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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

of the Lidies' Land League in Dublin Miss Reynolds, who was recently released from imprisonment, presided. It was announced that the receipts for the general fund during the week amounted to £101, and for the prisoners' maintenance fund £1,327.

The remainder of the prisoners charged with complicity with Connell's gang of outlaws in the outrages in the Millstreet district have been remanded until the Cork Spring Assizes. Among those remanded is Blordan, who was the Captain of the gang in which Connell was Lieutenant. Five minor members of the band were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for from one to two years each. The Judge, in closing the Winter Assizes, thanked the members of the jury for the firmness and courage they had displayed in discharging their du-

> The Standard says :- " As soon as possible after the meeting of Parliament the attention of both Houses will be called to the principles upon which the Commissioners are administer og the Land Act."

A meeting was held in Dublin for the purpose of reviewing the Exhibition project. The Mayor presided. It was resolved to form a limited liability company with a capital of £20,000 to carry out the scheme. It the sum is not subscribed the project will be Diplomatic negotiations in Washington to dropped. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, telegraphed from Paris, renewing the League's guarantee of £500, and the Mayor promised to take 500 shures of the stock. There were no merchants or wealthy citizens present.

Lonnon, Jan. 30 .- The Parnellites have decided to oppose the cloture at the coming session of Parliament.

A Dublin letter says the real cause of the military reinforcements and police activity reports concerning a projected ising. They are purely agrarian and socialistic associations supported by Irish-American funds.

Informers appear to be plentiful. Dunlin, Jan. 30.—The persons under arrest for ourrages in Millstreet will be charged with every part and encores were demanded of treason and felony.

There were five more arrests to-day under the Coercion Act at Castleisland. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for

has started from Dublin for this city. Mr. Bigger has returned from Paris, and has issued a note to the Parnellites summoning

them to silend a meeting on Monday. Seventy-two packages of copies of the United Lishman, weighing two tons, were seized on their arrival in Folkestone Harbour to-day by the Customs authorities.

Mr. Lloyd, the magistrate of Clare, Limerick and Cork counties, telegraphs that the statement crediting him with having informed the authorities of a conspiracy in his district is entirely without foundation.

A despetch from Dublin states that a large force of military and police yesterday raided for arms in Athenry and Loughrea, county Galway. A number of treasonable papers

were found and twenty arrests were made. The Land Court has granted a conditional order in behalf of Landlady Stacnoole for an attachment against E. Dwyer Gray for contempt of Court in commenting in a newspaper

on cases pending in a Limerick Court. Fifteen arrests were made in connection with the murder of process-server Huddy and

nephew.

WHAT DOES LOYALTY TO CANADA

MEAN? It means that we desire the separate national existence of our country. It means that we value our institutions and would grieve to see them replaced by others of a different order or growth. It means that the distinctive life of Canada and the distinctive character of her people are clear to us. It means that this is our home, and that as such we cherish it. It means that we see in our country the elements of future greatness, and that we have confidence in the ability of Canadians to deal wisely with the splendid trust committed to their hands. It means, in a word, that we feel there is a place in the family of nations for Canada, and that our ambition is that we should fill it. Considering the matter further, we feel that whereas there is little or nothing we can do by giving a practical turn to our loyalty to England, there is everything to do when we once make up our minds that what is needed is loyalty to Canada. Not a day passes over is loyalty to Canada. Not a day passes over last ten years an idiot cripple the jury came in and rendered a verdict of our heads without bringing us opportunities has been kept in a house on Erin guilty, as indicted.

of doing something directly or indirectly for street. His name is Francis Parker, When Guiteau was taken to the Marshal's the good of our common country. The locality the good of our common country. The loyalty heretofore preached was loyalty to Great Britain; the loyalty demanded by circumstances, but never preached, was loyalty to Canada, as a country destined to enter, sooner or later, on an independent career. Let the youth of Canada tell us how they understand Canadian loyalty "-whether in the antiquated sense of continued dependence upon an over-burdoned Parent State, or in the new sense of earnest devotion to the land that has borne us; of respect for its institutions, and faith in its future. - W. D. Le Sueur, B. A., Ottawo, in Canadian Monthly.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In the additional correspondence relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty transmitted to Congress by the President to-day, is a letter from Minister and left copies with him. Lowell did not it is two years since he saw a doctor. The totak it prudent or proper to enter into a dis- authorities will investigate

cussion with Granville upon the matters therein set forth, but as some newspapers had criticised one despatch as untimely be thought it not out of place to remind him that the policy of the United States had already been clearly indicated in his Message to Congress by Hayes, and more strongly re-iterated in some public manner by Gasheld. Grauville was, as usual, exceedingly courteous and friendly, but made no remark except that the publication of the despatch before an op-London, Jan. 27 .- At the weekly meeting portunity was given him of replying to it, seemed to him, to say the least, unusual.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, Jan. 30 .- The following is the new Ministry :- De Freycinet, President of the council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jules Ferry, Public Instruction; Goblet, Interior and Worship; Humbert, Justice; Leon Sun, Finance; Varry, Public Works; Billot, War; Janeregiberry, Marine Tirard, Com-merce; Cochery Posts and Telegraphs.

NINILIST SCARE IN BERLIN.

A tempest having broken down the tele graphic wires several lives were interrupted yesterday, among others the one from St. Petersburg to Berlin. A Nihilist scare had seized upon the people in Berlin and by evening a belief had gained ground that the Nibilists had isolated St. Petersburg and would during the night attempt a grand coup The disquietude was great and it was only dissipated when the true facts became known

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS INTO

SPAIN. Madrin, Jan. 29 .- Several Madrid papers are pressing Senor Sagasta to push forward obtain tariff concessions on the imports, not only of Cubs, but of Spain, as the latest statistics show that the importation of American goods is steadily increasing in the Spanish dominions. The same papers clamor for a copyright treaty with America.

"THE PAINTER OF ANTWERP."

London, Jan. 28. - To-night Balle's grand opera, "The Painter of Antwerp," was produced for the first time in England at Her in Ireland is the extraordinary number of duced for the first time in England at Her secret societies in Limerick and Clare. The Majesty's Thentre and proved a well-merited existence of these gives no credibility to the success. It was magnificently mounted. The chief parts were taken by Mme. Valleria as Olivia Campania; Miss Gilnia Warwick as Donna Ines ; Mr McGuikan as Antonia Moro, the painter, and Mr. Leslie Crotty as the Duke of Alba. The house was crowded in several of the most pleasing arias.

A NIBILIST WARNING.

Panis, Jan. 27 .- A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: A fresh number of the Nihilist journal, Narozaya Volia (The Will of the People) is being circulated knows it. He's a liar and I'll call him so." and rent, under envelope, to the Court and to Porter—"I am simply giving the sworn statethe Ministers, Dignitaries and Regiments of ment of his own brother." Guitenu—"He's the Empire. It is dated December 12th (24th new style). It was, probably, printed to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last sumand introduced from abroad. In its leading mer. I have nothing against him, but I article the Editor says :- "The coronation of the Czar, fixed for the 25th of May, will style, either. My eister sympathizes with never take place; therefore, make no preparation for it. Many things will occur between this and the 25th of May. Do not throw your money away uselessly. It is, simply, ridiculous and disgusting."

GAMBETTA.

DOWNFALL OF THE WOULD-BE DICTATOR-GAM-BETTA AND HIS COLLBAGUES TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

Paris, Jan. 26 -The Chamber of Deputies, by 305 to 117, rejected the Government bill for the revision of the constitution, including the provision for scrutin de liste. Gambetta handed to President Grevy his resignation and those of his colleagues.

Paris. Jan. 26 -The President has sent for de Freycinet and Leon Say.

Madrid, Jan. 27 .- M. Gambetta's fall has caused great satisfaction among the Spanish Conservatives. The Ultramontanes consider it the first serious blow dealt to the French Democracy. The Spanish Democrats on the other hand express deep concern at the event. Senor Castelar, however, thinks that M. Gambetta was too much swayed by the revolutionary dictatorial intransignant and anti-Catholic ideas of 1793. He hopes that the French Republicans will gather round President Greevy, MM. De Freycinet, Say and Ferry, to check radicalism and infidelity.

FROM TORONTO. TORONTO, Jan. 27 .- The Telegram this p.m. will contain an account of the discovery of a trightful case investigated by one of its reporters and two detectives placed at his service. It appears that for the and often at night his screeching has startled the neighborhood. When the party appeared at the door this morning a girl denied that there was anyone but herself in the house; but seeing that the party were determined to enter, she called her mother, who repeated the girl's story. The detectives produced their warrant and demanded to see the cellar. This was searched and nothing found. Then they noticed a stairway, but the mother tried to bar the way, saying her son was sick. The detectives would not be denied, so she skipped up-stairs, and snatching a counterpane out of one room, ran into another and threw it over the emaciated form of the crippled idiot, who was lying on the floor with a few rags beneath him. The poor fellow recognized strange faces and tried to speak, but his chatter was unintelligible and his arms were so weak that as he reached Lowell, dated December 27th, stating that he them out they fell back on the counterpane. read Blaine's despatches to Lord Granville | He has been treated ten years in this way, and

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

A VERDIOT OF WILFUL MURDER.

Washington, Jan. 25. Guiteau continually interrupted Porter with such words as the following: "What I say is always true, Judge Porter. What you say is generally false. I never said so. That is absolutely false." Porter contrasted the life and conduct of the prisoner with the A postle Paul's with reference so the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. Paul never palmed off brass watches for gold. Neither did I, shouted Guiteau. Paul never swindled his creditors out of their just dues. Oh, you're a blood man, retaliated Guiteau. You belong to the Judas tribe. The picture drawn by Porter was anything but a lovely one and provoked the prisoner to most abusive retort. You're a liar and you know it, and I tell you so to your face Judge Porter, he cried. This man, said Porter, who says he never deceived anyone. That's a fact, piped the prisoner, put that in frequently. That man, who says he never deceived anyone, says in one of his handbill's, Lecture by Hon. Charles Guiteau. Where did he get the title of honorable? Guiteau—That's the way my letters come addressed. By the little giant of the West, continued Porter. Well, didn't they call Douglas the little giant of the West, shouted the prisoner. Porter-Well, I will not comment on that, Guiteau—You'd better uot, you haven't got brains enough. Porter—". The Lord murdered Garfield." Guiteau-" Yes, and He'll murder you before Porter-" The Lord murdered Garfield. The Lord defrauded printers and boarding houses, and every night and morning this Christian prisoner thanks the Lord for his work." Continuing to read from the evidence, Porter was sgain and again interrupted by the prisoner, who called out, Read the record. That's bigger than my brother. He's no brother to me, and has never been till he came to this trial. It is

contemptible to speak about my brother in the way you are doing." With consummate tact, Porter, in an apparently inci-dental way, spoke of the horror and detestation with which men of all parties and all shades of opinion look upon the prisoner and the unanimity which they execrate his act. "You're a liar, and you know it," shouted the prisoner, with energy and desperation. "The American people are on my side and so is the press." A. Porter continued his arraignment of the prisoner, Guiteau winced nervously in his reat, twisted in his seat and finally drowned Porter's voice se, in savage tones, be shouted, "A saint from Heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man make me out a fighting man, a man of bad character and all that. It's a lie and he no brother of mine I wouldn't have spoken don't like his style. I didn't like my father's me, and my brother sympathizes with my father. I want that understood. It's contemptible in that man, Porter, to undertake to convince the jury that I'm an unprincipled, had man." Porter read from the letter of Luther W. Gulteau, and the prisoner called out, "Scoville was very smart to put that letter in, wasn't he? It shows what a blockhead he is anyway." When Porter undertook to quote the opinion of the Eng-

terposed, but. without heeding him, Porter continued his remarks. Reed insisted upon his objection. Corkull protested against interruption. You have made your objection. That's the extent of your prerogative. You've no right to interrupt the gentleman. Judge Cox-What Judge Porter has eard is neither very relevant nor very objectionable. I don't see that you can object. Prisoner-"Your Honor ought to put that man under arrest. He's a perfect nuisance this morning." Porter arraigned prisoner and counsel for speaking of the wit. ness Edwards as a miserable Jew. He said no man has cause to feel ashamed that he sprung from the same race as the Saviour of mankind. Guiteau-"That's all very fine, but you forget the Lord and Jews had a falling out at the destruction of Jerusalem.

lish judiciary upon the case, Reed in-

Jews are all right now though. A very good gort of people." Washington, Jan. 25 .- In the Guiteau trial to-day, Judge Porter concluded his address for the prosecution, being continuously and violently interrupted by the prisoner, when Judge Cox read his charge to the jury, concluding at 4.04 p.m. The jury retired at 5 p.m., and the court took a recess.

