner, from all opponents if refused. No scurrilous writings derogatory to more than a quarter of a million of Irish Canadians.

I have the honor to remain, my dear sir yours respectfully, an Irish Canadian, but none the less a Canadian.

Ontario, March 6th, 1880.

SCOTCH NEWS

The annual return of crimes, offences, &c. committed in the county of Edinburgh during the past year shows that the number of persons tried was 1962, of whom 406 were for offences affainst the person, 274 for offences against property, and 1282 miscellaneous offences. The number of persons convicted of offences against the person was 378, for offences against property 262, and for mis- the faculty of seeing through two ranges of cellaneous offences 1251, making a total of 1891.

Captain Heron Maxwell, the Liberal candidate for the representation of Kirkcudbrightshire at the approaching election, addressed crowded meeting of electors on the 6th February at Castle-Douglas. In the course of his speech, Captain Maxwell condemned the vacillating policy of the Government in reference to Turkey and Afghanistan, declared himself favorable to the abolition of hypothec, but reserved his opinion on the question of disestablishment. A cordial vote of confidence in the candidate was passed

unanimously . Mr. Anderson, M. P., for Glasgow, intends (says the London correspondent of the Manchester Examiner) at the first convenient opportunity to move a resolution which the House of Commons is sure to reject, but of which the public generally will cordially approve. The hon, member will call attention to the way in which the Government have filled certain recent vacancies in highly-paid appointments, and his motion will be to the effect that the House considers that such marked favor shown to brothers-in-law and sons-in-law of Cabinet ministers is detrimen- in the interests of truth, for Mr. Glockner to tal to the public service. The flagrant nepotism of certain recent promotions fully jus-tifies Mr. Anderson's motion, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the support of the whole Liberal party.

The Glasgow Conservative Association held their eleventh annual meeting on 17th February, under the presidency of Colonel Campbell of Blythswood. The report stated that Dr. James A. Campbell and Sir James among them, thanks to the dear old Bishop's Bain had been adopted as Conservative candidates for the representation of Glasgow at truthfulness—aye, and culture. He has a the general election. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman spoke hopefully of the prospects of Conservatism, and Mr. Wm. Kidston, who seconded the motion, promulgated a method of dealing with obstruction in Parliament. His plan was that a petition should be signed all over the country which would show that the people would stand obstruction no longer, and that it must be stamped out like the rinderpest, and he offered to pay £50 toward the expense of such a petition in Glasgow.

James Buchanan, waggoner, went down Cornsilloch Pit, Dalserf, on the afternoon of the 13th February, to feed the ponies located there. Contrary to the rule he was accom-panied by three strangers—John Martin, Archibald M'Quarry, and David Cuthbertson, the two latter being ploughmen on Cornsilloch farm. After feeding the ponies they proceeded to examine the portion of the pit where water is being drawn from a lower seam, when suddenly they were all knocked down with a blast of fire-damp. Their clothes were ignited, and they were dreadfully scorched about the head, the hair being singed off. Three of the men reabhed the bottom of the shaft and got up, but as the coal had taken fire and volumes of smoke issued from the pit mouth it was nearly an hour before the manager could descend. He went down with great courage and boldness at the risk of life and found Cuthbertson, who had scrambled to a cool corner of the workings, and brought him up safe. Dr. Stewart, Larkhall, was promptly in attendance and dressed their wounds.

It was discovered on Saturday, the 14th February, that a most alarming subsidence had taken place in a field in the burgh lands of Low Crosshill, near Rutherglen, which are presently leased by Mr. Robert Strang, farmer. The subsidence took place at a part of the field close to the public road, and presented the appearance of a yawning chasm several depth. It has been elicited that a coal pit was formerly in operation on the spot, but was discontinued about 50 years ago; and garding the proper fencing of unused shafts, it was covered up in a very insecure fashion the mouth of the shaft being simply planked over and about two feet of soil put portion, no one being aware of the exact position of the shaft; and it was only two days driven right over the shaft, as can still be seen by the tracks of the wheels. The chasm has in the meantime been fenced in, and proper steps will no doubt be taken by the authorities to have the shaft either filled up

Cove Boad, Cardwell Brae, Gourock, against her father, W. M. Aitken, coal merchant, Seacombe, near Birkenhead, in which she concludes for payment of £12 10s as aliment past due and for aliment at the rate of £50 a year. Pursuer, who is 21 years of age, states that as she is delicate in health she is unable to undertake any regular employment. Her mother died two years ago, when she was where she has since resided. Her father paid her board down till September last, but since then he has ceased to contribute to her maintenance. Defender stated that he was unable to continue the allowance, and averred that he was in poor circumstances. He was quite willing and offered to receive pursuer into his house, and clothe her according to her station. Another action by Mrs. Dykes to recover arrears of payment for the daughter's board was tried at the same time. The Lord Ordinary has now issued an interlocutor finding pursuer entitled to aliment, but in respect of the expressed willingness and judicial offer of the defender to take her into his own house and maintain and clothe her according to her station, his Lordship supersedes further consideration of the process for the present. In the action at the instance of Mrs. Dykes, the Lord Ordinary gives decree in favour of the pursuer for £20, and finds her entitled to ex-

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES AND THE AFRICAN MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, who is at present residing in Edinburgh, writes as follows to the

February 1, 1880. Sir,-I regard missionary enterprise as simply a gross impertinence, and did I chance to be a straightforward, self-respecting heathen, I would kick the interloping missionary who should come cauting around me seek-

ng to pervert me from the faith of my fathers. But this is a matter of detail. It seems to me that a man who finds himself occupying the inherently false and illogical position of a missionary should at least a pire to such credentials as speaking the truth in secular matters might furnish him with. My experience of missionaries is that they are merely liars some because of a mixture of simplicity and unctuousness, others out of sheer reckless unscrupulousness. To the latter category belongs at least one of the tribe of South African foreign missionaries—the interesting Rev. De Witt, who, soon after Isandlwans, palmed off on the public a bogus description of the battle as an eye-witness, which he could only have seen had he been gifted with hills.

I read in your paper of to-day the report of

an address delivered last night by another South African foreign missionary, the Rev. Mr. Glockner. This person must be either recklessly mendacious or recklessly credulous. I do not attempt to determine which. His address, as reported, bristles with untruths. John Dunn is not an Irishman, but an Africander of Scottish descent. No women and children were killed at Isandlwana, for the conclusive reason that no women and children were there. After a close investigation, l arrived at the conviction that no mutilations were perpetrated on our dead who fell there. But these are trifles. No trifle, however, is this Rev. foreigner's scandalous attack on Bishop Colenso, of whom he says that he allows buying and selling of wives, polygamy and brandy. And then he adds the testimony of a teacher, "who told him that he could not think how fearfully the Kaflirs conducted themselves at Bishop Colenso's station at Bishopstowe. On any Saturday they were as drunk as they could be, and they could have as many wives as they like!." Bishopstowe is within easy distance of Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, and it might have been safer, have taken the trivial pains of visiting that responsible at second hand for statements that are ridiculous falsehoods. I have been to Bishopstowe, and it was the only place in South Africa where I found Kullirs living in decency. There is no polygamy among Bishop Colenso's blacks, neither is there any drunkenness. But certain virtues do exist training-honesty, cleanliness, intelligence, I have in my possession a volume printed at Bishopstowe, of which the compositors, the readers and the pressmen were as black as

Contrast this with the so-called converts of the foreign missionaries in Zululand. All of the latter who were worth their salt behaved like gentlemen when the king to whom they owed allegiance got into trouble, and took service under him against the whites. The "wasters" lafed and drank about the Natal villages. The colonial proverb is that "a Kastir Christianized is a Kastir spoiled," and there is much greater truth in this than in most of the utterances of the colonists.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

I'A splendid library has been added to St. Patrick's Church, Quebec.

Maysville, Ont., has sent, through Father Mackey, the sum of \$220 to the distressed in

Ireland. The Catholics of Brockville have contributed \$513.50 to the Irish Relief Fund. This money will be sent to the Most Revd. Dr. McEvilly, Bishop of Galway, and Coadjutor to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, to be distributed to the poor, irrespective of creed.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.-The fund for the stained glass window, soon to be erected 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-beregretted Bishop O'Brien.

"L.J.J." in his London letter to the New York World says :- In the social world perhaps nothing has been much more talked about than the scandals connected with the name of a Roman Catholic clergyman who was a great power in the Church, who won for it the richest of its modern prizes-the Marquis of Bute. I refer to Mgr. Capel, Mgr. Cuterby of "Lothair." His house, and all that was in it, has been sold for the benefit of his creditors, and well would it have been for him if an endless series of debts were the only discreditable incidents in his strange and eventful career. But there are darker stains upon his character-far too dark to admit of the "hushing-up" process which all good Catholics earnestly wished might be put in force for his benefit. The Catholic Church, in England at any rate, will know him no more for the day is past when pre-reformation scandals can be revived with impunity.

Full; of years and abundant honors, which were the reward of these years of faithful labor for Ireland and her Church, the vener-

bringing this sad news is unfortunately silent citement and the cost of the Zulu war. He as to the place or circumstances of the la- had no intention to submit a vote for a conmented prelate's death. He was a great tribution from this country towards meeting scholar, and a great priest, and what is even great scholars and great priests. For quarter of a century, at the head of the greatest duction of the funded debt by £20,342,000. ecclesiastical college in the world, and for half a century identified with its highplaced to board with Mrs. Dykes, at Gourock, est and best interests, Dr. Russell both Budget, showing that the revenue this year as Professor and as Superior, exercised a great influence in the Church, and the very highest in Ireland. As a scholar, a student and teacher of ecclesistical history, and as a priest, he was to the students under him, one of those examples which in themselves almost constitute a Catholic education. His influence over men of the world and non-Catholics, is best illustrated by a recollection of the remarkable statement of Dr. Newman, in his Apologia, that under heaven it was to the influence of Dr. Russell, of Maynooth, he owed his conversion to the faith. We cannot, in the few moments now at our disposal, attempt to write of Dr. Russel, but we ask for him a Catholic remembrance from all who. read these lines. May he rest in peace .-Catholic Review.

CHURCH TROUBLE.

Quebec, March 12 .- It is stated that a deputation waited on the Archbishop yesterday anent the matter of the recent order forbidding Irish Catholics to worship in the French Churches. It seems the letter was written to the clergy of St. Patrick's without His Grace's knowledge. Rev. Mr. Auclair, parish priest of the Basilica, writes a letter to the press this evening explaining that it is neither the right nor the intention to prevent any one from attending the churches; but that the etter to Father Honning was written simply pointing to the inconvenience suffered by the new-holders of the Lower Town Church from overcrowding by the members of St. Patrick's Church.

A MUCH MARRIED MAN.

Chicago, March 13 .- Mary Ann Madigan Davis, known as the Canadlan wife of Clarence E. Davis, arrived this morning from Canada. She is a handsome little woman of 34 years, and has a child by Davis about 15 years old. All the wives of Davis have not been heard from except by rumor. The police, however, have positive evidence of Shortly afterwards the magistrates entered the following marriages:—In 1861 or 1862 the court and took their seats on the bench. Clarence Eugene Davis married Emma L. Strong, at Elkart, Ind: May 1st, 1864, married Mary Madigan, at Windsor, Canada; October 31st, 1871, married Maggie Vandrear, at Toledo; in February last he married Clana Lynch, of Quincy. His Canadian wife says he served eight months in Michigan penitentiary for forgery.

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

PLANS OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS-THE BRITISH SUDGET-GLADSTONE'S GREETING TO MID-

tation was held in London on Wednesday by the principal Liberal leaders, for the purpose planning out the electoral campaign. There were present Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Earl Granville, Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., for Bradford, and the Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Opposition. It is reported at the Reform Club that it was not altogether harmonious, a wide difference of opinion existing between goveral of the gentlemen present as to the best means of concentrating the Liberal strength of the country, and harmonizing the differences which exist between the Radical and Conservative wings of the Liberal party. An agreement, however, was arrived at on certain points, and Mr. W. P. Adam, M. P., the "whip" of the Liberal party, was not." Mr. Hutchison—"I must object to the sent for at the conclusion of the confer- statement that the evidence against them is ence, and remained in consultation with light. On the part of the Crown, I certainly the others for an hour. He afterward con-object to bail being taken; the prisoners can ferred with a large number of Liberal make application to the Judge in Toronto, in agents, who had been sent for to come up the usual course." Mr. MacMahon-" Then to London, and arrangements for a very vigorous campaign have been completed. Mr. Adam represented to his colleagues that in certain constituencies the chances of the success of the Liberal party would be increased if new candidates were proposed in place of the sitting members. It is thought probable that in some instances the present members will decline to be candidates for reelection, and will voluntarily give place to and furnish support for new and younger candidates. At a subsequent meeting of the Political Committee of the Reform Club, the subject of raising funds for the campaign was discussed and a very large number of subscriptions were made. A preliminary canvass of the constituencies is being made by Mr. Adam, and it is rumored that in his opinion the Liberals stand a good chance in case the campaign is very vigorously and judiciously conducted, to come back with a majority of from forty-five to lifty members, without counting such of the Home Rulers as may, on certain Imperial questions, vote with the Liberals. This estimate is denied by the Conservative politicians, who say they have no doubt that the result of the election will be to return a Conservative maority of 120 members.

Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Mid Lothian says: "In the electioneering address issued by Lord Beaconsfield an attempt is made to work on your fears by dark allusions to the repeal of the Union and the abandonment of the Colonies. Those who endangered the union with Ireland were a party that maintained their alien Church, an unjust land law, and a franchise inferior to ours. As to the colonies, the Liberal Administration gave them popular responsible Government, undertook to defend Canada with the whole strength of the Empire, and organized a grand scheme for uniting the several settlements of British North Amorica into one Dominion. The present Ministry bave neglected home legislation, aggravated distress by continued shocks to confidence and augmented the public expenditure and taxation. Abroad the Ministry have endangered the prerogative by gross misuse, have weakened the Empire by needless wars, dishonored it in the eyes of Europe by filching Cyprus from the Porte under a claudestine treaty, aggrandized Russia, lured Turkey to dismemberment and ruin, and loaded India with the cost of an unjustifiable war. The Ministry have done nothing to improve our social condition. You are promised the advantages of ascendancy in the Councils of Europe. The word "ascendancy" is best known to us by its baneful connection with the history of Ireland. I must insert coequal rights of the independent allied powers, but in the mouth of the present Ministry the claim is ridiculous. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a

speech explaining the Budger, states, as he was obliged, in consequence of the early dissolution of Parliament, to present his Budget before the close of the financial year, he had taken great pains to make the estimates for the unexpired portion cautious and safe. pupils can be taught to speak or read the misfortune to commit a crime his language with propriety. This, I religion and his nationality must be think, is caused by the Council of Public In. made known to the world. Even the Session by Agnes M'Farlane Aitken, No. 1 reward on last Thursday. The cablegram diture for preparation during the Eastern ex-

the expenses of the Afghan war. He demore, he helped to make others, like himself, clared the result of six years tenure of office by the present Government would be a re-

In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his would yield £2,195,000 less than had been estimated, leaving a deficit of 3,356,000. He said the supplementary estimate would have further increased the deficit to about £5,000,-000 if all the money asked for under these estimates had been spent, but, on the contrary, their amount was more than covered by the savings in other branches of the expenditure. The deficit is therefore only £3,340,000. The cost of the Zulu war was £5,138,000, nearly all of which had been defrayed by England. The estimates for next year are : Expenditure, £81,485,000, revenue, £81,560,

000. The Chancellor proposes to alter the probate and administration duties in a manner which will increase the surplus to £557,000, and he also proposes to make cooperative stores liable to income tax, though the exemption in favor of Industrial and Provident societies will be continued. Eight millions in Exchequer bonds are now out. Six millions of these will be converted into terminable annuities. Of a yearly fund necessary for payment, these annuities, £400,000, will be raised by a new sinking fund, and £800,000 by increasing the permanent charge of the debt. This will absorb the increased surplus of £775.000 and the proceeds of the income tax on co-operative stores, leaving a surplus of £178,000.

In the House of Commons the amendments of the House of Lords to the Irish Distress Bill were agreed to.

THE LUCAN LYNCHING. COMMITTED FOR TRIAL WITHOUT BAIL.

LONDON, March 13 .- There was an immense crowd assembled at the Court House to hear he decision of the magistrates given in the Lucan tragedy case this afternoon. The prisoners were brought into the court handcuffed in pairs, and occupied the jury box, the handcutts being removed whilst they remained in court. They all wore an anxious. care-worn expression, and evidently waited with impatience for the magistrates' decision As on the previous occasions, the Crown was represented by County Crown Attorney Hutchinson, Mr. Jas. Magee appearing on behalf of the Ontario Government, and Mr. E. Meredith on behalf of the Donnelly family. The prisoners were defended by H. Mac-Mahon, Q.C., with whom were associated Messrs. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., and J. J. Blake. Squire Peters addressed the prisoners according to the form of the statute, asking each of them whether they had anything to say, the prisoners making the uniform reply: "I have nothing to say." 'Squire Peters then delivered the decision of the court as follows :- "The ex-Losnos, March 11 .- An important consul- amination of witnesses by the counsel both for the prosecution and defence being now concluded, it is our judgment that we find sufficient evidence against the prisoners now before us to send them for trial before a higher tribunal. We therefore commit Jas. Carroll. John Kennedy, Martin McLachlin and James Ryder to the common guel, to await their trial at the Assizes, and thereat to be conveyed or discharged by the judge and jury."

Mr. MacMahou-"I would ask your worships, as you have committed them, to accept bail in the esses of John Kennedy, Martin McLachlin, Thos. Ryder and Jas. Ryder, for their appearance at the assizes; the evidence against them is so light that I anticipate there will be no objection." Squire Peters-"We have no objection if the Crown has you won't bail them." Squire Peters-" ! don't think we have a right to, unless the Crown assents."

The prisoners were then handcuffed and considerable difficulty was experienced in clearing the court, the friends of the prisoners rushing forward to shake hands with them.

How the Duchess of Marlborough Tries to Manage the Fund. Heish Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

The jealousy inspired in the breast of the Duchess of Marlborough by the fact that the Mansion House fund, though started several weeks after hers, is now much larger, has manifested itself in a peculiarly feminine way. She has been telegraphing in all directions virtually to the effect that subscriptions should be sent to herself rather than to the Mansion House! I need not here refer at any length to her message to James Gordon Bennett, but her cablegram to Australia is equally silly. Seeing that all the money sent from that country was going to the Lord Mayor, she wired to all the Australian Mayors as follows: " No funds yet received by us from large Australian remittances for distress. Funds much required to carry on our operations. We earnestly appeal for help. rather undignified-and, in one who is so awfully haughty, rather strange-piece of business of course immediately attracted the attention of the Lord Mayor, who, fearing that the duchess' message might imply that the Australian remittances ought to have been sent to her, got his committee to send off a cablegram in return, guarding against such an impression by explaining the real state of the case. It is rather notable, by the way, that the Eastern Telegraph Company, which has hitherto sent all the Mansion House telegrams free, has decided to draw the line at this last message, which has accordingly been telegraphed at the expense of the committee. But the best of the story has yet to be told. It appears that the duchess intended to keep secret both her begging telegrams; that the secret was; however, divulged in Dublin to a member of the staff of Mr. Gray's paper, who instantly wired to that gentleman in the House of Commons to put the news into the London correspondence of the Freeman, thinking thereby to throw the Duchess off the scent of its informent; that the Dake of Marlborough, nevertheless, when he saw the little plot of his wife blown upon in the way suggested, suspected treachery in the Dublin telegraph office, and, consequently, wrote at once to the Lord John Manners, the Postmaster-General, requesting him to insti tute a special inquiry into the matter, and finally, that investigation of a strictly private nature is now actually going on in this city, under the direction of a London post office inspector, to ascertain who blabbed. Fourteen clerks, I understand, have been examined within the past few days, but, of course, no one has confessed. The whole affair is rather funny, and, to the few who have yet heard of

Samuel D. Allingham, a freight conductor on the I.C. Ry., was killed near Shediac by a

it, it has caused intense amnsement.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

Well, that is five. 'And you want fifteen hundred,' said Mr. Levison. Well, me and my partner always

like to serve you; and it is very awkward ourtainly for you to want money at this moment. But if you want to buy jewels, I can get you any credit you like, you know. f.We will talk of that by and by, said Fer-

dinand. Fifteen hundred pound! ejaculated Mr. Levison. Well, I suppose we must make it 7001, somehow or other, and you must take

the rest in coals." Oh, by Jove, Levison, that is too bad. ·I don't see no other way,' said Mr. Levisen, rather doggedly.

But, damn it, my good fellow, my dear Levison, what the deuce am I to do with 800L worth of coals?

Lord | My dear Captain, 8001. worth of coals is a mere nothing. With your connection, you will get rid of them in a morning. All you have got to do you know, is to give your triends an order on us, and we will let you have cash at a little discount'

'Then you can let me have cash now at a little discount, or even a great; 1 cannot get rid of 800% worth of coals.'
'Why, 'tayn't four hundred chaldron,

Captin, rejoined Mr. Levison. Three or four friends would do the thing. Baron Squash takes ten thousand chaldron of us every year; but he has such a knack, he gits the Clubs to take them.

Baron Squash, indeed! Do you know whom you are talking to, Mr. Levison? Do you think that I am going to turn into a coal merchant? your working partner, by Jove! No sir; give me the 7001.' without the coals, and charge what interest you please.' We could not do it, Captain. 'Tayn't our

way.'
'I ask you once more, Mr. Levison, will you let me have the money, or will you not?' Now, Captain, don't be so high and mighty! 'Tayn't the way to do business. Me and my partner wish to serve yon; we do indeed. And it a hundred pound will be of any use to you, you shall have it on your acceptance; and we won't be curious about any name that draws . we won't indeed.

Well, Mr. Levison, said Ferdinand, rising, 'I see we can do nothing to-day. The hundred pounds would be of no use to me. I will think over your proposition. Good morning to you.'

'Ah, do!" said Mr. Levison, bowing and opening the door, 'do, Captain; we wish to serve you, we do indeed. See, how we behave about that arrears. Think of the coals; now do. Now for a bargain; come! Come, Captain, I dare say now you could get us the business of the Junior Service Club; and then you shall have the seven hundred on your acceptance for three months, at two shillings in the pound; come!'

FERDINAND quitted his kind friend Mr. Levison in no very amiable mood; but just as he was leaving the house, a cabriolet, beautifully painted, of a brilliant green color picked out with a somewhat cream-colored white, and drawn by a showy Holstein horse of tawny hart, with a flowing and milk-white my dear Sharpe, if you wish sensibly to tail and man, and caparisoned in harness almost as precion s as Mr. Levison's sideboard, dashed up to the coor.

'Armine, by Jove.!' exclaimed the driver, with great cordiality.

Ah! Catch, is it you? said Ferdinand. 'What! have you been here?' said Lord Catchimwhocan. 'At the old work, eh? Is "me and my partner" troublesome? for your countenance is not very radiant.'

By Jove, old fellow!' said Ferdinand, in a depressed tone, 'I am in a scrape, and also in a rage. Nothing is to be done here.'

Never mind, said his lordship; 'keep up your spirits, jump into my cab, and we will see how we can carry on the war. I am only going to speak one word to "me and my

So saying his lordship skipped into the house as gay as a lark, although he had a bill for a good round sum about to be dishonored in the course of a few hours.

Well, my dear Armine, he resumed, when he reappeared and took the reins; 'now as I drive along, tell me all about it; for if there

be a man in the world whom I should like to "serve," it is thyself, my noble Ferdinand. With this encouragement, Captain Armine was not long in pouring his cares into a con-

genial bosom. "I know the man to "serve" you, said Catchimwhocan. The fact is, these fellows here are regular old-fashioned humbugs. The only idea they have is money, money. They have no enlightened notions. I will introduce you to a regular trump; and if he does not do our business, I am much mistaken. Courage, old fellow! How do you

like this start? Deuced neat. By the bye, Catch, my boy,

you are going it rather, I see.' 'To be sure. I have always told you there is a certain system in affairs which ever prevents men being floored. No fellow is ever dished who has any connection. What man that ever had his run was really ever fairly put hors de combat, unless he was some one who ought never to have entered the arena, blazing away without any set, making himself a damned fool and everybody his enemy. So long as a man bustles about and is in a good set, something always turns up. I got into Parliament you see; and you, you are going to be married.'

All this time the cabriolet was dashing down Regent-street, twisting through the Quadrant, whirling along Pall Mall, until it finally entered Cleveland-row, and stopped before a newly painted, newly pointed, and exceedingly compact mansion, the long brass knocker of whose dark green door sounded beneath the practised touch of his lordship's more punctilious,, but for such a bagatelle we tiger. Even the tawny Holstein horse, with the white flowing mane, seemed conscious of the locality, and stopped before the accustomed resting-place in the most natural manner imaginable. A tall serving-man, well powdered, and in a dark and well-appointed livery, immediately appeared.