At 5.35 the Court came to order. At 5.36 the jury came in and rendered a verdict of

office he declared it impossible for the jury to agree, as there were men who knew he was inspired. "Why these men are not going to be governed by your Oneida Community idea or whether a general exception would suffice of inspiration," remarked the bailiff. This displeased the prisoner, who earnestly replied: "You don't know what you are talking about; there are high-toned Christian gentlemen on that jury who understand my

case." After the jury returned to the court room Guiteau's face expressed undisguised despair and horror, which was intensified as the foreman said "Guity as indicted." Scoville appeared surprised by the verdict. After the court adjourned Guitean said, " Providence has not desorted me. The general term was especially constituted to help me out of this tronble.

. As Guiteau stepped from the van at the jail he was noticeably depressed, but upon reaching the Warden's office, where his handcuffa

your sake, I am truly glad the trial is over. He stated: "The verdict was not a surprise to me; I saw Porter's remarks were having some weight with the jury. Cox's charge was fair from the standpoint, but he didn't dwell heavy enough on the decision of the New York Court of Appeals, If he had done this I would have been acquitted. I have no complaint; it will all come out right. I have not given up all hopes. I intend to go to Court in banc. I think there is a good chance there for me. The Court in banc will have to discuss the question of jurisdiction, and on the issue I expect a new

In his well the assassin ate and drank sparingly. Two guards have been assigned to the room to prevent any attempt of sui-

The prisoner further stated ;-"I have no fault to find with Scoville or Reed. They are both fine gentlemen and did the best they could, but their theory was wrong; their defence was in a wrong line. The inspiration idea should have been pounded into the jury's

Guiteau said a prominent lawyer in Baltimore, named Atkinson, has volunteered to argue the question of jurisdiction before the court in banc. In a sad voice Guiveau said it is appointed unto all men to die, and no man will die before his time; no man can say to day he will be alive to-morrow.

The prisoner, when told it was best to be cheerful, said "that's good advice." He said he was obliged to the warden for assigning guards to the cell, as they would be company

and he could talk a good doal with them. The jaror who, it was said, had insanity in his family was counted by the assassin as sure to be on his side. It turns out he was one of the first to be convinced of Guiteau's sanity. John Guiteau has no expectation or hope of a new trial for the assassin or of delaying the

case was still further. Guiteau has issued an address to the American people, saying :- "Twelve men say 1 wickedly murdered Garfield. They did it on a false notion that I am a disappointed officeseeker. My speech, they say, made no impression on them. I am not surprised at that verdict, considering their class. They do not pretend to be Christian men and therefore do not appreciate the idea of inspiration. They are men of the world and of moderate intelligence, and therefore are not capable of appreciating the character of my defence. According to one of them, ' We all had grog at each meal and a cigar afterwards,' which shows their style and habits. Men of this kind cannot represent the great Christian nation of America, Had they been high-toucd, Christian gentlemen their verdict would have been 'Not guilty,' not intelligence to see that point, and entirely ignored the political and patriotic necessity for the act which a Christian and intelligent people sec. For this reason I am entitled to a new trial, if for no other and we have a predigious amount of excep-; tions. I want to employ two or three first. class lawyers to take charge of my case. The principal point will be to shew the nonjurisdiction of the Court, because the President died in New Jersey. I desire the Court in bane to pass upon the question, and have no doubt the high-toned Christian gentlemen representing the Washington Court in banc will give it their most careful attention to the end. If the Deity intended to protect New Jersey, I shall have the benefit of the Deity's intention." Guiteau concludes with ladies, of America for money to pay counsel. count of the verdict . It cannot be enforced

until July, and possibly until September. The New York Times says: One of the jurors said last evening that there never was a moment since the evidence was complete when the lurors were not ready to render a verdict. He did not believe the argument of the Counsels made any impression one way or another upon the jurors. The jury, he said, had been absolutely ignorant of the drift of public opinion during the trial. They had not been at all impressed with the belief opinion being that his insanity was chammed. The N. Y. Herald says the day in Court

sassin free speech was more completely justified on any other day than this. The the accompanying purse, and regret that our conduct of the trial by Cox has the approval offering is not more wor, by of your Lordship's of the most eminent members of the bar and acceptance. We fervently pray that your of the District Judges throughout. Marshal Henry said, "I know Mrs. Garfield lived in hope that the wretch would be pronounced

insane by the jury."

Court this morning, Messrs. Spoville and Reed, counsel for Guiteau, appeared, and the former inquired of the Court in respect to the form of his bill of exceptions, whether he would be compelled to except specifically | mitted to your care. Judge Cox stated that, under the practice of the Court, he would have to except specifibut he would like to have until Monday. The District Attorney objected, and Mr. Scoville said that in that case he would fite his motion this afternoon in the Clerk's office. The District Attorney asked that the Court assign Toesday next for the hearing of argument upon the motion, but upon representations from Mr. Scoville that he would scarcely be able to enter upon the argument at that

When you have got an old horse that has passed the market period, apply a bottle of and the ceremonies in connection with it. were removed, he thanked the mounted Kendall's Spavin Cure and the result will be policemen and also the driver, saying : "For i marvellous." Bead advertisement.

time, the Court declined to fix a day at pre-

ST. GABRIEL.

PASTORAL VISIT OF RIGHT REVD. BISHQP FABRE.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Fabre made his pastoral visit to St. Gabriel's Parish on Sunday. His Lordship, accompanied by Rev Canon Plamondon, the Pastor, Rev J J Salmon, Rev Pere Geoffrion, C.S.C., Superior, and Rev Father McGarry, U.S.C., of St. Laurent College and Rev Father Ducharme, was mot at the Presbytery by the officers of the St Gabriel's Total Abstinence and St Jean Baptiste Societies, and escorted to the Church. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Salmon, assisted by Rev. Fathers Ducharme and McCarry as deacon and sub-deacon. The Bishop assisted in cope and mitre, and, after the Gospel, addressed very eloquently, in French and English, the large congregation present. After Mass edfresses were presented in English and French by W. Wall and A. Leveque, Esquires, to which His Lordship made very happy replies in both languages. The following is a copy of the English address :-

To the Right Rev. CHARLES EDWARD FABRE, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, Montreal, P.Q.

May it please Y ur Lordship,-On this the occasion of Your Lordship's pastoral visit it fords the English-speaking parishioners of St. Gabriel Parish great joy to approach you and tender our humble tribute of honor.

We recognize in Your Lordship the representative of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., the vicegerent of Christ on earth; and, as members of the one true fold, venerate You. Lordship as a successor of the Apostles com missioned to preach the truth to all natious. We humbly beg to assure Your Lordship of our attachment to our hely Church and He clergy. We oberish the faith preached by St. Patrick to our ancestors, whose decondants, found in every clime, carry with them #8 a sacred trust the religious spirit of their forefathers, which ages of persecution and intolerance have been unable to crush-u spirit which has infused into our people an

instinctive knowledge of the truth, and in-

spires us to prove ourselves worthy of the cradle of our race-the Island of Saints. In appearing in the presence of Your Lordship it affords us great pleasure to unite with our French Canadian brothern in making your reception in our parish worthy of the exalted position Yours Lord-hip occupies as Chief Paster of the Diocese of Montreal. The record of the early French missionaries and settlers in Canada is a glorious one, and shows deeds of courage and perseverance which could only be performed by heroes and heroines animated with such faith as strengthened the pioneers heartly join, therefore, with our Canadian friends-the descendants of those saintly and noble personages whose names arace the saluting your Lordship with greetlogs of welcome, and trust your Lordship will see in our union on this auspicious occasion another proof that the sons of Erin and La Belle France are always ready to vio with each other in their efforts to honor the Church and its digoitaries.

Since we last had the honor of a pastoral visit, your Lordship has visited the Eternal City. During your Lordship's absence we heard of the different stages of your journey, me from legal liberty by allowing the Presi- and especially of your sojourn in Rome, and dent to depart gracefully and peacefully in your audiences with the illustrious and saintly pontiff who now fills the chair of St. Peter. We sympathize deeply with the Holy Father an appeal to the men, and especially the in bis trial, and our prayers ascend daily to the Throne of Grace that the ordeal through "If the money is forthcoming," he says, "I which the Church is passing may speedily can get out of this with the Lord's help." terminate, and that, the gloom of error being He says he gives himselt no anxiety on ac- dispoiled, the light of truth may shine with greater brilliancy and dissolve its opposing elements, which are only permitted to exist by an all-wise Providence to show in the end the majesty of His power.

We are proud to give expression, in the presence of Your Lordship, to the sentiments of esteem which we entertain for our beloved pastor. We have been daily witnesses of his zenlous labors in guarding the welfare of his flock, and his successful efforts in providing for the education of youth have won our admiration and claim our gratitude. In thus testhat Guiteau was insane, the unanimous tifying to his merits, we are confident that we are discharging a duty which will win your Lordship's approval; for in his administrawas the stormiest of the whole trial. It is tion we feel certain that he has always been doubtful if the wisdom of allowing the as- guided by your Lordship's paternal counsel. We numbly ask your Lordship to receive

offering is not more worthy of your Lordship's Lordship may long be spared to protect the spiritual interests of this diocese. We hope that your Lordship will hear with you a deep tense of our devotion to our religion and WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-In the Criminal his institutions. We by to assert that the 28th. memory of your pasteral visits shall be cherished by us as evidence of your Lordship's tender solicitude for this portion of the important part of the Lord's vineyard com-

Signed on behalf of the English speaking parishionors by W Wall, John Lynch, J J Ellis, P H Merbert, Michael Hennessey, J cally. Mr. Scoville then stated that he had intended to file his motion for a new trial, McMenamin, J Skelly, Ed McKeown, Ed Sally, Jas Chrran.

St. Gabriel, Montreal, Jan. 29, 1882. After the reading of the addresses, two centiful bouquets were presented by Messrs. O'Neil and Berthlaume, Presidents of the two Societies.