'At home?' enquired Lord Catchimwhocan, with a peculiarly confidential expres-'To you, my lord,' responded the attend-

ant.

'Jump out Armine,' said his lordship; and they entered the house.

Alone? said his lordship. Not alone,' said the servant, ushering the friends into the dining-room, but he shall have your lordship's card immediately. There are several gentlemen waiting in the third drawing-room; so I have shown your lordship in here, and shall take care that he sees your lordship before anyone.'

'That's a devilish good fellow,' said Lord Catchimwhocan, putting his hand into his waistcoat pocket to give him a sovereign: but not finding one he added, 'I shall remember you.'

The dining-room into which they were shown was at the back, of the house, and looked into agreeable gardens. The apartment was in some little confusion at this moment, for their host gave a dinner to-day, and his dinners were famous.

The table was arranged for eight guests; its appointments indicated refined taste. A candelabra of Dresden china was the centre piece; there was a whole service of the same material, even to the handles of the knives and forks; and the choice variety of glass attracted Ferdinand's notice. 'The room' was lofty and specious; it was simple and soberly furnished; not an object which could distract the taste or disturb the digestion. But the sideboard, which filled a recess at the end of the apartment, presented a crowded group of gold plate that might have become a palace; magnificent shields, tall vases, ancient tankards, goblets of carved ivory set in precious metal, and cups of old ruby glass mounted on pedestals glit-tering with gems. This accidental display certainly offered an amusing contrast to the perpetual splendour of Mr. Levison's beaufet; and Ferdinand was wondering whether it would turn out that there was as marked a difference between the two owners, when his companion and himself were summoned to the presence of Mr. Bond Sharpe.

They ascended a staircase perfumed with flowers, and on each landing-place was a classic tripod or pedestal crowned with a bust. And then they were ushered into a drawingroom of Parisian elegance; buhl cabinets, marqueterie tables, hangings of the choicest damask suspended from burnished cornices of old carving. The chairs had been rifled from a Venetian palace; the couches were part of the spoils of the French revolution. There were glass screens in golden frames, and a clock that represented the death of Hector, the chariot wheel of Achilles conveniently telling the hour. A round table of mosaic, mounted on a golden pedestal, was nearly covered with papers; and from an easy-chair, supported by air cushions, half rose to wel-come them Mr. Bond Sharpe. He was a man not many years the senior of Captain Armine and his friend; of elegant appearance, pale, pensive, and prepossessing. Deep thought was impressed upon his clear and protruding brow, and the expression of his grey sunk eyes, which were delicately arched, was singularly searching. His figure was slight but compact. His dress plain, but a model in

its fashion. He was habited entirely in black, and his only ornament were his stude, which were turquoise and of great size; but there never were such boots, so brilliant and

He welcomed Lord Catchimwhocan in a voice scarcely above a whisper, and received Captain Armine in a manner alike graceful and dignified.

'My dear Sharpe,' said his lordship, 'I am going to introduce to you my most particular friend, and an old brother officer. This is Captain Armine, the only son of Sir Ratcliffe, and the beir of Armine Castle. He is going to be married very soon to his cousin, Miss Grandison, the greatest heiress in Eugland.'

'Hush, hush,' said Ferdinand, shrinking under this false representation, and Mr. Sharpe with considerate delicacy endeavored to check his lordship.

Well never mind, I will say nothing about that,' continued Lord Catchimwhocan. 'The long and the short of it is this, that my friend Armine is hard up, and we must carry on the war till we get into winter quarters. You are just the man for him, and by jove, oblige me, who I am sure am one of your warmest friends you will do everything for Armine that human energy can possibly effect.

'What is the present difficulty that you have?' enquired Mr. Sharpe of our hero, in a calm whisner.

Why, the present difficulty that he has, said Lord Catchimwhocan, is that he wants

'I suppose you have raised money, Captain Armine?' said Mr. Sharpe.

'In every way,' said Captain Armine.
'Of course,' said Mr. Sharpe,' 'at your time
of life one naturally does. And I suppose You are bothered for this £1,500? 'I am threatened with immediate arrest

and arrest in execution.' 'Who is the party?' 'Why, I fear an unmanageable one, even by

It is a house at Malta.' · Mr. Bolus, I suppose?'

Exactly.'

I thought so.

Well, what can be done?' said Lord Catchimwhocan.

'Oh! there is no difficulty,' said Mr. Sharpe quietly. 'Captain Armine can have any money he likes.'

'I shall be happy,' said Captain Armine, to pay any consideration you think fit.'

Oh! my dear sir, I cannot think of that. Money is a drug now. I shall be happy to accommodate you without giving you any trouble. You can have the £1,500, if you please, this moment.'

'Really, you are very generous,' said Fer-dinand, much surprised, 'but 1 feel I am not entitled to such favors. What security can

I give you? I lend the money to you. I want no security. You can repay me when you like. Give me your note of hand.' So saying, Mr. Sharpe opened a drawer, and taking out his cheque-book drew a draft for the £1,500. 1 believe I have a stamp in the house,' he continued, looking about. 'Yes, here is one.
If you will fill this up, Captain Armine, the
affair may be concluded at once.'

'Upon my honor, Mr. Sharpe,' said Fer-dinand, very confused, 'I do not like to appear insensible to this extraordinary kindness, but really I came here by the merest accident, and without any intention of soliciting or receiving such favors. And my kind friend here has given you much too glowing an account of my resources. It is very probable I

shall occasion you great inconvenience.' Really, Captain Armine,' said Mr. Sharpe with a slight smile, ' were we talking of a sum of any importance, why, one might be a little have already wasted too much time in its discussion. I am happy to serve you.'

Ferdinand stared, remembering Mr. Levison and the coals. Mr. Sharpe himself drew up the note, and presented it to Ferdinand, who signed it and pocketed the draft.

'I have several gentlemen waiting,' said Mr. Bond Sharpe; 'I am sorry I cannot take this opportunity of cultivating your acquaintance, Captain Armine, but I should esteem it a great honor if you would dine with me to-day. Your friend Lord Catchimwhocan favors me with his company, and you might meet a person or two who would amuse you.' 'I really shall be very happy,' said Ferdinand.

And Mr. Bond Sharpe again slightly rose and bowed them out of the room. Well, is not he a trump?' said Lord Catchimwhocan, when they were once more in the

'I am so astonished,' said Ferdinand 'that I cannot speak. Who in the name of fortune is this great man?'

'A genius, said Lord Catchim whocan. Don't you think he is a deuced good-looking

The best-looking fellow I ever saw, said the grateful Ferdinand.

'And capital manners?' " Most distinguished."

'Neatest dressed man in town!' . Exquisite taste!

'What a house?'

Capital!
Did you ever see such turniture? It bests your rooms at Malta. 'I never saw anything more complete in my

lite. What plate!

'Miraculous!' 'And believe me, we shall have the best dinner in town.

'Well, he has given me an appetite,' said Ferdidand. 'But who is he?' 'Why, by business he is what is called a conveyancer: that is to say, he is a lawyer by

inspiration.' 'He is a wonderful man,' said Ferdinand He must be very rich. Yes; Sharpe must be worth a quarter of

a million. And he has made it in such a deuced short time! Why, he is not much older than we are! Ten years ago that man was a prizelighter,

said Lord Catchimwhocan. 'A prizefighter!' ecclaimed Eerdinand. 'Yes; and licked everybody. But he was too great a genius for the ring, and took to the turf.'

'Ah!' 'Then be set up a hell.'

'Hum! 'And then he turned it into a subscriptionhouse.'

'He keeps his hell still, but it works itself now. In the meantime he is the first usure in the world, and will be in the next Parlia-

But if he lends money on the terms he ac-commodates me, he will hardly increase his fortune. 'Oh! he can do the thing when he likes. He took a fancy to you. The fact is, my dear

fellow, Sharpe is very rich and wants to get

into society. He likes to oblige young men of distinction and can afford to risk a few thousands now and then. By dining with him to-day you have quite repaid him for his loan. Besides, the fellow has a great soul; and, though born on a dung-hill, nature intended him for a palace,

and he has placed himself there.'
'Well this has been a remarkable morning,' said Ferdinand Armine, as Lord Catchimwhocan set down at his club. 'I am very much obliged to you, dear Catch!'

Not a word, my dear fellow. You have helped me before this, and glad am I to be the means of assisting the best fellow in the world, and that we all think you. Au revoir! We dine at eight.

In the meantime, while the gloomy morning which Ferdinand had anticipated terminated with so agreeable an adventure, Henrietts and Miss Grandison, accompanied by Lord Montfort and Father Glastonbury, paid their promised visit to the British Museum.

'I sm sorry that Captain Armine could not accompany us,' said Lord Montfort. 'I sent to him this morning early, but he was already

'He has many affairs to attend to,' said Fa-

ther Glastonbury.
Miss Temple looked grave; She knew well what were those affairs to which Father Glastonbury alluded. The thought that perhaps at this moment he was struggling with rapacious creditors made her melancholy. The novelty and strangeness of the objects which awaited her, diverted, however, her mind from these painful reflections. Miss Grandison, who had never quitted England, was delighted with everything she saw; but the Egyptian gallery principally attracted Miss Temple. Lord Montfort, regardful of his promise to Henrietta, was very attentive to Miss Grandi-

'I cannot help regretting that your cousin is not here,' said his lordship, returning to a key that he had already touched. But Katherine made no answer.

'He seemed so much better for the exertion ade yesterday,' resumed Lord Montfort. I think it would do him good to be more with w.

'He seemed to like to be alone, said Katherine.

'I wonder at that,' said Lord Montfort; :I cannot conceive a happier life than we all

'You have cause to be happy, and Ferdinand has not,' said Miss Grandison, calmly.
'I should have thought that he had very great cause,' said Lord Montfort, enquiringly. No person in the world is so unhappy as Ferdinand, said Katherine.

'But cannot we cure his unhappiness?' said his lordship. We are his friends; it seems to me, with such friends as Miss Grandison and Miss Temple one ought never to be unhappy. Miss Temple can scarcely be called a

friend of Ferdinand,' said Katherine. 'Indeed a very warm one, I assure you.' 'Ab, that is your influence.' 'Nay, it is her own impulse.'

But she only met him yesterday for the first time.

'I assure you Miss Temple is an older friend of Captain Armine than I am,' said his Lordship. 'Indeed!' said Miss Grandison, with an air

of considerable astonishment, 'You know they were neighbours in the country. 'In the country!' repeated Miss Grandison

'Yes; Mr. Temple, you know, resided not far from Armine. 'Not far from Armine!' still repeated Miss Grandison.

'Digby,' said Miss Temple, turning to him at this moment, 'Tell Father Glastonbury about your sphinx at Rome. It was of granite

was it not?' 'And most delicately carved. I never remember having observed an expression of such beautiful serenity. The discovery that, after all, they are male countenances is quite mortifying. I loved their mysterious beauty.

What Lord Montfort had mentioned of the previous acquaintance of Henrietta and her cousin made Miss Grandison muse. Miss Temple's address to Ferdinand yesterday had struck her most singularly at the moment as somewhat singular; but the impression had not dwelt upon her mind. But now it occurred to her as very strange, that Henrietta should have become so intimate with the Armine family and herself, and never have mentioned that she was previously acquainted with their nearest relative. Lady Armine was not acquainted with Miss Temple until they met at Bellair House. That was certain. Miss Grandison had witnessed their mutual introduction. Nor Sir Ratcliffe. And yet Henrietta and Ferdinand were friends, old friends, warm friends, intimately acquainted : so said Lord Montfort, and Lord Montfort never coloured, never exaggerated. All this was very mysterious. And if they were friends, old friends warm friends, and Lord Montfort said they were, and, therefore, there could be no doubt of the truth of the statement, their recognition of each other yesterday was singularly frigid. It was not indicative of a very intimate acquaintance. Katherine had ascribed it to the natural disrelish of Ferdinand now to be introduced to anyone. And yet they were friends, old friends, warm friends. Henrietta Temple and Ferdinand Armine! Miss Grandison was so perplexed that she scarcely looked at another object in the ga!-

The ladies were rather tired when they re-turned from the Museum. Lord Montfort walked to the Travellers, and Harrietta agreed to remain and dine in Brook-street. Kathe rine and herself retired to Miss Grandison's bourdoir, a pretty chamber, where they were sure of being alone. Henristta threw herself upon a sofa, and took up the last new novel; Miss Grandison seated herself, on an ottoman by her side, and worked at a purse which she

was making for Mr. Temple.