In the niternoon solemn vespers for the dead was chanted, followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at both of which the Bishop officiated, assisted by Rev. Fathers Salmon and McGarry. His Lordship again addressed at length the large number present, explaining the object of the pastoral visit

the singing, under the direction of Projessor | charitable purposes.

Theriault, was rendered with five effect. The altar decorations by Miss Dwyer reflected great credit on that lady's taste and skill.

The Bishop's reception at St. Gabriel's was most enthusiastic, and the day will long be remembered, particularly, by those who had the honor of a personal interview with flis Lordship, whose kindly intercourse and enial smile make him the beloved of his

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

Paris, Jan. 29 .- According to to-night's Soir an important meeting of Paris bankers was held to day to consider by what means the threatened financial disaster on the Bourse could be best avoided. Among those present were Baron Soubeyran, Baron Bothschilds, MM Joubert and Mallet, and representatives from seven or eight others of the richest banks in Paris. The banks represented at the meeting agreed, says the Soir, to advance, if n cessary, a sum not exceeding eighty-five million francs, the repayment of the said sum to be guaranteed by the official Paris brokers collectively.

OBITUARY.

Ex Mayor Boone, of Chleago, a descendent of Daniel Boone, ic dend.

Daniel W. Waller, a well-known actor, died in New York yesterday.

Baron Jerome David, Vice President of the French Corps Legislatif under the empire, is Langiewitz, the dictator of the last Polish

insurrection of 1863, died recently at Paris at the age of fifty-four. Dr. Woelk, a member of the German Reichstag and one of the founders of the

Liberal group, is dead. An old man named Geo, King died auddealy on Saturday at Rochesterville, Ont .. while sitting in his chair. He was over 30

Dr. Brierre de Boismont, an eminent French physician, and a specialist in matters of insanity, died recently at Paris at the age of eighty-three. The doubth is announced, at Bridgesown,

years of age.

N.S., in his 79th year, of Angus M. Gidney. a voteran journalist, Into Sergount-at-Arms of the Nova Scotian House of Assembly. Captain Resamond, of Prescott, an old lake

captain, who has been confined in jail at St. Catherines, Out, since January 11th as a dangerous lunatic, died yesterday morning. Nows was received yesterday in St. John,

N.B., that Geo. N. Lindsay, Esq., Mayor because of insanicy—the mere outward act of civilization in this country to erect the of St. Stephen, died that morning. It is only Heaven couldn't stand the abuse of that man of shooting would have been sane, whatever standard of salvation on its benighted shows, three or four months since Mr. Lindsay was mind. The idea of this man trying to the motive. The jury had not sufficient and carry the glad tidings of redemption to left a widower. He was a native of St. Stephen, the savages roaming through its wilds. We a gentleman of means. He was about 45 years old. Among the deaths reported at St. John,

N.B, are two persons 93 years old and one 88. Christian annuls of Canadian history-in One of the first mentioned was Charles Ward, son of Major Ward, long known as "the father of the city." At the time of the evacustion of New York, Major Ward was in command of the British troops. He came to Sr. John and lived until 1875. Charles Ward for many years was an active merchant and chipowner in St. John.

THE LATE MR. R. E. O'CONNOB.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. R. E. O'Connor were consigned to the temb vesterday. The tuneral left his late residence at 9 o'clock a.m., and proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where an impressive requiem mass was celebrated by the Rav. Father Pallier, the imposing funeral service of the church heing rendered with grand and solemn effect by the splendid choir of St. Joseph's. The cortege which followed the remains from the church to their last resting place was composed of the loading citizens of all creeds, thus testifying to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers were Justice Fournier, and Mesars. Chas. Magee, W. H. Waller, W. D. Hogg, J. B. Jackson and R. J. Devlin. The late Mr. O'Connor was a son-in-law of the late Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and fitted the position of Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at the time of his death. He was very successful in business, and for many years represented some of the most important insurance, railroad, steamboat and steamship companies. His kindly disposition, integrity and generosity won for him the highest respect and confidence of the citizens of Ottawa, and he had by these traits of character drawn around him a large circle of friends, who will mias his genial countenance from their midst. In their sore affliction the family and relatives have the sincere sympathy of every class of our citizens .- Ottawa Cilizen, Jan.

A Connecticut clergyman lately distinguished himself in a hand to hand struggle with a burglar, and now Father Danenhauer of a Baltimore Roman Catholic Church is praised for a similiar aculevement. A thief, who had robbed the poor box, drew a knife and warned the priest not to touch bim. Then the reverend gentleman took a pistol from under his cassock and gave the rascal a choice between death and surrender.—New

The criticisms of the Berlin press on the recent performance of Elsa in Wagner's Lohengrin" by Mme. Albani are full of praise and admiration. At the end of the second act Mme. Albani was sent for to the royal box and most highly complimented by the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess upon her success in so difficult a part. The Emperor appointed her on the spot "court singer." Albani placed the proceeds of the perform-Mdme. Brunet presided at the organ, and ance at the disposal of the Emperor for

February 1, '82

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICLE.

Musical Instruments, &c.

Grandfather's Clock.
Where Was Moses when the Light
Sweet By and By. [Went Out.
When, Emna. [Maggio.
When Fau and I were Young n, Emna. [Magglo. 2 vou and I were Young to Saw Swoot Neille Home. this Letter to bly Mether. del Love Letter,—comic cs race this better to ally Mother.

29 A Model Love Lotter,—comic.

20 Micols Commandments,—comic.

20 Husband's Commandments,

20 Little Old Log Cabin in the Lance.

20 Widow in the Cottage by the Sea.

20 Widow in the Cottage by the Sea.

20 Widow in the Heart.

21 The Faded Coat of Bine. [Night.

27 My Old Kentucky Home, Good.

4 Filb en all Smiles to Night Love.

21 Listen to the Mocking Bird.

3 Her Birgist Smile Haunts Mc Still

4 Sanday Night When the Parlor's

2 The Cay Swarming.

2 The But & Little Faded Flower.

4 Little Battoreup.

5 Eithe Battoreup.

4 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny. 106 Eithe Battoreup. 187 Carry Me Back to Old Virglany. 112 The O'd Han's Drunk Again. 110 I Am Welting, Essie Dear. 187 Take Me Back to Home & Mother 129 Come, Sir by My Side, Darling.

121 Kiss Me, Kis, Your Darling.
123 A Flower from Nother's Gravo,
124 The Old Log Gabia on the Hill.
130 Coming Thre't the Rye,
131 Must We, Then, Meet as Strangers
132 The Kiss Behind the Boor132 I'll Remember You, Love, In My
140 You May Look, but Musa't Touch.
150 There's Always a Soat in the Par167 for You.
152 I've no Mether New, I'm Weeping
153 Massa's in de Cold, Geld Ground.
155 Say a Kind Word Wnen You Can.
155 I Cannet Sing the Old Songs.
155 Norah O'Neal. 153 Massa's in do Cold, Cold Ground.
159 Say a Kind Word When You Cun.
163 I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.
165 Norah O'Neal.
167 Waiting, My Darling, for Thee.
169 Jennot in Flower of Kildare.
170 I'm Lonely Sinco My Mother Died.
172 Tenting on the Old Canag Ground.
175 Don't You Go, Tommy, Don't Co.
180 Wello, Wo have Missed You.
182 Over the Hills to the Poor House.
185 Don't be Amgry with Me, Darling.
195 Ibn't be Amgry with Me, Darling.
196 Thou Hayt Learned to Love An.
293 Thords Nono Liko & Mether.
294 You Wore False, but I'll Forgive.
295 Wilsteen Sofic, Mother's Dyling.
201 Will You Love Me, Whem I'm Old.
295 Annie Laurie.
221 Come. Birdie, Ceme.
221 Come. Birdie, Ceme.
222 Cone. Birdie, Ceme.
23 yet of the reseasure for 10 cents; any

246 Poor, but a Gontleman Still, 246 Poor, but a Gontleman Still, 240 Nobody's Darling but Mino. 241 Put My Little Shees Away. 252 Darling Nellie Gray. 255 Little Brown Jug. 256 Bon Bolt. 256 Bon Bolt.
257 Good-Byo Sweetheart.
250 Sadio Nay.
250 Tim Finigan's Wake.
250 Tim Finigan's Wake.
253 The Hat By Father Word.
255 I've Only Been Down to the Club;
257 Kiss Ma Again.
259 The Yacant Chair.
250 The Storet Stuny South.

20) Poor Old Ned.
22 Man in the Moon is Looking.
23 Broken Down.
23 Broken Down.
24 Hall Hitte One's Walting for Me.
25 I Hall Little One's Walting for Me.
25 The Broken in My Old Love Again
30 The Brither Back to Dixle.
30 Where is My 190 Te-Night.
310 The Five Cont Shave.
310 Linger, Not Darling.
320 Dancing in the Sunlight. We will send by mail, post-paid, any fee of these songs for 10 cents; any twenty-five songs for 15 cents; any Phy for 25 cents. Or we will send all the above on chandred songs, post-paid for 43 cents. Hemember, we will not send the st than to some. Other monets by according only. Send one or they cent postage stands. Valuable Catalogue Free, Mention tais paper. WORLD 61AHUF'C CO., 122 Nobsau Stroct, New York.

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of groundacks.' York Tribune.

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to day "—Centennial world."—Her Majesty's Italian Opera

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FAITH

By "THE DUCHESS."

--:0:---CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

"Some day you will regret encouraging that child in her folly," remarks Miss Scrope, 8everely. At which the child makes a saucy little grimuce unseen, and rises to her feet. "What a solemn warning!" says Scrope, with a shrug. "I hope," turning to Clariesa, you have taken it to heart, and that it will keep you out of imaginary mischief. It ought, you know. It would be a shabby

" My conduct from this day forth shall be above suspicion," says Clarissa. "Good-bye, Miss Scrope," stooping to press her fresh warm lips to the withered cross old cheek beneath her; "I am going to trend old ground with-

James." She follows him across hall and corridor, through two medern rooms, and past a portiere, into another and larger hall beyond. Here, standing before a heavy oaken door, he turns the handle of it, and, as it swings back slowly and sleepily, they pass into another room, so unexpectedly and so strangely different from any they have yet entered, as almost to make one start.

It is a large old-fashioned apartment, stonefloored and oak paneled, that once, in olden days, must have been a refectory. Chairs, carved in oak, and built like blahops' thrones line the walls, looking as though no man for many a hundred years has drawn them from their present position. Mussive cabinets and cupboards, cunningly devised by crafty hands in by-gone days, look out from ducky corners, the hideous faces carved upon them wreathed in their eternal ghastly smiles. From narrow painted windows great gleams of sunset from the gay world without pour in, only to look sadly out of place in the solemn gloomy room. But one small door divides it from the halls outside; yet centuries seem to roll between it and them.

In one corner a door lies half open, and behind it a narrow flight of stairs rups upward to a turret chamber above-a tiny stairway. heavily ballustraded and uncarpeted, that creates in one a mad desire to ascend and learn the secrets that may lie at its top.

Miss Peyton, scarcely noticing the monkish refectory, runs to the stairs and mounts them eagerly. Sir James tollowing her in a more leisurely fashion.

eisurely fashion.