Do you like that book? said Katherine. 'I like the lively parts, but not the serious ones,' replied Miss Temple; 'the author has observed that he has not felt.

'It is satirical,' said Miss Grandison; 'I wonder why all this class of writers aim now the sarcastic. I do not find life the constant sneer of they make it.'

'It is because they do not understand life,' said Henrietta, but have some little experience of society. Therefore their works give a perverted impression of human conduct; for they accept as a principal, that which is only an insignificant accessory; and they make existence a succession of frivolities, when even the career of the most frivolous has its profounder moments.'

· How vivid is the writer's description of a ball or a dinner,' said Miss Grandison; 'every thing lives and moves. And yet, when the hero makes love, nothing can be more unnatural. His feelings are neither deep, nor ardent, nor tender. All is stilted, and yet ludicrous.

'I do not despise the talent which describes so vividly a dinner and a ball,' said Miss Temple. As far as it goes it is very amusing, but should be combined with higher materials. In a fine novel, manners should be observed, and morals should be sustained; we require thought and passion, as well as costume and the lively representation of coventional arrangements; and the thought and passion will be the better for these accessories, for they will be relieved in the novel as they are relieved in life, and the whole will be more true.'

But have you read that love scene, Henrietta? It appeared to me so ridiculous! I never read love scenes, said Henrietta

'Ch, I love a love story,' said Miss Grandison, smiling, 'if it be natural and tender, and touch my heart. When I read such scenes,

weep. Ah, my sweet Katherine, you see soft-

hearted. And you, Henrietts, what are you?!
Hard-hearted. The most callous of mortals.

· Oh, what would Lord Montfort say? 'Lord Monifort knows it. We never have love scenes.

'And yet you love him?' Dearly; I love and esteem him.'
Well, said Miss Grandison, I may be vrong, but if I were a man I do not think I should like the lady of my love to esteem

me. 'And yet esteem is the only genuine basis of happiness, believe me, Kate. Love is a

dream . 'And how do you know, dear Henrietta?'

'All writers agree it is.' The writers you were just ridiculing? 'A fair retort; and yet, though your words are the most witty, believe me, mine are the

most wise. 'I wish my cousin would wake from his dream,' said Katherine. 'To tell you a secret, love is the cause of his unhappiness. Don't move, dear Henrietta,' added Miss Grandison' we are so happy here; for Miss Temple, in truth, seemed not a little decomposed.

'You should marry your cousin,' said Miss Temple. 'You little know Ferdinand or myself, when

you give that advice, said Katherine. 'We shall never marry; nothing more certain than that. In the first place, to be frank, Ferdinand would not marry me, nothing would induce him; and in the second place, I would not marry him, nothing would ind 'Why not?' said Henrietta, in a low tone.

holding her book very near to her face.

Because I am sure that we should not be be happy,' said Miss Grandison. 'I love Ferdinand, and once could have married him. He is so brilliant that I could not refuse his proposal. And yet I feel it is better for me that we have not married, and I hope it may yet prove better for him, for I love him dearly. He is indeed my brother.'

But why should you not be happy?" enquired Miss Temple. Because we are not suited to each other. Ferdinand must marry some one whom he looks up to, somebody brilliant like himself, some one who can sympathise with all his fancies. I am too calm and quiet for him. You would suit him much better, Henrietta.'

'You are his cousin; it is unfortunate; if you were not, he would adore you, and you would sympathise with him.'
I think not; I should like to marry a very
clever man,' said Katherine. 'I could not
endure marrying a fool, or a common-place

person; I should like to marry a person very superior in talent to myself, some one whose opinion would guide me on all points, one from whom I could not differ. But not Ferdinand; he is too imaginative, too impetuous; he would neither guide me, nor be guided by

Miss Temple did not reply, but turned over page of her book. Did you know Ferdinand before you met him yesterday at our house?' enquired Miss

Grandison, very innocently. 'Yes!' said Miss Temple. 'I thought you did,' said Miss Grandison. I thought there was something in your manner that indicated you had met before. I do not think you knew my aunt before you met at Bellair House?'

'I did not.' 'Nor Sir Ratcliffe?' ' Nor Sir Ratcliffe.

But did you know Father Glastonbury?' 'I did know Father Glastonbury.'

How very odd!' said Miss Grandison. What is odd?' enquired Henrietta. 'That you should have known Ferdinand

'Not at all odd. He came over one day to shoot at papa's. I remember him very well.' 'Oh,' said Miss Grandison. 'And did Father Glastonbury come over to shoot?" I met Father Glastonbury one morning

that I went to see the picture gallery at Armine. It is the only time I ever saw him.' 'Oh!' said Miss Grandison again, Armine is

beautiful place, is it not?' 'Most interesting.' 'You know the pleasaunce.'

'I did not see you when I was at Armine.' 'No; we had just gone to Italy.'
'How beautiful you look to-day, Henrietta!' said Miss Grandison. Who could believe

Henrietta. 'And yet I never thought that I should return to England. You must have been so very ill in Italy. about the time Ferdinand was at Armine. Only think, how odd you should both have been so ill about the same time, and now that

that you ever were so ill!"

we should all be so intimate!" Miss Temple looked perplexed and annoyed. Henrietta Temple, said Miss Grandison, Bor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

with great carnestness, 'I have discovered a secret; you are the lady with whom my

WHEN Ferdinand arrived at Mr. Bond Sharpe's, he was welcomed by his host in a magnificent suite of salcons, and introduced to two of the guests who had previously arrived. The first was a stout man, past middle age, whose epicurean countenance twinkled with humor. This was Lord Castlefyahe, an Irish poer of great celebrity in the world of luxury and play, keen at a bot, still keener at a dinner. Nobody exactly knew who the other gentleman, Mr. Bland ford, really was, but he had the reputation of being enormously rich, and was proportionately respected. He had been about town for the last twenty years, and did not look a day older than at his first appearance. He never spoke of his family, was unmarried, and apparently had no relations; but he had contrived to identify himself with the first men in London, was a member of every club of great repute, and of late years had even become a sort of authority; which was strange, for he had no pretension, was very quiet, and but humbly ambitious; seeking, indeed, no happier success than to merge in the brill ant crowd, an accepted atom of the influential aggregate. As he was not remarkable for his talents or his person, and as his establishment, though well appointed, offered no singular splendor, it was rather strange that a gentleman who had apparently dropped from the clouds, or crept out of a kennel, should have succeeded in planting himself so vigor-ously in a soil which shrinks from anything not indigenous, unless it be recommended by very powerful qualities. But Mr. Blandford was good-tempered, and was now easy and experienced, and there was a vague tradition that he was immensely rich, a rumor which

ner which skilfully confirmed its truth. 'Does Mirabel dine with you, Sharpe?' enquired Lord Castlefyshe of his host, who nodded assent.

Mr. Blandford always contradicted in a man-

'You won't wait for him, I hope?' said his lordship. 'By the bye, Blandford, you shirked last night.' 'I promised to look in at the poor duke's

before he went off,' said Mr. Blandford. 'Oh! he has gone, has he?, said Lord Castlefyshe. 'Does he take his cook with him? But here the servant ushered in Count Alcibiades de Mirabel, Charles Doricourt, aud Mr. Bevil.

'Excellent Sharpe, how do you do?' exclaimed the Count. 'Castlefyshe, what betises have you been talking to Crocky about Felix Winchester? Good Blandford, excellent Blandford, how is my good Blandford?

Mr. Bevil was a tall and handsome young man, of a great family and great estate, who passed his life in an imitation of Count Alcibiades de Mirabel. He was always dressed by the same tailor, and it was his pride that his cab or his vis-a-vis was constantly mistaken for the equipage of his model; and really now, as the shade stood beside its substance, quite as tall, almost as good-looking, with the satin-lined coat thrown open with the same style of flowing grandeur, and revealing a breast-plate of starched cambric scarcely less broad and brilliant, the uninitiated might have held the resemblance as perfect. The wristbands were turned up with not less compact precision, and were fastened by jewelled studs, that glittered with not less radiancy. The satin waistcoat, the careless hosen, were the same; and if the foot were not quite as small, its Parisian polish was not less bright. But here, unfertunately, Mr. Bevil's mimetic powers deserted him.

We start for soul is wanting there! The Count de Mirabel could talk at all times, and at all times well; Mr. Bevil never opened his mouth. Practiced in the world, the Count Mirabel was nevertheless the child of impulse, though a native grace, and an intuitive knowledge of mankind, made every word pleasing and every act appropriate Mr. Bevil was all art, and he had not the talent to conceal it. The Count Mirabel was gay, careless, generous; Mr. Bevil was solemn, calculating, and rather a screw. It seemed that the Count Mirabel's feelings grew daily more fresh, and his faculty of enjoyment more keen and relishing; it seemed that Mr. Bevil could never have been a child, but that he must have issued to the world ready equipped, like Minerva, with a cane instead of a lance, and a fancy hat instead of a helmet. His essence of high breeding was never to be astonished, and he never permitted himself to smile, except in the society of intimate

friends. Charles Doricourt was another friend of the Count Mirabel but not his imitator. His feelings were really worn, but it was a fact he always concealed. He had entered life at a remarkbly early age, and had experienced every scrape to which youthful flesh is heir. Any other man but Charles Doricourt must have sunk beneath these accumulated disasters, but Charles Doricourt always swam Nature had given him an intrepid scul soul : experience had cased his heart with iron But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and cutting, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind, upon whose weaknesses he practised without remorse. But he was polished and amusing, and faithful to his friends. The world admired him, and called him Charley, from which it will be inferred that he was a privileged person, and was applauded for a thousand actions, which in any one else would have been met with decided

reprobation. 'Who is that young man?' enquired the Count Mirabel of Mr. Bond Sharpe, taking his host aside, and pretending to look at a picture.

'He is Captain Armine, the only son of Sir Ratcliffe Armine. He has just returned to England after a long absence.' 'Hum! I like his appearance,' said the

Count. 'It is very distinguished.' Dinner and Lord Catchimwhocan were an nounced at the same moment; Captain Armine found himself seated next to the Count Mirabel. The dinners at Mr. Bond Sharpe's were dinners which his guests came to eat. Mr. Bond Sharpe had engaged for his clubhouse the most celebrated of living artists, a gentleman who, it was said, received a thousand a year, whose convenience was studied by a charlot, and amusement secured by a box at the French play. There was, therefore, at first little conversation, save criticism on the performances before them, and that chiefly panegyrical; each dish was delicious, the wine exquisite; and yet, even in these occasional remarks, Ferdinand was pleased with the lively fancy of his neighbor, affording an elegant contrast to the somewhat gross unction with which Lerd Castlefyshe, whose very soul seemed wrapped up in his occupation, occasionally expressed himself.

[To be Continued.]

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fendant. An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause on the twenty-fifth day of

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\$55,66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. \$4 Outfit free, Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q. 20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y., U. S. 52 0

\$5 to \$20 per day at, home. Samples worth \$5 free.
Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 14-g \$12 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 41-g

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished em-loyment. 85 aday. T. F. Murphy, Augusta, Maine.

Medical.

EYE AND EAR. DR. J. O. THATES. Of L. B. A., LONDON, ENGLAND,

Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at No. 49 Boaver Mall Terract.

Bev. Mr. Decarie, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cured of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in inter weeks. April 25 87-g*

THE MILD POWER

URES **HUMPHREYS**

Homeopathic Specifics

Been in general use for 20 years. Everywhere proved the most Safe, Simple, Eco-nomical and Efficient Medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering.

Every single Specific the well-tried prescription of an eminent physician.

St. For sale by Druggiats generally.
Dr. Humphreys Book on Treatment and Cure of Disease (144 pp.), also Illustrated Catalogue, sent free on application to Humphreys' Humeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

H. HASWELL & CO. MCGILL STREET - MONTREAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.

51 g A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

Tan, Pim-ples, 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 pre-paration is properly made. Ac-cept no coun-terfeit of almilaı

name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient:)—" As you ladies will use them, Irecommend Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mxz. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop., 48 Bond Street, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION **CAN BE CURED**

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 Emulsion of Cod Liver 011 with Hypophosphites of Line and Seda 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. Reonchitis Scorolla. Angemia. Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Soroinia, Amemia, 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 prople say about it.

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

Messra Scott & Bowne: Gents—I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Couldiver Oil with Hyporhosphites during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palathle and afficiency. atable and efficacious C. C. LOCKWOOD, M. D.