"Now for my own room," she says, with some degree of quickness in her tone. She reaches the turret chamber as she speaks, and looks around her. It is quite a circle, and apparently of the same date as the one they have just quitted. Even the furniture, though of lighter make and size, is of a similar age and pattern. Ugly little chairs and unpleas antly solid tables are dotted here and there, a perfect wealth of Old-World work cut into them. Everything is carved, and to an unsympathetic observer it might occur that the carver must have been a person subject to fiendish visions and unboly nightmares. But no doubt the beauty of his designs lies in their ugliness, and his heads are a marvel of art, and his winged creatures priceless.

The high chimney plece is en rapport with all the rest, and scowls unceasingly; and the very windows-long and deep-have little faces carved on either side of them, of the most

Miss Peyton is plainly entranced with the whole scene, and for a full minute says no-

"I feel as though I were a child again," she presently, as though half regretful. Everything comes back to me with such a strange yet tender vividness. This, I remember, was my favorite table, this my favorite chair. And that little winged monster over there, he used to whisper in my cars more thrilling tales than either Grimm or Anderson. Have you never moved anything in all

these years? "Never. It is your own room by adoption, and no one shall medie with it. When I went abroad I locked it, and carried the key of it with me wherever I went; I hardly know why mysolf." He glanced at her curiously, but her face is averted, and she is plainly thinking less of him than of the many odd trifles scattered around. "When I returned, dust reigned, and spiders; but it has been made spick and span today for its mistrees. Does it still please you? or will you care to alter anything ?"

"No nothing. I shall pay a compliment to my childish taste by letting everything stay just as it is. I must have beer rather a nice child, Jim, don't you think? if one passes over the torn frocks and the shrewish tougue."

"I don't think I ever saw a tear in your frocks," says Sir James simply, "and if your tongue was shrewish I never found it out." Miss Peyton gives way to mirth. She sits down on a wretchedly uncomfortable, if delightfully reedieval, chair, and laughs a good deal.

" Oh, wad some power the giftle gie us To see oursels as others see us!"

she quotes, gayly. "Those lines, meant by poor Burns as a censure on frail humanity, rather fall short at this moment. Were I to see myself as you see me, Jim, I should be a dreadfully conceited person, and utterly un-bearable. What a good friend you make !"

"A bad one, you mean. A rea! friend, according to my lights, is a fellow who says unpleasant things all round and expects you to respect his candor. By and by, when I tell you a few home truthe, perhaps you will not like me us you do now.

"Yes, I shall always like you," says Clarissa. "Long ago, when you used to soold me, I nver bore malice. I suppose you are one of those rare people who can say the ungracious thing in such a manner that it doesn't grate. But then you are old, you know. .!im. very old—though, in appearance, wonderfully young, for your years. I do hope papa, at your age, will look as fresh."

She has risen, and has slipped her hand through his arm, and is smiling up at him gayly, and with a sweetness irresistible. Sir James looks as pleased as though he had received a florid compliment.

"What a baby you are!" he says, after a pause, looking down at her admiringly. Judging by his tone, babies, in his eyes, must possess very superior attractions. "There are a good many bables in the world, don't you think?" he goes on, presently. " You are one, and Geoffrey Branscombe is another, I don't suppose he will ever quite grw up.

"And Horace," said Clarissa, idly, "is he another?" But Sir James, though unconsciously,

recents the question. "Ob, no!" he says bastily. " He does not come within the category at all. Why," with a faint smile, "he is even older than I am! There is no tender, buby nonsense about him."

"No, he is so clever-so far above us all. where intellect is concerned," she says ab. sently. A slight smile plays about her lips, and a light that was not there a moment since, comes to life within her eyes. With an effort she arouses herself from what were ing-

plainly happy day dreams, and comes back to the present, which, just now, is happy too.
"I think nature meant me to be a nun," she says, smiling. "This place subdurs and touches me so. The sombre lights and shadows are so impressive! If it were indeed mine (in reality), I should live a great part of my time in it. Here I should write my pleasantest letters, and read my choicest books, take my afternoon tes, and make welcome my dearest friends -you among them. In fact, if it were practicable," needing her pretty head emphatically, "I should steal this room. There is hardly anything I would not

do 30 make it my own." Scrope regards her ownestly, with a certain amount of calm inquiry. Is she a co quette, or merely unthinking? If, indeed, the thing to bring down public censure on the face be the index of the mind, one must nohead of one who has so nobly espoused your count her free of all unworthy thought or frivolons design. Hers is

"A countenance in Which do meet Sweet records, promises as sweet."

Her eves are still smiling up at him; her whole expression is full of a gentle friendliness; and in his heart, at this moment, arises sensation that is not hope, or gladness, or despair, but yet is a faint wild mingling of all three.

As for Ciarissa, she stands a little apart, unconscious of all that is passing in his heart, and gazes lovingly upon the objects that sur round her, as one will gaze now and then on things that have been founly remembered through the haze of many years. She is happy, wrapped in memories of a past all sunshine and no shade, and is ignorant of the meaning he would gladly attach to her last

"While I stay here I sin-that is, I covet," she says, at length, surprised by his silence, "and it grows late. Come, wait with me a little way through the park; I have not yet seen the old path we used to call the 'short cut to ' to Gowran, long ago."

So, down the dark stairs he follows her, across the stone flooring, and into the hail outside, that seems so brilliant by contrast, and so like another world, all is so changed, so different. Behind, lie silence, unbroken perfect, a sid and dreamy light, Old-World grandour; here, all is restless life, full of unertain sounds, and distant footsteps, and voices faint but positive.

"Is it not like a dream?" says Clariusa. stopping to point backward to the turret they have just climbed.

"The past is always full of dreams," replies he, thoughtfully.

> CHAPTER V. "A violet by a mossy stone
> Had hidden from the eye!
> Fair as a star, when only one
> Is shining in the sky."
> Wordsworth.

The baby morn has flung seide its robes, and grown to perfect strength. The day is well advanced. Already it is making rapid strides toward rest and evening; yet still no cooling breeze has come to refresh the heart ot man.

Below, in the quiet fields, the cattle are standing knee-deep in water, beneath the spreading branches of the kindly alder. They have no energy to eat, but munch, sleepily, the all-satisfying cud, and, with gentle if expressionless eyes, look out afar for evening and the milkmaid.

"Tis raging noon; and, vertical, the sun Darks on the head direct his forceful rays O'er heaven and earth, far as the wanging eye. Can sweep, a cazzling deluge reigns; and all, From pole to pie, is undistinguished blaze. Distressful Nature pants!
The very streams look languid from afar Or, through the unsheltered glade, impatient, seem

To hurl into the covert of the grove."

A tender stillness reigns over everything. The very birds are mute. Even the busy

millaheel has ceased to move. Bright flushes of light, that come and go ere one can catch them, dart across the gray walls of the old mill-that holds its gaunt and stately head erect, as though defying age -and, slanting to the right, fall on the cottage, quaint and ivy-clad, that seems to neetle at its feet. The roses that climb its walls are drooping; the casements all stand wide. No faintest breath of air comes to flutter Ruth's white gown, as she leans against the

rustic gate. All miller's daughters should be pretty. It is a duty imposed upon them by tradition. Romance of the most floral description, at once attaches itself to a miller's daughter. I am not at all sure it does not even cast a halo round the miller himself. Ruth Annersley at least acknowledges this fact, and does her duty nobly; she gives the lie to no old legends or treasured nursery superstitions she is as pretty as heart can desire,-

Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair. She is small, piquante, timid, with large almond-shaped eyes and light-brown hair, a rounded supple figure, and hands delicately white. Perhaps there is a lack of force in ber face, an indefinable want, that hardly detracts from her beauty, yet sets one wondering, vaguely, where it lies, and what it can be. The mouth, mobile and slightly parted, betrave it most.

Her lashes covering her brown evec, are very long, and lie a good deal on her cheeks. Her manner, without a suspicion of gaucherie, is nervous, almost appealing; and her smile, because so rare, is very charming, and upt to lingerin the memory.

She is an only child, and all through her young life has been petted and caressed rather more than is good for any one. Her father had married, somewhat late in life, a women in every way his enperior, and, she dying two years after her marriage, he had fallen back for consolation upon the little one left to his sole care.

To him, she ras a pride, a delight, a creature precious beyond words, on whom the sun musi shine gently and the rain fall not at all.

A shy child from the first, Buth had declined acquaintance with the villagers, who would. one and all, have been glad to succor the motherless girl. Perbays the little drop of gentle blood inharited from her mother had thriven in her veius, and ibus rendered her distant and somewhat repellant in her manuer to those in her own rank of life. She had been sent early to a private school

had been carefully educated far above her position, and had come home ugain to her father, pheasantswith all the pretty airs and unconscious softness of mannor that, as a rule, belong te good

& She iswarm-hearted, passionate, impulsive, and singularly reserved—so much so that few guess at the terrible power to love, or hate, or suffer, in silence, that lies within her. She is | ing ?" a special favorite with Miss Peyton and the vicarage people (Mr. and Mrs. Bedmond and their five children), with those at Bythe, and indeed with most of the county people, Miss Scrops excepted, who gives it freely as her opinion that she will come to no good " with her books and her high society and general fiddle-faddling," Nobody knows what this last means, and every one is afraid to ask.

Just now, with her pretty head tare, and her hand shading her eyes, she is gazing down the dusty road. Her whole attitude denotes expectancy. Every feature (she is off her guard) expresses intense and hopeful long"Fiery Titan, who;

——with his peccant heat

Has dried up the lusty liquor new.

Unon the herbs in the greene mead,"

has plainly fallen in love with her to-day, as

he has clothed her in all his glory, and seems reluctant to pass her by on his homeward journey.

The heat has made her pale and languid but just at this moment a faint delicate color springs into her face; and as the figure of a young man, tall and broad-shouldered, turns the corner of the road, she raises her hand to her cheek with a swift involuntary gesture. A moment later, as the figure comes clos.r, those of her own class, she is still cut off by so near that the face is discernible, she pales ngain, and grows white as an early snow-

"Good morning, Ruth," says Dorian Branscombe, with a smile, apparently oblivious of the fact that morning has given place to noon many hours agone.

Ruth returns his salutation gently, and lets her hand lie for an instant in his.

"Tols is a summer's day, with a vengennee," says Dorian, genially, proceeding to make himself comfortable on the top of the low wall near which she is standing. He is plainly making up his mind to a long and exhaustive conversation. "Tulk of India!" he anva disparagingly; "this beats it to fits!" Ruth acquiesces amiably.

. It is warm-very," she says, calmly, but indifferently.

"'Ot I call it-werry 'ot," returns he, making his quotation as genially as though she understands it, and, plucking a little rose-bud from a tree near him, proceeds to adorn his coat with it.

"It seems a long time since I have seen you," he goes on, presently; and, as he speaks, his eyes again seek hers. Something in her face touches some chord in his careless kindly nature.

"How pale you are!" he says, abruptly. "Am I? The heat no doubt,"-with a faint smile.

"But thin, too, are you not? And-and-" "Anything wrong with you, Rath?" "Wrong? No! How should there be!

retorted she, in a curious tone, in which fear and an oyance fight for mastery. Then the storm dies away, and the startled look fades from ber pretty face. "Why should you think me unhappy, because I am a little pale?" she asks sullenly,

Branscombe looks surprised. "You altogether mistake me," he says, gena headache, or any of those small ills that we

eure, if I have offended you.' He has jumped off the wall, and is now standing before her, with only the little gate between them. Her face is still colorless, and she is gazing up at him with parted lips, as though she would fair may something difficuit to form into satisfactory speech. At

ly round the angle of the road, sees them. Ruth lowers her eyes and some slight transient color creeps into her cheeks. Sartoris, airy laugh, "as my thoughts were running coming quickly up to them, makes some con- away with me, and Phobus Apollo is in the ventional speech to her, and then turns to his ascendant; veritably he rules the roast nephew.

". Where are you going?" he asks, coldly. "I was going to Hythe," returned the young man, easily. "Just as well I didn't, Should have found you out."

"Found me out-yes," repeats his uncle, looking at him strangely. How long—how long it takes to find out some people, on whom our very hearts are set. "I am going to the village.'

"Then so am I." says Branscombe. Though, I should think it would run the this, Good-bye, Ruth." He holds out his hand; and the girl, silent

courtesy to Lord Sartoris. There is no servility, but some nervousness, in the slight situation. "How is your father, Ruth?" asks he, de-

taining her by a quick movement of the hand. "Quite well, thank you, my lord." Some timicity is discernible in her tone, caused by

the unmistakable reproof and sternness in "I am glad to hear it. There is no wor thier man in all the parish than John Annerslev. I hope nothing will ever occur to grieve

or sadden that good old man." "I hope not, my lord," returns she, steadily. although his voice has meaning in it. In another moment she is gone.

"How does your farming go on, Dorian?" asks Lord Sartoris, presently, rousing himself from a puzzling reverie. "Quite in the model line," says Dorlan

cheerfully. "That Sawyer is an invaluable fellow. Does all the work, you know-which is most satisfactory. Looks after the men, pays their wages, and takes all trouble off my shoulders. Never could understand what s perfect treasure he is till I got him. Every one says I am most fortunate in my choice of a steward.

"I dare say. It is amazing the amount of information people possess about other people's servants. But you look after things vonreelf, of course? However faithful and trustworthy one's hirelings may be, one's own eyes should also be in the matter."

"Oh, of course," acquiesces Dorian, still cheerful. "Nothing like personal supervision, and so on. Every now and then, you know, I do look after the accounts, and ask a few questions, and show myself very learned in drainages and so forth. But I don't see that I gain much by it. Horrid stupid work, too,"-with a rawn. "Luckity, Sawyer is one of the most knowing fellows in the world, or Lanppose I should go to smash. He is up to everything, and talks like a book. Quite a pleasure, I give you my word-almost privilege—to hear him converse on shorthorn; and some eccentric root they call

mangels. " It is possible to be too knowing," says his uncle, depreciatingly.

"Eh? oh, no; Sawyer is not that sort of person. He is quite straight all through. And be never worries me more than he can help. He looks after everything, and whatever he touches (metaphorically speaking) turns to gold. I'm sure anything like those

"Yes, yes, I dere say. But pheasents are not everything." "Well no; there are a few other things,"

says Dorian, amicably-"notably grouse. Why this undying hatred to Sawyer, my dear Arthur? In what has he been found want-"I think him a low, under-hand, sneaking sort of fellow," says Sartoris, unhesitatingly.

what sadly, "one cannot always judge by ap-Degrances. They have reached the village by this time and are walking leisurely through it. Almost as they reach the hotel that adorns the centre of the main street, they meet Mr. Redmond, the rector, looking as hearty and kindly as usual. Lord Sartoris, who has come down on purpose to meet him, having asked his question and received his answer, turns

again and walks slowly homeward, Dorlan

still beide him.

"I should not keep him in my employ half

an hour. However," relentingly, and some-

As they again catch a sight of the old mil Sartoris says, quietly, with a laudable attempt at unconcern that would not have decoived the veriest infant, but is quite successful with Dorian, whose thoughts are far away-

"What a nice girl that little Ruth has "Awfully pretty girl," returns Dorian, care

lessly.

"Yes"—gravely—"very pretty; and I
think—I hope—upright, as she is beautiful, lot. Far too well educated to associate with the laws of caste from mixing with those above her. She has no friends, no mother no sister, to love and sympathize with her." "My dear Arthur, how you do agonize your. self!" says Dorian. "She has her father, and

about us comfortable a time altogether as know of." "She reminds one of some lowly wayside flower," goes on the old man, musingly, heed less of the brilliant interlude, " raising its lit the head sadiy among gay garden-plants that care not for her, whilst beyond the hedge that bounds her garden she can watch her owa species grow and flourish in wild luxuriance,

Her life can scarcely be called happy. There

must always be a want, a craving for what can never be obtained. Surely the one that could bring sorrow to that pure heart, or tears to those gentle eyes, should be——" "Asphyxiated," put in Dorian, idly. H yawns languidly and pulls the head off a tal dandelion, that adorns the wayside, in a some what desultory fashion. The color in the older man's cheeks grows a shade deeper, an

a gesture, as full of impatience, as of displeasure, escapes him. "There are some subjects," he says, with calm severity, "that it would be well to place

beyond the reach of ridicule." "Am I one of them?" says Dorian, lightly Then, glancing at his uncle's face, he checks himself, and goes on quickly. "I beg you pardon, I'm sure. I have been saying some thing unlucky, as usual. Of course I agree with you on all points, Arthur, and think the man who could willfully bring a blush to Ruth Annersley's cheek's neither more nor less than a wretch pure and simple. By the bye, that last homely phrase comes in badly there, doesn't it? Rather out of keeping with

the vituperative noun, eh!" "Rather," returns Sartoris, shortly. H drops his nephew's arm, and walks on in silence. As a rule, Dorian's careless humon tly. "I never associated you in my mind | suits him; it amuses him and adds a piquand with unhappiness. I merely meant, had you to a life that without it (now that Dorian society has become indispensable to him would prove "flat, stale, and unprofitable." are all subject to? I beg your pardon, I'm But to-day, he hardly knows why-or, per haps, hardly dares to know why-his rephew's easy light-heartedness jars upon him vexing him sorely.

As they turn the corner of the road, and g down the hill, they meet Horace, coming to ward them at a rapid pace. As he sees then this moment, Lord Sartortis, coming sudden- he slackens his speed and approaches mor

"Just as well I met you," he save, with a

This up-hill work is trying on the lungs." "Where have you een?" asks Dorian, jus because he has nothing one to say, and it is

such a bore to think. "At Gowran." "Ah! I'm going there now. You saw Clariesa, then?" says Sartoris, quickly When do you return to town, Horace?"

"To-morrow, I think-I hope," says Horace, and, with a little nod on both sides, the part. But when the bend in the road again hides him from view, it would occur to original deserted one close on such a day as | casual on looker that Horace Branscombs thoughts must once more have taken his ply vers into captivity, as bis BICBI DO ly returning the warm pressure, makes a faint ens, until it grows even swifter than it wa

before. Sartoris goes leisurely down the hill, with Dorian beside him, whistling "Nancy Lee! in a manner highly satisfactory to himself no doubt, but slightly out of tune. When Sartoris can bear this musical treat no longer he breaks hurriedly into speech of a descrip-

tion that requires an answer. "What a pretty girl Clarissa Peyton don't you think so?" When Dorian has brought Miss Lee to

triumphant finish, with a flourish, that wou have raised murderous longings in the break of Stephen Adams, he says, without undue thusiasm .-

"Yes, she is about the best-looking wom: I know.

"And as unaffected as she is beautiful That is her principal charm. So thoroughly bred, too, in every thought and action. never met so lovable a creature!" "What a pity she can't hear you!" say

she can't. Adulation has a bad effect some people." " She is too earnest, too thorough, to be " set by flattery. I cometimes wonder if the are any like her in the world."

Another pause, somewhat longer than t last, and then Sartoris says, with some hesi tion, "Do you never think of marrying, D rian ?" "Often" says Branscombe, with an amu

"Yet how seldom you touch on the matt Why, when I was your age, I had seen least twenty women I should have marrie had they shown an answering regard mo. "What a blessing they didn't !" says But combe. "Fancy, twenty of them! You

have found awkward in the long run, wo n't you? And I don't think they'd have lit it, you know, in this illiberal country. glad you thought better of it." "I wish I could onen see you as honest -with a slight, almost unconscious, stress

the word-"in love as I have been scores times.' "What a melancholy time you must be put in! When a fellow is in love he go to skin and bone, doesn't he? slights his ner, and refuses to find soluce in the cigar. It must be trying—very; especia to one's friends. I doubt you were a sue

tible youth, Arthur, I'm not." "Then you ought to be," says Sartoris, some anger "All young men should their hearts beat, and their pulses quicken the sight of a pretty woman."

My dear fellow," says Branscombe, settly, removing his glass from his right to left eye, as though to scan more carefully uncle's countenance, "there is something matter with you this marning, isn't the You're not well, you know. You have tal something very badly, and it has gone to morals; they are all wrong—very unsort indeed. Have you carefully considered nature of the advice you are giving the Why, if I were to let my heart beat every is I meet all the pretty women I know, I she

be in a lunatic asylum in a month." " Seriously, though, I wish you would f the matter some thought," says Lord Sark earnestly; "you are twenty-eight, old eno

to make a sensible choice." Branscombe sighs. "And I see nothing to provent your

so. You want a wife to look after you (Continued on Third Page.)

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Branscombe. "Though perhaps it is as we ye an " Very few, I think," says Dorlan, genial ha a l

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"Yt You ton lkı will and 8low nese not day

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efally and com Geor

80m

[Continued from Second Page.] woman you could respect as well as love-a thoughtful beautiful woman, to make your home dearer to you than all the amusements town life can afford. She would make you happy, and induce you to look more carefully to your own interests-17d-"

You mean you would like me to marry Clarissa Peyton," says Dorian, good humored-" Well, it is a charming scheme, you know; but I don'; think it will come off. In the first place, Clarissa would not have me, and in the next, I don't want to marry at all. A wife would bore me to death; couldn't fancy a greater nuisance. I like women very much, in fact, I may say, I am decidedly foud of a good many of them, but to have one always looking after me (as you style it) and showing up my pet delinquencies would drive me out or my mind. Don't look so disgusted! I feel I'm a miserable sinner; but I really can't help it. I expect there is something radically wrong with me."

"Do you mean to tell me "-with some natural indignation-" that up to this you have never during all your wanderings, both at home and abroad, seen any woman you could sincerely admire?"

"Numbers, my dear Arthur-any amountbut not one I should care to marry. You see, that makes such a difference. I remumber once before-last season-you spoke to me in this strain, and, simply to oblige you, I thought I would make up my mind to try matrimony. So I went in heavily, beart and soul, for Lady Fanny Hazlett. You have seen Lady Fanny?"

Yes, a good deal of her."

"Then you know how really pretty she is. Well, I spent three weeks at it; regular bard work the entire time, you know, no breathingspace allowed, as she never refuses an in invitation, thinks nothing of three balls in one night, and insisted on my dancing attentance on her everywhere. I never suffered so much in my life; and when at last I gave in from sheer exhaustion, I found my clothes no longer fitted me. I was worn to a skeleton from loss of sleep, the heavy strain on my mental powers, and the meek endurance of he lady-hip's ill temper."