Messra Scott & Bowne: Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively roott's Emulsion of Con Liver Dir. with Hypophosphites, 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 recognitive as a Nours respectfully.

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

Messrs. Scott & Bowns: Gentlemen—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, 1875.

J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La. December 10, 1873.

Messra Scott & Bowne: Gentlemen—In September, 1877, my health began to fail, and my physician pronounced it school 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 bed, 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 Cod Liver Oil, etc. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for fifteen mouths, 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.

Medical, &c.

If you are a main of husiness, weakened by the simin of Tour duties, avoid plans had see HOP BITTERS of dissipation ill you are marriag from any indicress or dissipation ill you are marriad or single, old or young, asserting from poor health or hagulab-lag on a heal of stokens, rely on HOP BITTERS! HOP BITTERS

If you are shaply weak and low spirited, tryit! Buy it.
Indet upon it. Your druggist keeps it.
It may save your life. It has saved hadreds. Hop Cough Carel is the a weatont, and cat and best. Ask children. The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, in experience all others. Curse by absorption. It is perfect. Ask druggists. D. I. C. is an absorbt as and irreviewable cure for devaluation, use of option, before or according to the perfect of t

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Moccessries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomack, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are condfidently 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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Realing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into ment, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it

has never been known to fall. Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 573 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at Is. 11d., 2s. 9d is, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B .- Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter
133 wf g

Baking Powder.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA!

The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND

Shows it to be the "People's Choice." Retailed

W. D. McLAREN. 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

GOD SAVE IRELAND

Still on hand a few copies of the new book cattled, Irelands Story and Song. Also some of the finest photographs yet issued of the late lamented Irishman, B. Devlin, Esq.,

Q.C.
Also photographs of the brave and noble
Agitator, Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P.
The above three articles will be sent to any
address in Canada on receipt of 60 cents. Every
Irishman should have a copy of Ireland's Story
and Song, as well as the photographs, in his
house. The above photos are all cabinet size.

N.B .- Special terms to the trade. JAMES McARAN, Publisher, 196 Murray Street, Montreal, P.Q.

SPECIAL NOTICES Pond's Extract for Rheumatism, Neural-

gia, Inflammatory Pain, etc. For years has had a medical standing, and acknowledged in medi-cal writings. What is the article that ever removes dandrug, keeps the scalp cool, clean and pure, changes grey hair to its original color and gives all kinds of hair a charming gloss and brightness? Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, it is now contessed, is the great remedy. Try it and prove it. Sold by all chemists for 50

cts. for a large bottle. Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the ointment are wrapped round each pot. Holloway's alterative pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perfect purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardized by the local ailments; bad legs-old age's great grievances-are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him the nu.ritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocos. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G of larger profits.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on

Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments." that is mustard mixed with farnia etc. -- and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article—Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sterack, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 9-G-eow

Bold Counterfeiting Detected. Parties have been detected in making and counterfeiting Hop Bitters, and illegally using the name Hop Bitters, a registered trade mark, which subjects every person who makes or sells anything with the name Hop Bitters, or pretending to be like it, to a fine of \$100 for each sale, however small the sale is. The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N.Y., and Toronto, Ont., the sole owners of the trade mark, are prosecuting all violators of the law and enforcing heavy penalties, but are dealing very liberally with those who stop violating the law and settle without suit, and commence dealing in the genuine article, which is a valuable medicine and not a drink, as some of the counterfeits are. The genuine are sold by

Wit and Humour.

all druggists.

"Arise, my sole, arise," sang the cruel parent, as he raised Alfonzo off the front stoop. Never ask an editor "Who wrote that ar-ticle?" The chances are that it is none of your buainess.

It doesn't take a school-boy long to evince a love for division, providing another boy owns the

The man who starts for the river to drown bimset(will run for a place of safety if he sees a cross bull coming. Why are indies the biggest thieves in existence?—Because they steel the petitionis, bone the stays, and crib the babies.

A New Yorker has invented a safety balloon; just as the daring aeronaut is about to ascend the balloon bursts. Simple, but effective. A gentleman who was asked for his marriage certificate quietly took his hat off and pointed to a bald spot. The evidence was conclusive. What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and the water of a fountain?—One is heir

to the throne, and the other is thrown to the BEWARE-Paxon Hood tells of a man who expressed an envious spirit towards another church in the possession of a popular preacher, and was rebuked by the tart reply, "Thou shalt not cover thy neighbour's ass."

"Yes," she said as she laid down her work on astronomy, "I find my opinions varying, as the light of science beams upon my mind. I used to believe in the man in the moon, but I don't now, unless it's a honeymoon."

THE LATEST DISCOVERY .- The Intest discovery is a spring in Michigan so strongly magnetic that a man who drank from it and went into a black-mith's shop found an anvil on which he sat stuck fast to him, and had to have it amputated. Lor's Wife.—A Sunday school visitor, who was interrogating the children, asked the question, "Why was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of sait?" There was apause, and then a small boy, with a preternatural growth of head, piped out, "I s'pose it was because she was too iresh."

please to be this year?"

PRECEIT AND EXAMPLE, .-"How many glasses did the Herr Doctor drink, Gretchen ?" asked a German landlord of his daughter, on his guest leaving the cellar. "Eight, inther." replied the igirl. "The rascal!" exclaimed the frate host. "Why, he gave me strict orders never to drink more than three!"

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digustion and natrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors hills. It is by the judicions 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 mahadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Scrutes Gazette. Sold only in packets labelied—"James Errs & Co., Homæopathic Chemists, London, England.

"Leap year gives young ladies a gentleman's privilege in making love." Perhaps it does. But no respecteble young man will have anything to do with a young lady who takes a position on the street corner, and not only winks at the gentlemen as they pass by, but also squirts tobacco julce on their coat tails. Nor would it look well for a dozen or more young ladies to loaf round in front of a church an hour and a half on Sunday night, sparring and knocking one another's hats off, and dancing a tra-la-la on the side-walk, in order to kill time, until the congregation is dismissed, and then buckle up to a young man and escort him home. Not any.

—Norristown Herald.

A Good Housewife. The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring 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.

British Grain Trade.

Innuon, Murch 9.—The Mark Lanc Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says:—"The weather has been seasonable. A considerable area of spring grain bas been sown early, and a favorable seed time seems likely to be secured. The autumn-sown wheat presents a generally satisfactory appearance, as also do the pastures. The off-rings of home-grown wheat at the markets were generally scanty, farmers laving been occupied with field work. The demand for fine wheat for sowing has recently been pretty active in the provinces, but in London the reserve shown by millers restricted sales. Last week's opening price-were barely maintained. The arrivals of Bnglish wheat in Mark Lane have been noderate, and the condition has not much improved. The imports of foreign, however, were fairly liberal. Opinions relative to the course of prices in the immediate future are pretty equally divided, the chief interest contering upon America. Business has been small, and though wheat was only quoted at id cheaper last Monday, a greater reduction has since been necessary to effect sales of any large quantity. The depression was caused by the abstention of millers rather than by a pressure of foreign supplies. Malze, in consequence of scarcity, fairly maintained the advance, but the future course of prices depends upon the magnitude of American shipment. The arrivals at ports of call have been small. Buyers are holding off in expectation of a better selection from the fleet now due, but owing to the extreme firmness of holders full prices were paid where sales occurred. The few arrivals of mile were quickly soid at 28 to 28 3d. Very little business was done in wheat for arrival despite the more accommodating disposition of American holders. Australian was pretty freely offered at reasonable prices. Malze was in very limited demand and unaltered in price. The sales of English wheat last week were 20,530 qrs at 41s 7d per qr, against 44,61 qrs at 39s id aper qr for the corresponding week last year. Imports intothe Un

" Epeleptic Fith." ST. PAUL, MIN., JANUARY 4th, 1878. James I. Fallows, Esq.

DEAR SIE, I have defered writing to you ere this that I might be able to give an account of the effect of your medicine. I can now safely say that it is undoubtedly the best I ever tried, as there can be no doubt that my little girl is in a fair way of recovery, and you must bear in mind that this was a very bad case, and I do honestly believe that had I not given it to her, she would have been dead ere this, now she cats hearty and is gaining in flesh, the fits are only partial and the action of the heart is less terrible. I am, sir, yours very respectfully.

A Wonderini Care. A lady who had reached her fortieth year

D. WALTER OAKES.

was atricken down by disease. It came on with a cold which seemed to settle upon the bronchial tubes and extended to the lungs; her stomach sickened at the mucus which was secreted and found its way there. Her appetite failed her, and as she lived in the country far away from any physician, she was denied the medical attention which her case seemed to demand. A few weeks of semi-sickness left her impoverished in blood and flesh, and her friends believed that she would die. One day she heard of Dr. HEBRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. She sent to the store, about three miles from her house, and bought some, and began to take them according to directions. Three days afterward she found herself vomiting matter which was almost green which had generated in her system. From that time her recuperation began. The symptoms of consumption which had shown themselves disappeared, her cough mitigated, her stomach became strong, and within a

STOMACH ACHE.-We all know what it is: we acquired a perfect knowledge of the " l'et" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we are expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER then, and strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

month she was entirely restored to health.

She believes in these pills and keeps them

always handy for the family.

Mr. Shaw's Address—Anticipated Success
of the Dationalists.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, Home Rule leader, has issued an address to his constituency at Cork, in which he characterizes the letter of Earl Reaconsfield as an electioneering manifesto. placing false issues before the people, and tending to excite the worst passions of the ignorant. The address concludes as follows: "There is another Irish question on which the Government has been more reactionary than others. I mean the land question. I call on the Irish people north and south to answer the insulting missive of the Prime Minister by returning an overwhelming majority at the coming election pledged to the settlement of the great vital national question, pledged to give ampler facilities for the creation of a peasant proprietary wherever possible, to restore, define and legalize tenant right in Ulster and extend it to the whole of Ireland. We must sink all minor differences, put aside all personal feeling, and lend every energy to effect this great object.

Supporters of the Government admit that they are likely to lose a number of Scotch and Irish votes, but say that after deducting all doubtful constituencles they will retain a DELICACY.—A courtier of the time of Charles
II.—the greatest of his age—used to pay the following pretty compliment to the scruples which are entertained by ladles on the subject of age; he need to say to his lady every New Year's Day.
"Well, madam, how old will your ladyship please to be this year."

Denoted to the subject of from 20 to 30. The Liberals, on the other hand, seem in good spirits and appear confident of success. On all hands the prospect of an appeal to the constituencies seems to be regarded with a feeling of relief and satisfaction.

It is said that Mr. Shaw's address in reply to the Prime Minister's manifesto represents the tone to be adopted by this Home Rule followers. It is calculated that in Ireland seven Conservatives will lose their seats and be replaced by Home Rulers, that eight Conservatives will be replaced by Liberals, and two Liberals will be replaced by Home Rulers. On the other hand, the several Home Rule contests will be watched narrowly, and where an opportunity offers a Conservative will be brought forward. The Home Rulers count on returning with seventy votes, and the active section claims that thirty of these support Mr. Parnell. A telegram will from Dublin says there is much anxiety manifested on both sides as to the result of the coming elections in Ireland. None of the parties are feeling at all confident, but are rather apprehensive. The Conservatives. though strong in their union, look with much concern at their prospect in the North, and the Liberals, pure and simple, are still more alarmed at the affairs in other provinces. The Home Rulers, never very cordially united, are disorganized and in advance of Mr. Parnell. The party, which, though small, seemed to be gaining the accendant, and to be more firmly bound together by a progressive policy, are as per-plexed as the rest. It is expected that there will be a general scramble, in which many seats will be lost and won by different sections, according to the skill and energy with which the changes and opportunities of the occasion are taken advantage of; but the belief is entertained by many shrewd observers that in the countles the more advanced section of Nationalists will obtain more strength, while in the boroughsa more moderate policy will find favor. The Right Hon. Dwyer Gray announces that he will not again offer himself to the electors of the county of Tipperary. He is spoken as a possible candidate for the city of Dublin, but his triends declare that he intends to retire from Parliament altogether.

A big tree is the best boughing acquaintance for a hot day.

A tree may be downcast, and not chop-fullen. It may be blown down, for instance. The man who has nothing but his illustrious ancestors to boast of is like a potatoethe only good belonging to him is under ground.

Llandyfuan-cum - Llautairmathafarneithat near Llangefui, Anglesey, is the name of the parish whose vicar William Anwyl Roberts, was recently suspended from his office for three years for drunkenness, by Lord Penzance Dean of Arches. It is to be hoped that some better evidence of the offence was found than the mere inability of the vicar to pronounce the name of his own parish.