"Lady Fanny is one woman, Clarissa Peyton is quite another. How could you fail to be happy with Clarissa? Her sweetness, ber hrace of mind and body, her beauty, would geep you captive even against your will.'. Dirian pauses for a moment or two, and then says, very gently, as though sorry to

spoil the old man's cherished plan,—
"It is altogether impossible. Clatissa has no heart to give me."

Sartoris is silent. A vaguo suspicion of what now appears a certainty, has for some time oppressed and haunted him. At this moment he is sadly realizing the emptiness of all his draming. Presently he says, slow-

"Are you quite sure of this?" "As certain as I can be without exactly hearing it from her own lips."

" Is it Horace? f Yes; it is Horace," says Branscombe, quietly.

CHAPTER VI. "Trend softly; how the head;
— In reverent allence bow,
No passing bell doth toll,
Yet an immortal soul
Is passing now."
CAROLINE SOUTHEY
A LITTLE TOOM, SCARTLEY OUT nearly turnsh-

ed. A low bed. A dying man. A kneeling girl-nalf shild, half woman-with a lovely, miserable face, and pretty yellow hair. It is almost dusk, and the sound of the

moaning sea without, rising, higner and boarser as the tide rushes in, comes like a wail of passionate agony into the silent

The rain patters dismally against the window panes. The wind-that all day long has been sullen and subdued—is breaking forth into a fury long suppressed, and, dashing through the little town on its way to the angry sen, makes the casements rattle noiseand the tall trees sway and bend beneath its touch. Above, in the darkening heavens. gray clouds are scurrying madly to and fro. "Georgie" whispers a faint voice from out

the gathering gloom, " are you still there?" "Yes, dear, I am here, quite near to you. What is it?" "Sit where I can see you, child-where I

can watch your face. I have something to say to you. I cannot die with this weight upon my heart."

"What weight, papa?" "The uccertainty about your future," says

the dying man, with some excitement. " How can I leave you, my little one, to fight this cruel world alone?'

"Do not think of me," says the girl, in a voice so unaturally calm us to betray the fact that she is making a supreme effort to steel herself against the betraval of emotion of any kind. By and by, will there not be long years in which to make her mosn, and weep, and lament, and give herself wholly up to that grim giant Despeir? "Put me out of your thoughts altogether. I shall do very, very well. I shall manage to live as others have lived before me."

"Your sunt Elizabeth will take you in for a little while, and then-then-"

"I shall go out as a governess. I shall get into some kind, pleasant fomily, and every one will be very good to me," says the girl, still in a resolutely cheerful tone. "It will just suit me. I shall like it. Do you understand me, papa? I shall like it better than anything, because children are always fond of me.

The father's face grows sadder, even grayer as she speaks. He sighs in a troubled fashion, and strokes feebly the little fragile hand that clings so desperately to his, while the damps of death lie thick upon his brow.

"A governess," he murmurs with some difficulty. "While you are only a child yourself. What a hard, hard fate! Is there no friend to help and comfort you?"

"I have a friend," replies she, steadily. "You have often heard me mention her. You remember the name now-Clarissa Peyton? She was my best friend at school, and I know she will do what a e can for me. She will be able to find me some nice children,

"Friendship,"-Interrupts he, bitterly-"it is a breath—a name. It will fall you when you most need it."

K "Clarissa will not fail me," replies she. slowly, though with a feeling of deadly slokness at her heart. "And, besides, you must not think of me as a governess always, papa. I shall, perhaps, marry somebody, some

The dying man's eyes grow a shade brighter; it is a mere flicker, but it lasts for a moment, long enough to convince her she has indeed given some poor hope to obeer his last

"Yes; to mary somebody," he repeats, wist-"fally, "that will be best-to get some good, man, some kindly, loving heart to protect you and make a afe shelter for you. There is comfort in the thought. But I hope it will be soon; my darling, before your spirit is broken and your youth dulled.'

Georgie, making a last terrible effort to ap- through the Secretary of State, a set of vases prolonged justly; but a change under some one very soon, no doubt—very soon; so of a shipwrecked Japanese junk in the North to leaseholding would hardly be fair, destined to create something of a revolution. The following resolution was also adopt—Great Britain here in a fe do not fret about me any more. Why should Pacific last May.

| Commode First. | Commode Fir

I not, indeed? I am very pretty, am I not, papa?" In spits of the lightness of her words, a heavy choking sob escapes her as she finishes her little set speech. She buries her face in the bed-clother, to stifle her rising grief, but her father is almost too far gone to notice

"Yes,-so like your mother," he mutters somewhat thickly, clutching simlessly at the, quilt. "Poor Alice-poor girl! It was that day on the beach, when the waves were dancing, and the sun—or was it?—Did the old man ever forgive—?"

He is wandering, dreaming his douth-dream of happier days, going back, even as he sinks into everlasting sleep, to the gilded hours of youth.

The girl presses his hand to rouse him. "Think of me now," she entreats, despairingly; "it will only be for a little while—such a little while - and then you will be with her forever. Oh, papal my dear, my dear; smile at me once again. Think of me happily; let me feel when you are gone that your last hours with me were peaceful."

His eyes meet hers, and he smiles tenderly. Gently she slips her arms round him, and laying her golden head upon the pillow, close to him presses her lips to bis-the soft warm lips, that contrast so paintully with those pale cold other ones they touch. So she remains for a long time, kissing him sottly every now and then, and thinking hopelessly of the end.

She neither sighs nor weeps, nor makes any outward sign of anguish. Unlike most people, she has realized to its fullest the awfulness of this thing that is about to befall her. And the knowledge has paralyzed her senses, rendering her dull with misery, and tearless.

Presently the white lide, weary with nights of watching, droop. Her breath comes more evenly. Her head sinks more heavily against the pillow, and, like a child worn out with grief and pain, she sleeps.

When next she wakes, gray dawn is everywhere. The wind still moans unceasingly, Still the rain-drops patter against the panes She raises her head affrightedly, and, springing to her feet, bends with bated breath above the quiet form lying on the bed.

Alas! alas! what change is here? He has not moved; no faintert alteration can he traced in the calm pose of the figure that lies just as she last saw it, when sleep o'ercame her. The eyes are closed; the tender smile -the last fond smile-still lingers on his lips; yet, he is dead!

The poor child stands gazing down upon him with parted lips and clasped hands, and a face almost as ashen as that marble one to which her eyes grow with a horror unspeakable. He looks so peaceful-so much as though he merely sleeps-that for one mad moment she tries not to believe the truth. Yet she knows it is death, unmistakable and relentless, upon which for the first time she looks.

He is gone, forever! without another kiss. or smile, or farewell word beyond those last uttered. He had set out upon his journey atone, had passed into the other happier land, in the cold silence of the night, even while she slept-had been torn from her, whilst yet her tond arms encircled him.

Impelled by some indefinable desire, she lays her fingers softly on the band that lies outside the coverlet. The awful chill that meets her touch seems to reach even to her heart. Throwing her arms above her head, with a wild passionate cry, the falls forward, and lies senseless across the lifeless body.

Misery hurts, but it rarely kills; and broken hearts are out of fashion. All this unhappiness came to Georgie Broughton about a year ago, and though brain-fever followed upon it, attacking her with vicious force, and almost handing her over as a victim to the greedy grave, yet she had survived, and overcome death, and returned from the land of sundows, weakened, indeed, but with life before her.

sufficient energy to plan or think about a possible future. All this time her aunt Elizabeth had clothed and fed and sheltered her, but unwillingly. Indeed, so gradgingly had she dealt out her measure of " brotherly love" that the girl writhed beneath it, and pined. with a passionate longing, for the day that should see her freed from a dependence that had become unspeakably bitter to her.

To-day, sitting in her little room-an apartment high up in Aunt Elizabeth's house—she tells herself she will hesitate no longer, that she is strong now, quite strong, and able to face the world. She holds up ner delicate iittle hand between her eyes and the window. as a test of her returning strength, only to and sue can almost see the light through it -so thin, so fragile, has it grown. But she will not be disheartened; an , drawing pen and paper toward her she tried to write.

But it is a difficult task, and her head is strangely heavy, and her words will not come to her. A vague feeling, too, that her letter will be unsuccessful, that her friend will fail her, distresses and damps her power to explain her position clearly.

Who can say if Clarissa Peyton will be the same at heart as when last they parted, with many words of good will and affection, and eyes dark with tears?

Grief and misery, and too much of Aunt Elizabeth, have already embittered and generated distrust in her young bosom. She is tired, too. All day she has tolled, has worked religiously, and gone through wearying household labor, trying to repay in some faint wise the reluctant hospitality extended to her. At this moment a sense of utter desolation overpowers her, and with a brain on fire, and a heart half broken, she pushes from her the partly-written letter, and, burying her face in her arms, breaks into low but heavy weep-

ing:
"Papa | papa!" she sobs, miserably. It is the common refrain of all her sorrowful dirges-the sadder that no response ever comes to the lonely cry. Of our dead, if we would believe them happy we must also believe that they have forgotten us; else how (when we think on our bleeding hearts) could

they keep their bliss so perfect? Mournfully as Mariana in her moated prange, the poor child laments, while sobs shake her tender frame. . And the day dies, and the sun goes down, and happily some noise in the house—a step, a voice—arouses her, and, starting as though from some ugly dream, she takes up her pen again, and writes eagerly, and without premeditation, to the one friend in whom she still puts faith.

(To be continued.)

FOR : CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, and Cholera Infantum, as well as all summer complaints of a similar nature, Perry Davis' Pain Killer acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often course after every other remedy has tailed. 20-2-ws.

Capt. Emerson, formerly of Portland, Me .. but now residing in San Francisco, has re- sally applied as the one system of this "I shall marry as soon as ever I can," says ceived from the Japanese Government, colony, then it might have been

The Land Question in Victoria

Melbourne, 22d November, 1881. in every country it seems as if "earthbunger" is the gnawing pain which breeds rebellion among politicians, though these, in name of patriots instead. "Liberalism," as that was headed by Mr. Berry, is in a bad way just now, and has been wasting away for some time, and, indeed, seems nearly played out. Ever since Sir Bryan O'Loghlen knocked the feet from it by upsetting the late Ministry, when he, not Berry, was the chief instrument in passing the Reform Bill, it has been a difficult matter to find a rallying cry on the " Liberai" side. At last the land is to be the question once more, as it has often been here in years past. Sir Bryan has brought in an amending bill on that subject-a bill, moreover, maning in the same direction hitherto favored by advanced Liberals in this colony, and yet the Liberals themselves are not satisfied. In fact, they are up in arms against it for no other reason than that the movement will serve their ends to scramble on to the Treasury benches. Our leading Liberals here are "professionals," who cannot exist except they have the run of the public purse; hence they are going in for another throw of the dice, and in doing so they are throwing all their principles (!) on the land question to the winds.