-There is now in Paris a Russian girl who, at the time the Czar was shot at, was living in the Place Alexandra. At the first discharge of the revolver she rushed from her bed to the window, and thus witnessed the scene. Struck with terror, she crept into bed and curled herself in the bedclothes. She had scarcely done so when the door opened, a well-dressed man entered, advanced to her bed, and said to her: "Remember that if you suy a word to help the police you are a dead woman," and disappeared, closing the door behind him. The next day the girl left Russia, and has never ventured to return.

FROM what we can learn by mail accounts the O'Gorman Mahon is the Irish member who has challenged an English confrere in the lobby of the House of Commons.

WORM PASTILLES Approved of by the Medical Faculty

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest and most effectual preparation for the destruc-They are Purely Veretable.

DEVINS' TAPE-WORM MEMEDY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



Bells, &c. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Balls of Pure Copper and Tip for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Ferms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Chalogue sent Fres. WARRANTED. Chalogue sent Fres. WANDUZEN & TIPT, Classesti, Q.

CLINTON H. MENERLY BELL CO.

Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH RELLS.
25 Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, 78-28

HAS REMOVED HIS

No. 1

Pianos Another buttle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed Police Beatty's latest-Newspapor full reply tent (rep) before buying Piano or Oscias. Reading latest

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a plensing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuition—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address,

Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Aug. 28.

Tuition, in Civil Engineering Course per 20 00 term. 20 00 Tuition, in Classical Course. 15 00 Tuition, in Commercial Course. 10 00 Drawing, Vocal Music, and use of Library entail no extra charge. All charges are payable half-yearly in advance. For further particulars and Courts "Propagative and Course of Stationary Courses of Course of Stationary Course of Course of Stationary Course of Cours

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE,

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

lic, in both Town and Country, that his Fall Stock of Furs is unus-

FUR CAPS, &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children at lowest prices

MANUFACTURER OF

DIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., MONTREAL, P.Q. 20-1,

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Juffit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 21-L \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address: H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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 first thing that would stay on my stomach. I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose, and from that hour I commenced mending, and now am able to ride and walk, and am gaining desh 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.

ADVERTISME litself wherever it goes by its wonderous and grafflying effects which it prowomerous and gracelying enects which it pro-duces, that sterling medicinal preparation Thomas' Ecucotero Ou, is winning "golden' opinions", in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleasing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements: never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED BENEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it, is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont. 1 Note. - Eelectric -- Selected and Electrizied.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, March 16.

There is a moderate demand for accommodation at the banks, but the money market rules quiet, and rates of discount and interest remain unchanged. Good lines of mercantile paper are readily discounted at 7 per cent, while the extreme range is from 6 to 8. A small business continues to be done in ionns on collateral security at about 5 per cent on call, and 6 on short time. There is little or no business being done in Starling Exchange, and rates remain firm at 9 to 94 prem. for round amounts between banks, and about 94 do over the counter. Currency drafts on New York quiet at 1 prem.

-The stock of the Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto, last week advanced 9 per cent, from 122

...—A further call of 12} per cent, has been made on the shareholders of the Halifax Sugar Re-thery, psyable on th 15th April.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending February 27th, were \$90,65.11, against \$75,571.25 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$14,485.83.

—The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending March the 6th, 1880, compared with the corresponding week of last year, were:

Passengers	1880 40,114 5,000 149,594	1879 \$ 30,422 6,500 121,772
Total\$	191,708	\$184,614
Increase		\$ 30,014
Note-The Rivieredu Loup included in 1879 and not in 18	receipts are 80 ; adding	

them.....\$ 4,200

—It has been decided to liquidate the National Fire Insurance Company of this city. A sur-plus will remain for distribution among the

The Avon Marine Insurance Company, of Windsor, has declared a dividend of \$65 on the twenty-five dollars pald-up shares of the Company on the past year's business.

pany on the past year's business.

—The statement of the Halifax Banking Company shows the profits of the past year, \$42.727.-16; paid dividends, 30,00; bad debts and reserved for over doe notes, \$12.150.27. The total liabilities are set down at \$1,054.059.47, among which are capital, 5,000; circulation, \$163,100 01; deposits on call, \$123,344.83; deposits on interest, \$183,159.-23; reserve fund, \$155.00; reserved for interest on deposits and past due bills, \$21.610. Among the immediately available assets are specie and notes, notes and cheques of and due by other banks, &c.. \$140,597.18; notes discounted, &c., \$797,885.88.

Ensiness Troubles.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Simon Thibaudeau, of Thibaudeau & Co., for \$350, at the instance of L. Thibaudeau. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 16. THESDAY, March 16.

The country roads are still complained of as a great drawback to the progress of the spring trade. Since last Wednesday there has been some improvement in the roads in this Province and in the Ottawa district, but late despatches state that in Toronto the water-carts had to be called into requisition yesterday to allay the dust. In this city the wenther has been wintry all week, with tolerably good now roads, and, as we write, Vennor's promised snow-storm for to-day is raging. The shanges in the tariff have only affected a few lines of trade, and in grocesies especially the colly alteration is with reference to canned goods, which will tend to encourage home industry.

dustry.

The local market for breadstuffs rules quiet, with prices steady and nominally unchanged from the figures quoted in our last review.

The following are the city wholesale prices

for flour:-					
Superior Extra	\$6	10	Ø	6 15	
Weine Consender	Ψě	ññ	ō	6 25	
Extra Superfine	ŏ	ŵ			
Fancy	0	00	ø	0.00	ŕ
Spring Extra, new ground	- 5	SO	Ø	5 90	í
Charles 1370 at 100 - Connection	ž	50			
Superdine	Ð	ÐU	Ø)	5 60	
Strong Bakers	- 6	25	Ø	6 60	ř
Fine	5	00	Ø	5 15	i
Middlings	ĭ	40	ō	4 50	i
Tall3-					
Pollards	U	00	0	0 00	
Ontario Bags	2	80	0	2 95	i
City Bags (delivered)	2	20	0	3 25	i
Claiman Ontonia					
Oatmeal, Ontario	9.	50		4 65	
Cornmeal	2	90	a	2 95	i
	_		-		

ASHES—The market has been quiet so far this week. Receipts are light, although about sufficient for the demand: during last week the arrivals consisted of about 100 bris. pots and 34 bris. pearls, being the only receipts of poarls here for a long time. Pots are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.60, and pearls at about \$6 to \$6.25, but there no sales of the latter taking place.

no sales of the latter taking place.

DRIIGS AND CHEMICALS.—In heavy chemicals there is not much movement just now, but for general drugs business has been more active during the past week. The demand, however, continues to be chiefly confined to the country trade. Prices are generally firm, without much quotable change; Option has eligibly advanced, and is now quoted at about, \$100.00 for the confined to the country in the change of the confined probable change; Option has being the confined at about \$100.00 for the confined at a confi for the time. Guinfine is blendy at about \$4.10 to 4.2. What ances are reported satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.—Remittances are decidedly improved. There have been very few buyers in the market during the week, and those few ward merely sorting-up, except in millinery. One or two leading houses in this branch had their grand spring opening day last week, and their grand spring are more than firm.

FURS.—There have been a few rats, minks, and beaver, etc., such skins as are usually offered at this season of the year, brought to market during the week, and they were all taken at our quotations, which are the established prices for the spring season.

Mink sking weigns dark

Red fox skins, prime 1 50 to Muskrat skins, spring 0 18 to Muskrat skins, fail and winter 0 12 to

HIDES AND SKINS-Owing to the light de-

HIDES AND SKINS—Owing to the light demand and inferior quality of the few hides now brought to market, they being neariy all gruoby, a decline of \$1 per cwt. in prices was established yesterday (Monday), and we have now to quote green hides from butchers at \$3, \$7 and \$6 respectively, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Increased offerings are expected next week for the Easter trade. For sheepskins the season is about over; there are very few offering, and prices are unchanged, quoted at \$1.35 to 2, as to size and quality. Callskins are now coming forward more freely, and meet with a fair demand at 12 c per lb.

HARDWARE AND IRON—The travellers for all our leading wholesale hardware houses are still forwarding orders regularly, but they complain of the very bad country roads in Ontario, which tend to make western merchants tardy in placing their orders. There has been a further advance for iron wire of 30s per ton in the English market, and accordingly prices are held higher here also. We have heard incidentally to day that the Dominion Government, by the new fiscal policy, will henceforth collect duties on imported goods on the fair market value at the time they are shipped, instead of at the time of purcha-e, as heretofore; this statement has not yet been confirmed, but if true it will make a serious difference to our merchants, who look upon the proposition with disapproval. Holders of giass are very firm, as they ant clipate will make a serious difference to our merchants, who look upon the proposition with disapproval. Holders of glass are very firm, as they anticipate a scarcity of supplies and higher prices before next June. Latest English advices report prospects for the spring trade good, and business is very active in the United States. Liberal orders from America for cutlery are expected to be received shortly by Sheffield merchants, which if realized, will, of course, have the effect of advancing prices. Quotations here at present remain steady and unchanged. Remittances are generally fair. A new industry—the manufacture of barbed fence wire—hitherto monopolized by a company from Worrester, Mass. is assuming considerable importance from the fact of three separate companies now being engaged, or about to do so, in the manufacture of this article, for which an immense demand is bound to arise in the Northwest farming lands, where wood is so scarce.

Pig IRON, per ton .-

are set down at \$1,001,000.41, among which are	Garteneriie
capital, 5,000; circulation, \$163,100 01; deposits	Summerlee
on call, \$123,341.83: deposits on interest, \$183,159.	Langloan 29 00 30 00
23; reserve fund. 545,000; reserved for interest l	Eglinton
on deposits and past due bills, \$21,610. Among	Calder No. 1
the immediately available assets are specie and	Carnbroe 29 00 80 00
the immediately available assets are specie and notes, notes and cheques of and due by other	Hematite 35 00 0 00
banks, &c., \$140,597.18; notes discounted, &c.,	BAR, per 100 lbs:-
\$797.985.89.	Scotch and Staffordshire 2 75 0 00
	Best do 300 000
	Sweden and Norway 4 50 5 00
Ensiness Troubles.	Lowmoor and Bowling 6 25 6 50
	CANADA PLATES, per box:-
-Jas. Brouard, of Quebec, merchant, has	Glamergan 5 50 6 00
made an assignment to J. Auger, assignee.	Garth & Penn 5 50 6 00
-James Cochrane has attached Thomas	F. W. & Arrow 55) 800
Bryson, trader for \$209. Thomas A. Evans,	Hatton 500 550
assignee.	TIN PLATES, & box-
The Banque d'Hochelaga has attached Beau-	Charcoal, I.C 10 00 0 00
chemin & Co., manufacturers, for \$575.60. C.	
	Bradley
Beausoleil, assignee.	Charcoal, D.C 9 50 0 03
Mr. Abraham Davis, March 8, attached Alme	Coke, I.C 9 00 0 00
Beliveau, proprietor of the Canada Hotel, for	Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,
\$217. A. Lionais, assignee.	Cookley, K. of Bradley, per th 0 18 0 00
-Mr. J. B. Burland, of Jones & Burland, has	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib 0 18 0 00 Galvanized Sheets, best brands,
taken steps through his solicitors to contest the	No.28 8 75 9 00
	Hoops and Bands, # 100 lbs 8 25 0 00
writ recently issued against that firm.	Sheets, best brands 3 50 0 00
 A demand has been made upon Jules Trem- 	Boller Plate, \$ 100 lbs 3 50 0 00
blay, trader, St. Ann's, Que., for \$500, by Joseph	Best do 8 75 0 00
Hudon et al.; C. Beausoleil, assignee.	CUT NAILS-
-A writ has been issued against Casimir Da-	1 10dy to 60dy Hot Cut norkey 2 85 0 00
laire, carriage maker and trader, for \$205, by	8dy and 9dy, " do, 4 10 0 00
Francois Lisee; A. Bourbonniere, assignee.	8dy and 9dy, do 4 10 0 00 6dy and 7dy, do 4 35 0 00 4dy and 5dy, do 4 60 0 00 8dy and 5dy, do 4 60 0 00
	4dy and 5dy, " do 4 60 0 00
-The stock and fixtures of the insolvent estate	3dy, " do 5 35 0 00
of Thomson & Buckley, grocers, were sold Thurs-	4dy and 5dy, Cold Cut, do 4 85 0 00
day to Messrs, L. G. St. Jean & Co., for 671c on	
the dollar.	
-At a meeting of the creditors of J. & W. Raid,	200 kegs, 10c per keg off. Shingle, per 100 lbs
paper manufacturers and dealers in stationery,	Lath do 500 000
&c., held at Quebec March 10th, an offer of com-	
position of 50 cents cash was made and ac-	1 2 2 could be present the court of the cour
cepted.	LEAD— Pig, per 100 5 00 5 25
Luc Papineau has been attached by Dan-	Sheet
The Lapineau has been attached by Dans	Sheet
nier Heyrault for \$230. A. Bourbonniere, as-	Shot
signee.	
	STEEL- Cast. # ib 0 11½ 0 12½
A. E. Ouellet, Uldric Ouellet and P. E.	Cast, # ib
Ouellet, have been attached by James Brochu	Spring, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs
for \$261.51. F. Girouard, assignee.	Tire, do
A writ of attachment has been issued	
against Ludger Leroux, at the instance of	
Charles Grothe, for \$295. A. Bourbonniere,	Horse Shoes
assignee.	
•	
A writ of attachment has been issued	Anvils
against Simon Thibaudeau, of Thibaudeau &	Wire. P bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 8 2 30 000
oparational anional of anional or anional	LEATHER -This market has been a little
Co., for \$350, at the instance of L. Thibaudeau.	more active during the past week, and prices

Wire, & bdl. of 63 ibs Nos 0 to 6. 2 30 0 00

LEATHER—This market has been a little more active during the past week, and prices are steadier than for some time past. A further advance for hides in the American markets has strengthened values here. There is a very fair demand reported for all descriptions; the large stocks purchased by some of our shoe manufacturers early in the season have been exhausted, and accordingly they are in the market again. Late advices from Liverpoot report a better feeling, with more business doing in the English markets. Large shipments of sole leather from this city to England continue to be made by a large dealer here.