That is no rash or unjust statement; for what hitherto has been their reading idea in settling the people of the land? It has been "free selection before survey." After years of agitation a law was enacted that any man could go anywhere in Victoria and pick out up to 320 acres, which he might pay for at the rate of 2s per acre per annum for ten years, and at the end of that period the land became his, thus giving him a farm for £1 an acre, with deferred payments. After occupying and improving the land to a certain extent he could at the end of three years, it he chose, pay up the balance of the £1 per acre (14s), and get a title in fee simple from Government. Since this system of free felection came into operation over eight millions of acres have been selected and alienated, or is in course of alteration, from the Crown, and tens of thousands of persons have become proprietors of farms. Right or wrong, that was the end simed at by the land reformers. The squatters were to be driven from Victoria across the Murray, and unquestionably that was the result; for squatting on this side of it is not much covered nowadays, though it exists here still, but abviously with no security, for the "free selectors" can come any day and pick out the best snots on anv run; and in this way, in point of fact, many Victorian squattage has become dotted with free selections as a draught board is checkered. only not by any means so regularly. Even that liberal land law has been of late tipkerod and further liberalised by the Liberals thomselves, by Mr. Berry himself in 1878, and by the advocacy of the Age newspaper of this city-the leading Liberal journal of Victoria. Thus have they got everything their own way, and up till the present moment they boasted that they had settled the people on the land as freeholders, and had made this a great corrgrowing and corn-exporting country. There mirth, and seems to make great efforts to were others here who held that public choke down his laughter and smooth his auctions were the proper way of disposing of the public territory, but their voices were drowned by the the cry " free selection before survey," and that became the law, and undoubtedly it has produced many good results, although everything has not hanpenoi exactly as its authors prodicted. Yaking the Land Act as a whole, and remembering that no human arrangement is perfect, we may be moderately satisfied with present results, and indulge with much reason in hopes as to the future. As mentioned at the opening of these remarks, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen is presently en-Months passed before she could summon up | gaged in Parliament with an amending L and Liberal party to try their strength against the Premier; and wherefore? one may well ask. Does he propose to interfere with the principles of former Libera! Land Bills?-those of 1869 or of 1878—the latter of which was passed by Mr. Berry himself when he recently was head of the Government. Nothing of the sort; on the contrary the proposed Amending Bill gives still greater facilities to the free elector. That may be right or it may be wrong, according as theorists may argue; still it is decidedly in agreement with the principal aim which up till now has been held by the leading land reformers here,

> newspaper-both of these being now in hot opposition. Let us see what is the chief feature of the proposed Amending Bill and the position now assumed thereto by the so-called "Liberal' party. Sir Bryan proposes to allow the free selector to pick out 640 acres instead of unly 220 as now Should be have already selected up to 320 scres, or any less quantity, he will be allowed to select as much more as will make up 640 acres; and if the fresh selection should be within a certain number of miles from his previous allotment, he will not be compelled to erect another residence thereon, but may simply fence it and otherwise improve it. The reason for enlarging the privilege of selectors as to area is that the bulk of the first-class land has been selected already, and the remainder being less suitable for cropping, therefore larger areas are proposed to be allowed in conjunction with farming. Besides this extension of area other alterations favouring present and future selectors are proposed that need not be specified here; it is enough that the main popular features of the existing land law are to be maintained, although by many persons it is held to be impolitto to increase the area to be selected, but that does not affect the principle of the law now in

and among these by Mr. Berry and the Age

When, however, we notice the charge proposed by the Liberal party, as represented by Mr. Berry and the Age, it will at once be seen how that principle is completely turned aside. The main principle bitberto has been to put the people in possession of the land in the character of freeholders; now the Liberals (self-called) are proposing to make all future selectors leaseholders only—the land to remain as the property of the State. This is quite a new-born notion, at least it has never been publicly put forth here on the part of the Liberals. It may be preferable to parting with the land absolutely by the State but that is too long in being announced, for already the State has parted with nineteen millions of acres of country lands and three nundred thousand acres of town and city lands. Will the people who may now wish to have a share of the remaining unalienated thirty-three million acres he contented to be lesseholders, when so many thousands of their fellow colonists are fresholders? If leasing had been commenced when settlement began and had been univer-

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It is a trump card just now, however, and a game at "ins and outs" is about to be tried.

If leases are to be the fashion, then probably the just plan would be for Government to buy back all the allenated lands and begin enew with the scheme to let on lease-a plan not likely to be attempted. Strango to say, the Liberals do not propose to lease city or town Victoria at all events, do often put on the lands, but to sell these as now. The idea name of patriots instead. "Liberalism," as with them is to hold the country lands as an inheritance for future colonists; but certainly the town and city lands grow in value more rapidly and to a greater extent then does rural land, and would, if kept by the State and leased simply, produce enormously mere in proportion.

THE SHELBURNE MURDER.

BINGULAR BEHAVIOUR OF THE PRISONER JOHN SMITH. SHELBURNE, Jan. 25 .- No more singularly

conflicting combinations of circumstances could well be imagined than those standing in favor of and against the boy John Smith, accused of murdering his miserable old uncle by any means such as to justify even a popular verdict in his dislavor.

THE BULLET.

It looks very strange at first that a second examination should be necessary, but one of the medical men concerned stated that the ball was found in an utterly unexpected place. It will be understood that the cause of making the second examination was that a small orifice was noticed on the left ride of the nose, but the doctors swore positively not only that the builet could not have reached its lodging place through that orifice, but that the orifice was made by their instruments in dissecting and not by a bullet, and from what they say it seems probable that the ball entered by one of two orifices on the right side of the face, which were noticed, but thought of no account, as no bullet trace was found back of them. The absence of the bullet track is now accounted for by the fact that the right side of the face was battered badly enough to have destroyed it. As the boy will probably be committed for trial, an opportunity for explaining the difficulties caused by these facts may be

efforded later. THE CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER. Of all the strange things about the case the conduct of the prisoner is beyond comparison the strangest. The rawest of raw country boys, he sooms incapable of the craftiness necessary to carry out the fraud he must carry out if guilty. Yet one so utterly indifferent as he, in a posicapable of any crime, however repulsive or daugerous. He r mains in the hotel guarded by a constable, and passes up and down to and from meals. Yet the idea of escape, such as would have possessed many boys, seems to never occur to him. In the evidence, except when something occurs to raise a laugh. Then he joins in heartily, yet so quietly that though his whole frame is shuken hardly a sound is beard. He hangs his head as it to hide his Court when he raises his head. On several occasions he seemed to detect something amusing in one witness' evidence when no one else did, and he hung his head, almost a sure sign of trying to suppress his mirth. He called to the Coroner, and whise pered a correction of the witness' statement He is not allowed to be spoken to by anybody, even Mr. Galbraith, his counsel, being precluded from having a word with him, even in Court.

FRIGHTFUL HOMICIDE.

TWO OLD MEN LOCKED TOGETHER IN A DEAT

KHIFE. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 25 - Early yesterday morning James Carr, who lived in Redford ownship, about two and a quarter miles from Beach station, was killed by James Minock. Minock left the house for the purpose of fodhis; money under his pillow or be tween the bedticks, and when he got genuity of those who sought to imbrue back to the house he saw Carr their hands in blood money. He had just coming out of his (Minock's) bedroom. He ran into the room and searched for bis money, and discovered that it had been (applause). He then read a telegram that stolen. He snapected that Carr was the thief, the Corporation of Cork, who had already and unceremoniously accused him. With one hand gripping his coat collar, and the other brandishing a large bucherknife, Minock demanded the return of his money. A scuffle ensued, during which it is said Carr also

latter was CUT TO PINCES and dead on the floor, killed by his benefactor, whom he had robbed after enjoying the shelter of his roof. He had thirteen cuts on his face and body, and Minock also cut his clothing all off in the search for his money, which he finally found on Carr's person. After ascertaining that Carr was dead, Minock went | tion). up to his son's house and gave information and Dillon went to America to collect of the occurrence, freely confessing his aut and declaring that he had a right to kill, and was justified in killing the man who had robbed him. The neighbors gathered at Minock's house and Constable Hutchinson took the homicide into custody. Justice Wm. Ewins held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict that James Carr came to his death from wounds inflicted by a knife in the hands of James Minock. The latter was brought to the city last night and lodged in gao! The amount of money stolen by Carr was \$41

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER PRINTING PRESS.

The Woonsocket correspondent of the Providence Journal says that: L. B. Pease, proprietor of the evening reporter, after fifteen years of diligent study and research, has succeeded in achieving an improvement in the matter of newspaper printing which storm of "nons." will be a great desideratum to newspaper publishers. The machine is at once simple | result, in its construction, occupying about as much room as an ordinary sized safe, but in point of speed and cheapness it has never been excelled. It can be sold for \$1,000. It is designed to print a small seven column folio copies per hour. The machinery takes the carry this resolution into effect, Mr. C. S. paper from a roll, prints it, cuts it and counts it after the style of the perfecting press, and pear hopeful and resigned. "I shall meet valued at \$5,000, for having rescued the crew present circumstances from freeholding features, and the machine, if successful, is (Ireland) 1875."

MESSRS. PARNELL AND DILLON AND THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 10 .- To-day the special meeting of the Town Conneil to deal with the notice of motion that the honorary freedom of the city be conferred upon Messis Parnell and Dillon, was held in the City Hall. Immense interest was evoked by the proceedings. Long before one o'clock, the hour named for the meeting, a considerable throng was gathered outside the City Hall, and in the passages leading to the Council Chamber. Admission to the Chamber. whether to the reserved section, or to the public galleries, was by ticket, and every seat was quickly occupied. The audience included a large number of ladies.

The Lord Mayor, on entering the Chamber, was received with loud and hearty cheers, mingled with hisses from a knot of noisy young gentlemen who assembled in a corner of the gallery, but who were ultimately silenced, owing to the menacing attitude of those around them. Mr Moyers, the ex.Lord Mayor, also got some cheers on on Saturday last. There is no doubt that catering, but was very considerably grouned the balance is decidedly against him, yet not when the disorder had substant.

Among those present were Aldermen Sir J W Tarpey, Mongher, Moore, McCaun, Cochrane, Kernan, Harris, Draper, Manning. Councillors Denneby, T D Sullivan, M P; Burke, Finnigan, Brooks, M P; John Mulligan, — Gill, M P; Herlin, O'Beilly, Lauronco Nulligan, S Callow, J P; Winstanien, Shackelton, J P, Austin, Sir Wm Carrolt, Finnigan, Cum nins. Doyle, Leech, O'Counor, M'Evoy, Mayne, Bermingham, Kelly, M'Nie, Lyons, Breveton, M'Donnell, Kestinge, Sir John Barrington, Campbell, Movers, Laurence Burke, Bolger, Long, O'Reilly, O Noill, Vereker, and Johnstone, Sir G Owens, Daniel Burke.

The Lord Mayor called on the Town Clerk

to read a notice that had been received.

The Town Clerk read the notice, which cautioned the members from conferring the freedom of the city upon Mesers. Parnell and Dillon on the ground that it would be illegal to do so, and, the notice went on to state, hat if the freedom was conferred proceedings to quash the motion would be taken, and members were warned against taking part under the peril of costs. The notice was signed by " Henry E. Lewis, 42 Lower Mount Pleasant Avenue, a freeman of the city of Dublin."

Mr. McEvoy raised a preliminary objection to the legality of the meeting. First, because the notice on the City Hall door was not signed by the Lord Mayor; second, that notice of motion had not been lodged with the Town Clerk a sufficient number of days before the meeting. As to the first, it appeared tion in which any other would quail, even to that Dr. Moyers had authorised the affixing think about the consequences, would be of his name. The second objection was overraled.