Sole, No. 1, B. A., per lb. 0 26 0 27

Do. No. 2 B. A., Do. 0 21 0 25

Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23 0 24

Do. do. No 2 0 22 0 23

Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26 0 30

Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38 0 42

Splits, large 0 29 0 34

Grained Upper, light & medium 0 38 0 42

Splits, large 0 29 0 34

Do. small 0 23 0 27

Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb. 0 45 0 55

Sheepskin Liniugs 0 30 0 40

Harness 0 26 0 16 0 17

Febbled Cow do 0 16 0 17

Petent Cow do 0 18 0 17

Rough Leather do 0 27 0 80

PROVISIONS—This market continues dull, and no decided improvement is expected to be

WOOL.—Sales of unassorted pulled have been made at 33c to 35c per lb, but there is nothing doing here in other kinds of domestic wool. This market remains firm for foreign wools; Greasy Cape is quoted at 22c to 22tc, North African at 16c to 18c, and scoured at 50c. It appears that a Hallfax dealer and several western firms have had their wool shipments scleed recently by the United States ensioms authorities, as well as our

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S-PRICES AT

PARNERS' SLEIGHE, ETC.

THESDAY, March 16.

There was a good attendance of farmers at the city markets to-day, and except vegetables and dairy products, which were in very limited supply, the offerings of produce were large, and summient for all requirements. The country roads leading into the city are now reported to be in good condition. Jacques Cartier square was crowded with sleighs loaded with oats, peas, buckwheat, potatoes, etc., but prices remained unchanged. The supply of meats and fish showed a considerable falling off, and in some instances prices have slightly advanced. Tommycods are now held at 40c per peak, or \$1.30 per bushel. Of vegetables there was very little offering; some new radiables grown in Montreal were offered by a dealer at Bonsecours Market at 20c per bunch.

In fruit there are a few changes to note in values. Apples are firm at \$3 to 4 per bri for good winter fruit. Lemons are very scarce, and advancing both in the local and foreign markets (they are quoted here now at \$11 to 12 per case. or \$3 per box), and Savannah strawberries have fell to 70c per quart. Oranges are steady and in good demand at unchanged prices.

The following are the prices, corrected up to date:—

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; carrots, 25c to 40c per bushel; choice onlons; \$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; PARMERS' SLEIGHS, ETC.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; carrots, 2 c to 40c per bushel; choice ontons \$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag endozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 50c to 70c per br!; American lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; lemons, 50c per dozen, or \$12.00 per case, or 25c to 30c per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; Callifornia winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 8.00 per keg of 50 lbs.

40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$8.50 to 8.00 per keg of 50 lbs.

GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 70c to 80c per bag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas. 80c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; corn, 75c to 80c per bush; white beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-meal. \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; modife/81.00 to 1.20 per bag; bnckwheat ilour, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt; catmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

FARM PHODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 20c to 25c per lb.; lump, 15c to '8c per lb: Eastern Townships.

EARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 20c to 250 per 1b.: lump, 16c to '8c per 1b.: Eastern Townships, tub, 19c to 21c. New-laid eggs, 15c to 180 per dozen; packed do., 10c to 12c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12;c per 1b.: ordinary, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per 1b. Lard, 9c to 10c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turkeys, \$1.60 to \$2.25 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.80 per pair; ducks, tame, 60c to 80c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; chickens 40c to 80c per pair; qualls, \$3 per dozen; prairie hens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 20c to 25c per p.ir.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirioin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 8c to 10c; horn, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 13c; sbecon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12je; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$.50 per 16r *yunn's "vessed beef (che-quarters, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hind-quarters, \$4.25 to \$0.00; venison, 6c to 15c per lb.

Fish.—Haddock, 7c; coddsh, 7c; mackerel,

to \$4.00; hind-quarters, \$4.25 to \$5.00; ventson, %c to 15c per lb.
Fish.—Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel, 2ic; bass and dorey. 40c to 56c per bunch; olivet, 2jc per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c; tommycods, 40c per peck, or\$1.20 per bush.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

The offerings of live stock at this market to-day comprised about 6 car loads of cattle, as follows R Cochrane, Guelph; Messrs. Roberts & Wilder, Lennoxville; M. Gevernstock, Galt, and George Webber. Port Hope, each one load. R. Craig had two loads from Brampton. The demand from butchers and traders was fair, but they were not eager to buy except at a concession on prices asked. Butchers are not purchasing beyond immediate requirements, as they want to get their old stock off their hands before Easter beef comes into the market. Thres or four car loads were bought specially lor shippers. R Cochrane sold 21 head of cattle at 3c to 8 jc per 1b live weight. Messrs Roberts & Wilder sold 4 head at 4 jc, and R J Hopper 12 head at prices ranging from \$28 to 45 each. M Governstock sold out to traders at 4 jc. George Webber's cattle were bought up for shipment at 3 jc to 5c. R Craig sold 44 head of cattle at 5c to 4c, live weight.

The receipts by rail for the past week were 13 cars of cattle. No hogs.

SHIPMENTS. Messrs R Craig and N Kennedy intend to ship 240 head of cattle on the S S Scandinavian at Halifax for Great Britain, on the 20th instant. On the 10th of April they will ship over 200 head on the S S Toronto from Halifax. Messrs Craig have contracted to export 2,000 head of cattle to Great Britain side in May and June. The average range of prices paid to-day was from 3c to 4½c.

Montreal Horse Market.

Montreal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Brisk as the demand for horses in this market has been during this winter, the volume of business done here with American buyers this week has been almost unprecedentedly large. There were over 40 buyers in the market at one time during the week, and, notwithstanding that the farmers and stock-raisers have been forwarding a remarkably large number of good serviceable horses, many of the Americans have towards the end of the week started out on a tour through the provinces to complete their purchases, and late despatches report a lively trade in Quebec, as well as at Ottawa and other points in Ontario, on expert account. At the present moment horse-flesh is doubtless the best paying commodity in the hands of our Canadian farmers. The official record of shipment from this city during the week ending to-day is larger than for any preceding week for several years, there having been 376 horses, costing altogether \$30,200.25, forwarded to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Of these some 20 carloads were bought at the American House yards, from whence about 200 horses were shipped during one night alona. To-day there were about 40 horses in these stables, and a dozen buyers were registered at the hotel. All kinds of useful animals, both "workers" and "drivers," or "roadsters," are wanted at advancing prices; an advance of 5 to 10 per cent. has been established within the last few weeks, and the average of prices paid this week would be about \$80.

Among the sales reported were:—A splendid bay carriage horse weighing 1,150 lbs, sold by Mr. Arthur Ryan for \$250; 1 brown mare 6 years old, 1,200 lbs, for \$110; 1 chestnut horse, 7 years old, 1,800 lbs, for 1,100, and 1 brown horse, 950 lbs, for \$750.

for \$70.

On the Corporation horse market business has been more active this week, and better prices were realized. One pair of blacks, 7 years old, 16 hands high, and weighing 2,500 lbs, sold for \$250; 1 pair chestnuts for \$275; 1 bay horse, 6 years, 16 hands, and 1,300 lbs, for \$150; 1 pair carriage horses, 8 years old, for \$250; 1 bay horse, 7 years, and 16 hands, for \$10, and 22 Upper Canada horses changed hands at \$62 to \$100 each.

Following are the horses shipped from this

Upper Canada horses changed hands at \$52 to \$100 each.

Following are the horses shipped from this city to the United States through the office of the American Consul-General, during the week: March 8th, 2 horses at \$190; 14 do at 1.15.50; 8 do at 654.50; 5 do at 877; 20 do at 1.528; March 9th, 20 do at 1.625; March 10th, 12 do at \$5.50; 13 do at 1.029; 2 do at 192.50; 2 do at 201.50; 18 do at 1.029; 2 do at 1.722; 5 do at 537.50; 3 do at 254; 18 do at 1.228; 8 do at 852; 9 do at 824.50; 19 do at 1.330; 3 do at 240:16 do at 1.435; 20 do at 1.978; 0 do at 810; 20 do at 1.908; 10 do at 910; 13 do at 695.50; 12 do at 820; 2 do at 307.50; March 11th, 2 mares for breeding purposes, at 200; 10 horses at 656; March 12th, 14 horses at 1.524; 17 do at 1.276; 12 do at 655; 2 do at 180; 15 do at 1,200.75; 6 do at 435.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Farmers continue to keep this market well supplied with hay; during the week ending today there have been 1,0 % sieigh loads brought to College street market, of which about 100 loads were straw. The demand has been slow, and several loads have remained on the market every night, unsold. Good Timothy hay, lowever, which is scarce, meets with ready buyers, at from \$6 50 to 7.50 per 100 bundles, while inferior to common hay is slow of sale, at from about \$4.50 to 8 do. The best offerings of red clover bring \$5 to 5.50, but there is no quotable demand for it. Straw remains cheap, there being but a light demand for it, at \$2 to 3 per 100 bundles. Pressed fodder is reported very dull; prices remain nominal at \$8 to 10 per ton for hay, and \$5 to 6 do for straw. The price of bran has advanced \$2 per ton during this week, being held to-day at \$20, while shorts are quoted at \$19 per ton. SATURDAY, March 13.

Montreal Fuel Market. THURSDAY, March 11.

The cold and seasonable weater which has prevailed here during this week has again caused another "spurt" in the demand for hard coal and secondingly some of our leading dealers report a fairly active business being done in generally small loss of from one built ion up to five tons each. There is also some little enquiry

motable for steam and others; and, altograther, the ontholock for the spring and summer trade is every good indeed. Stocks held here are gradually getting low, and were unusually discussion, so that it is not at all problems to the cason, so that it is not at all problems to the cason, so that it is not at all problems nominally understood in Prices remain nominally understood to make alight concessions on prices previously saked, and, as we pointed out the other day, there is a wide range in quotations, when the prices asked by some dealers are compared to make alight concessions on prices priviously saked, and, as we pointed out the other day, there is a wide range in quotations, when the prices asked by some dealers are compared with those advertised by others.

Considerable quantities of wood continue to arrive at Mile End and Hochelaga depots, but the demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower, although our time demand is only moderately active, and prices cannot be quoted lower and l

Trade in live stock in New York on Monday was steady, owing to the arrivals being light. At Sixtleth Street Yards, horned cattle sold at 9jc to 10jc per 1b, weights 5j to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards, prices ranged from 8c to 10c per 1b, weights 5j to 9j cwt; general allowance 56 1b net; range of allowance 56 and 57 1b net quality, in general, fair, ranging from coarse to good; milch cows sold at \$55, 89 to 50 per head; springers at \$11 per head. Veals sold at 7jc to 8jc per 1b. Calves at \$1 per head. Sheep sold at \$8.18j to 675 per cwt. Lambs, \$6.90 to 7.75 per cwt. Ewes, 6c per 1b. Cull sneep, 5jc per 1b. Quality of the flocks, as above reported, coarse to good. Three carloads of hogs were held on sale on live weight. City dressed not quoted.

British Cattle Barkets.

Week ending February 28th.]

London, Monday, 23rd February 28th.]

London, Monday, 23rd February —Cattle at market, 2,40; sheep at market, 12,600 Best beef, 3id to 3d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7id per 1b. Best mutton, 3id to 10id per 1b; inferior and secondary, 6id to 3d per 1b. The cattle trade has snown greater steadiness. Supplies are shorter, and there was a rather better demand. The receipts of beasts were only moderate; a fair number came to hand in good condition, but the general appearance of the stock left room for improvement. A rather healthler tone characterized the enquiry, and the tendency of prices was against the buyer. The sheep pens not so well filled, but market firmer. Livenpool, Monday, 23rd February.—Cattle at market, 1,885; sheep at market, 4,992. Beef, 6id to 8id per ib. Mutton, 7id to 9id per 1b. The supply of cattle was rather larger than on last Monday. The sheep supply was smaller. The demand slow for both cattle and sheep, at the full prices of last Monday for each.

Glascow. Thursday, 26th February.—Cattle at market, 1,20; sheep at market, 2,836. Best beef, 8id to 8id per 1b; inferior and secondary, 5id to 7id per 1b. Best mutton, 9id to 10d per 1b; inferior and secondary, number of quality of cattle at market to-day, many of secondary and middling quality. Demand dullish and no alteration from last week. Short supply of sheep; quality generally good. All kinds in demand at prices rather higher than last week's. [Week ending February 28th.]

Finance, Commmerce and Trade.

—The Grand Junction Engineer has completed plans for building the Trent at Hastings. The road will be finished to Peterboro' by October Late letters from Newtoundland state that it is proposed to build a railway line from St.
Johns to Harbour Grace, the cost of which will
be £800,000. The Newfoundland portion of the
Fishery Award will probably be spent on this

Fishery Award will probably be spent on this work.

-At the annual meeting of the Ontario Pork Packers' Association, held in Toronto, the question of shortening credits was discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that sales should not be made at longer dates than thirty days.

-Much dissatisfaction is felt among Canadian marine men in consequence of the rumour that the Welland Canal will not be open until May. If the opening is so long delayed, it is feared there will be a great loss to vessel owners, particularly those who have taken cargoes of ice.

-W. Dallev Bentley, Esq., Consul for Brazil, is at present at 6ttawa arranging definitely the precise terms on which the steamship line recently organized in London for the Brazilian and Canadian trade is to be carried on. He will return to Montreal and take up his residence in this city, which is to be headquarters of the consulate

Ordinations at St. Therese. On Saturday, the 13th inst., His Lordship

On Saturday, the 18th inst., lik Lordship Bishop Fabre conferred the following degrees on the undermentioned gentlemen:

Tonsure—A. Vaillancourt, Peter O'Donnell, R. Laberge, and A. St. Onge. Minor Orders—Jos. Demers, Joseph Limoges, Jules Graton, and Damien Graton. Sub-deacon—Phil. St. Pierro. Priesthood—Thios. H'y. Fahey and Jor. P. Murphy. All the above candidates are residents of the Diocese of Montreal, with the exception of J. P. Murphy, who resides in Ogdensburg.

For Superannuated Priests.

For Superannuated Priests.

We are pleased to be able now to Inform our readers that magnificant building known as the "Mont Eagle Hotel," at Suspension Bridge, has been secured by Very Rev. Ignatius Sagerer, of the Order of St. John of God, and will be soon fitted up and occupied by the religious community of which he is the superior in this country. We may congratulate the Very Rev. Father on the acquisition of this building and the property attached to it, and our own diocese on having another most worthy religious family, known as "Brothers of Charity," instituted by St. John of God. They are also styled "Friars Hospitalers," and, in Rome, they are known as Fate ben Fratelli." The house at Suspension Bridge, besides being a central house and novitiate of the Order in the United States, will be a home for superannuated and infirm clergymen, who may have been worn out in the service of the Divine Master or prematurely broken down by the hard labors of the ministry, and seek a quiet and religious home, in which to end their days, or receive the freatment and care their infirmities may require By express stipulations with the Right Rev. Bishop, only respectable, exemplary clergymen who come with good testimonials from their ordinaries, and are free from ecclesiastical censure, can be admitted, and for such, under the management of these religious, experienced and educated Brothers of Charity, it will be, we are sure, a happy and blessed home. The location is all that could be desired; the building is spacious, nay, even vast, overlooking some of the grandest scenery in the world, the falls and river of Nisgara, affording bright, cheery, comfortable apariments for a very large community.—Cutholic Union

AGRICULTURE.

As stable manure in towns is usually sold by As stable manure in towns is usually sold by the cord, I have caused a well-trodden cart-load of good livery stable manure, (in which hogs had been constantly working, but which contains the usual proportion of straw.) to be carefully weighed, and I find a cord of this manure to weigh 7,080 lbs.

Taking 7,00 lbs., (or 31-2 tons.) as the standard weight of of one cord (128 cubic feet) of manure, we find it to contain. according to the foregoing analysis, about the following quantities:—

Water 4632 lbs.

Water.....
Insoluble organic matter [woody fiber, &c.]..... 1,803 "

Total of the more valuable

pound.
"Phosphoric acid, [soluble,] fourteen cents per "Prosphoric acid, feotation, 1882.

Pound."

Estimated at those rates, and supposing Dr.

Voolciter's analysis to be of an average sample of manure, the value per cord would be:—

\$11.60

Ammonia, 55 lbs at 20c... \$11 60 80luble phosphoric acid, 13 " !l4c... 1 82 Insaluble " 12 " 5c... 60 Iotash, 47 " 5c... 2 35 2 35

their value must be estimated according to their ability to perform the various offices of manure.

So measured, farm-yard manure is very much the best, in proportion to its price, of all that we buy in the market. The old practice is justified by theory, and theory is sustained by practice. Probably Dr. Voeleker's analysis would not exactly apply to any other sample of farm-yard manure that could be produced. Some would be richer and others poorer. The variations result from the kind and quantity of food and litter used; the condition of the animal, and the use that is made of its products and of its labor.

The full-grown horse or ox, standing all day in the stable, neither increasing nor decreasing in size, and fed just enough to supply the natural wastes of the body, produces manure which contains a full equivalent of the nitrogen and earthy matter of its food.

If used on the road, so much of the elements of the food as are contained in the manure, by the development of bone and muscle, a part of the nitrogen and earthy constituents of the food is kept in the body, and there is so much less in the manure of a pregnant animal does not contain those parts of the food that are taken up by the growth of the fetus.

The manure of a pregnant animal does not contain those parts of the food that are taken up by the growth of the fetus.

The milch cow turns a portion of her food into milk and voids so much less in the manure.

The milch cow turns a portion of her food into milk and voids so much less in the manure.

The fleece of a sheep contains much that would be valuable in proportion to the quantity of the food that is contained in the eggs laid.

In short, every product of the animals of the farm, whether it be labor, meat, bone, milk,

food that is comialized in the eggs laid.

In short, every product of the animals of the farm, whether it be labor, meat, bone, milk, eggs, wool, or progeny, takes away from the value of the manure, and in proportion as these are sold away, in just that proportion will the manure of the farm beless valuable.

Probably the least amount of fertilizing matter is removed only where butter is sold;—next in order would be the fattening of full-grown animals.

animals.

As the more valuable part of manure consists of unassimilated food, of course its composition must depend directly on the character of the food.

must depend directly on the character of the food.
Grain, which is rich in nitrogen and the phosphates, yields manure relatively rich in these substances.
Cotton-seed meal, and oil (linseed) meal, being the residuum after the presssing out of the oil from seeds—none of the nitrogen nor of the phosphates having accompanied the oil—make richer manure than other grains.

Hay makes better manure than straw. These differences will be more precisely shown from the analysis of the different sorts of food, in another chapter.

Of course, it is not to be expected that the farmer will watch the character of his cattle food and the condition of his animals for the purpose of accertaining, minutely, the quality of his dung heaps. He should, however, keep a very close watch over the exports and imports of his farm, and be careful that the balance of trade is not against him.

his farm, and be careful that the balance of trade is not against him.

If he sells away 100 lbs. of potash, he should buy back, in grain, or green sand marl, or wood ashes, or stable manure, or in some way, another 100 lbs. to take its place;—and so with all of the more valuable earthy constituents of preduce sold. If this is not done, there will follow—now or later—a deterioration of the soil. If it will not never to replace the lost matter now of course it. pay to replace the lost matter now, of course it will not be done; but when the soil is once so reduced as to need manure to enable it to bring paying crops, this process must be commenced, unless by a resort to clover, fallows, etc., the land can be, for a time, brought back to a state of fertility. In this case, the imperative need of fertilizers will be postponed—not rendered forever

unnecessary.

So much for the quantity and value of the manure of the stable,—which will be increased or diminished according to the quantity and quality of the food consumed,—an the purposes for which animals are kept the next question is, how to take care of that which we have.

poses for which animals are kept in he next question is, how to take care of that which we have.

By the force of cld usage, we spoke chall of the manures of the manure. If the manure of the manure is the manure of the manure of the manure of the manure of the manure is the manure of the manure is subjected to an evaporation of volatile ammonia, and to a washing away of fertilizing soluble parts that must vastly reduce its value.

value. When we come to speak of "barn cellar" manure, or "shed manure." we shall have changed our practices for the better.

(To be Continued.)

Departure for Maultoba.

Persons desirous of settling in Manitoba

are informed that there will be shortly two trips to that Province from Montreal, one on the 30th of March instant by the evening train, and the other on the 13th of April, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
The first detachment will be under the

guidance and direction of two respectable citizens, who have a knowledge of Manitoba and the means of reaching it, and who will be at the service of their trivelling companions for any information they may require during the journey. The second detachment will be under the

direction of the able and obliging French Canadian agent, Mr. Charles Lalime, who, as we well know, has always given perfect satisfaction to all those who accompanied him to Manitoba. We have no hesitation in recommending this patriotic fellow-countryman who labors in our cause with such success in the United States. Persons desiring to leave with this detachment should be in Montreal the eve of the day fixed for the departure, or at least early enough to have their baggage placed in the cars before their departure. Fares:-Adults over 12 years of age, \$29

children from 5 to 12 years old, half price, \$14.50; children under 5 years, free. Each adult may bring 150 lbs. of baggage free, and each child under 12 years 75 lbs.

Apart from this, baggage, if placed on the passenger train, will be charged for at the rate of \$4.35 per 100 lbs., but if it is sent by freight train only \$2.63 per 100 lbs. will be charged.

A car in which 16 horses can be shipped may be had for \$240, which would be very advantageous were a number of persons to come to an understanding between themselves about bringing their cattle on together.

The Government lands at the disposal of the settlers are divided into sections of 640 fracres, which is 160 acres for each quarter, section. Every immigrant, over 18 years of age, can obtain a quarter of a section for \$10 and another quarter didining at various prices ranging from \$1 to \$2,50 per acre.

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The whole journey from Montreal to Manitoba is made by rail. ALB. LACONES, Priest, O.M.I. Montreal, March 4, 1880.

TELEGRAMS.

Freshets and Snow Blockades—The British Consul Asks for Explanations. RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—Heavy rains have swollen all the tributaries of James

River. Serious floods are feared. AUSTIN, Tex., March 16.—Matthew and David Dow, Scotchmen, settled in Bell Co. and commenced teaching the doctrine of Sanctification, and thus destroyed the domestic tranquility of a number of families by array. ing wives against husbands. A party of men on February 10th flogged the Dows, and ordered them to leave the country. The British Consul at Galveston has demanded of the State Department what action had been taken to punish the outrage on British subjects. The Acting Secretary of State replied that the local authorities were ready to act upon proper affidavits. A writ of lunacy was sworn out against Dows. They were declared insane, but the Superintendent of the Asylum at Austin denied their admission, and they moved here, and remain quiet.

BISMARCK, March 16 .- The first Northern Pacific train through from the East in four weeks arrived Sunday. It is believed the blockades are over this season.

New York, March 15 .- The failure of Amerman & Co., brokers, yesterday, is attributed to their efforts to form a pool to raise the price of Chattanooga stock, with which the firm was loaded. Their liabilities are \$50,000 to \$200,000.

The steerage passengers on the French line from Havre yesterday made a formal complaint denouncing the quantity and quality of food served, and charging there was no separation of sexes in the sleeping apartments.

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