Mr. Gill, M. P., said this notice showed in effect that the conferring of the freedom on

Mr. Gladstone and President Grant was equal ly illegal. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., moved the re-Court he seems to pay little attention to solution for conferring the freedom of the city on Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Parnell, MP. This motion expressed the wishes of the majority of the people of Ireland and the whole Irish race all over the world. The speaker then referred to the good offices performed by Mr. Parnell at considerable length Some persons would say test if they voted features so as to present a grave face to the for this resolution they would be supporting the "No Rent" manifesto. He d nied this, but they would be striking a blow against the monster of iniquity-Irish landlordism. "No rent" was a bad boy, but "rack rent" was his father, and starvation his mother (hear, hear and applause) He (the speaker) very likely might receive to morrow or next day an order from Mr. Forster with the compliments of the season. (laughter) to be put in a place where for a little time he would have to pay no rent (laughter). They were the representatives of the people of Dublin and were only a small STRUGGLE-CUT TO PIECES WITH A BUICHER | ized it was not a majority but the whole house | ton judge to Sem Johnsing, who was up for would pass the motion (cheers). Sir John Parnell, who was a relative of Mr. Parnell's, was in '82 in the front ranks of Irish patriote, and Castlerengh, of evil memory (growns), was unable to win him The former was a widower 70 years old, and over. Protestants, he thought, had been to the latter is 68 years old, and has a wife a great extent born and bred hostile to the with whom he does not live, and cause of Ireland, but they were not always one son, John, of Redford. Minock so. Mr. Parnell was at present almost lived on a farm and Carr was stopping elogic-handed in keeping up the traditions with him, having been, it is said, turned out of Irish Protestants. If they voted against of his son's house in Grand Rapids. Between this resolution they would advocate this coseven and eight o'clock yesterday morning ercion, the arrest of woman and children (cheers and bisses), and buckshot, and dering and watering his cattle, and was absent the infamous circulars of Colonel Hillier. perhaps, half an hour. It was his habit to keep | These were not calculated to repress crime, but produce it, and enforce the satanic in-

to-day (applause).
Mr. Brooks, M.P., who was received with bisses and groams and slight cheering said drew a knife, but in a very few minutes the the present time was one of great disquiet, and in his opinion it was the duty of every one who loved social strength and social order to abstain from agitating, just now, any matters that were calculated to keep the country in alarm and disorder (cries of no, no). He believed if the motion was passed it would endorse the "no rent" manifesto (cries of "no, no" and "yes" and interrup-He denied that Messrs. Parnell money for the starving Irish peo-ple. They went to associate with the Irish World, Ford, and O'Donovan Rossa. If Messrs, Parnell and Dillon withdrew the no-rent manifesto they could walk out of prison free men in this free country (laughter and groans). In conclusion, he moved "That, inasmuch as the effect of now conferring the honor of the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Porneil and Dillon, avowed signatories of the 'No Rent' Manifesto,' would be to stamp their action in that respect with the approval of the Council, the further consideration of this motion be adjourned to this day six months (groans).

pleasure in moving the resolution, which was

the highest honor in their power to bestow

conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr.

Parnell, had done the same for John Dillon

A Voice-Till the next general election (hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Lucch seconded the amendment. The Lord Mayor then put the amendment of Mr. Brooks, and it was negatived by a A division was taken, with the following

For the amendment, 23; against, 29. The following resolution was then carried

by the same majority :-

The said the said of the said and the said of the said

"That the honorary freedom of the city be conferred on Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P., and paper, both sides at once, at the rate of 6,000 | Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and that in order to Parnell, M.P., and John Dillon, M.P., be elected and admitted Honorary Burgesses of requires no stereotyping. Its simplicity of the Borough of Dublin, pursuant to the pro- of Canadians who went to the United States mechanism is one of its most attractive visions of the Municipal Privileges Act in the past twenty years, having homes or

warded to Messrs. Parnell and Dellon, and also to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, asking him to appoint a day for these gentlemen to come down and sign that M. an that they might receive the usu it come

WIT AND HUMOS.

When is a girl like a music book? When the is full of sirs.

The tired man who less a-bed in one morning is not attitud non.

When a person declares that his brain is on fire, is it eliquette to blow it out? No lady with any refinement will use her

husband's im crech aum pipe to drive nails in Fashionable young lady detaching her hair before reticing: "What dreams may

come when we have shuffled off this mortal coil " A clergyman says: " A young woman died in my neighbourhood yesterday while I was

> In the fall the landlord's fancy Lightly turns to raising rents, And the coal man every chasee to Has will add on fifty cents.

preaching in a beastly state of intexication."

When a young wife heard her uncle say it was easy to make some people believe that the moon is made of green cheese, she reremarked that she agreed with him if it were honey moon he was talking about.

A Frenchman to whom some one has just said that he has a horror of the wind, said: "Oh, I don't mind it in the least; when L see the wind coming I run away, and I can always keep well ahead of it."

" Don't stand on ceremony, come in," said a lady to a countrymen who had called to see her husband. "My goodness, excuse me marm," exclaimed the old man, " I thort I were standin' on the door mat."

Some men are inconsistent crestures. They will get up in the middle of the night and throw their boots at a dog because it is howling at the moon, and the next night pay five dollars a seat to hear an Italian opera.

A Western editor in noticing a contemporary just started, writes that it sports a new and tasty head," but the type made it appear " a new and nasty head," and then the editor put a head on the compositor.

Pedestrian (who has dropped a penny in front of a "poor blind man"): Why, you humber, you're not blind! Beggar : Not I, sir. If, the card says I am, they must have given me the wrong one. I'm deaf and dumb."

Snickerson came into the house last evening with a three-inch and a half smile playing upon his countenance. " Huldah," said he," when was borf the bighest? When the cow jumped over the moon. Ha! Ha! Ha!

A country girl at a fashionable hotel in the city noticed that all the guests used their forks only in enting pie. Upon her return home she reported the fact to the old lady, who conforted her by observing : "You skouldu's mind 'em, Jemina? it's all because they're too lazy to use their knives. A South End man recently smashed a very

ripe towate on a yellow canvas and set it up in an artist's studio, and three-fourths of the critics who called pronounced it a most metuetic and delightful piece of color work, in fact a chef-dienvre, and sold it to a rich man for \$100. Money goes to the investive Miss Hattie Schell, of La Crosse, went to

Europe to pursue her musical studies, and while abread experienced a wonderful okanga of name. She comes back as Signorinia Seresa Brambilla. She must have had her name mashed by an earthquake or something, and rescuing it from the debris, fragments of other cognomens stuck to it. "If you wanted merely to examine the

house with a view to purchasing it, why did you not ring the bell, instead of climbing constituency, but if the franchise was liberal- through the back window?" neked a Galvesburglary. "I lacks the confidence in you, jedge. Dat's why I can't intrust you with any of my bizness plans," said Sam .

A woman who carried around milk in Paris said a naive thing the other day. One of the cooks to whom she brought milk looked into the can and remarked with surprise: "Why, there is actually nothing but water." The woman, having satisfied herself of the truth of the statement, said: "Well, if I aidn't forget to put in the milk."

"Well, what do you want here ?" remarked Editor Smith, as he rat up in bed and addressed a professional burgiar who stood in front of the bureau. "I want money and bonds," hissed the burglar, through his clenched teeth, "and quick about it, too." " My friend," retorted Mr. Smith, "I've been looking for those things for the last twenty years without success, but go on with your burglary, I'm sleepy."

TRUTHFUL FRITZ.—" Do you have any fast horses in Germany?" asked Gus de Smith of an old Austin German, who is known as "Truthful Fritz," on account of his incerity and hatred of everything sensational. "Does ve have fast horses in Shermany?" he replied, "I should shust schmile. Von day von Rubshwapple, a goot friend by me, dakes me out in his horse and puggy. After we rides apout an hour, I says: What for you drive so much in dis cemetery?' He says: Dem vos mile-stones make it look shoost like ve vas in one big graveyard.' And now you vonts to know if we have fast horses in Shermany ?"

A contemporary thought to get the composing of his paper done cheaper. This was the sort of apology be made to his readers next day :- For "Jugs of worthless spirits frozen," read "Joys, like viewless spirits, flown." For "Potatoes of Europe," read "Potentates of Europe." For "Ever-falling remedy," read "Never-falling remedy." "Infernal state of nature," read "Internal state of nature." For "Died of the tartle," read "Dined off the turtle." For "Ruffians," read "Russians." For "Matter of heresy," read "Matter of hearsay." For "Delicious girl," read Delicious girl." For "Found dead with a long word in his mouth," read "Found dead with a long sword in his month." For "Fond of his bottle," read Famous in battle." For "Hen which croweth," read " Hour which cometh."

The Brampton Times takes exception to Canada First's attack on Scotch supremacy in the Dominion. It claims that Wolfe would never have conquered Quebec were it not for the Highland Regiments, but admits that the Hudson Bay Company of "gentlemen adventurers," employed mostly Scotchmen from the Highlands and Scottish Isles, and winds up by a panegyrlo on Scottish merchant princes and steamship owners. Canada First maintains that Scotch supremacy in the North-West has done us a vast deal of harm, locking up half a continent which should have been open to the world two centuries ago. We would rather see the two millions

graves in Canada, then the whole wealth of The following resolution was also adopt- Great Britain here in a few Sootch hands

Sugar Strainger Strain

THE LAND LEAGUE.

MONTREAL SUBSCRIPTIONS __ ITS PROMISE BEDEEMED.

The following are the results of the efforts

at collection by the gentlemen appointed for the purpose:-

Sollected by Martin Hart and P. Brown: James McCready \$20, Friend 1, Friend 1 James McGuire 1, Mrs M Feron 2, M Gavin 1, P McCaffrey 1, T J Sweeney 1, F Brady 1, M Allen 25c, P Morrissey 25c, M Slattery 25c, F H Quintal 25c, F Parent 25c, John Norris 1, William Booth 1, J Brown, 1, C Shannahan 50c, J Shannahan 1, John Mc-Kay, 50c, Thomas Foley 5, P Brown 1, James Burke 1, Cash 1, John Reilly 1, Cash 1, Martin Hart, McGill street 5, P A Mallov 1, W E Mullin 1, E Gannon 1, P Doran 1, Friend 1, W Burke 50c, T Hilton 50c, M Nairns 50c, Thos Mulcair 1, John Muloair 1, Mrs Clarke 1, Alex Smith

2, Thos JO'Neil 1, W E Britt 50c, Michael Conners 1, D J Waters 1, Friend 1, D Phelan 2, Mr Hayes 50c, Mr D Ryan 1, Michael Kelly 1, Martin Hart 1, Michael Carroll 1, Michael McMahon 1, C Pegnam 2, James O'Connors 3, P Thompson 2, Pat Dooley 1, Cash 50c, Cash 1, B C Campbell 1, Hugh Tiernay 1, Hugh Murphy 1, L Styles 1, Messrs McGill 1, Mrs Crowe 50c, Mrs O'Nelll 25c, Wm Finnie 1, Thos Mullins 1, D Murphy 1, W Hamilton 50c, Cash 50c, John Newman 5, J Hammill 50c, Joseph Mc-Crory 50c, Denis O'Brien 1, Friend 2, F H Lallemand 1, Friend 1, M Carmody, 25c, P McCrory 2, Mrs M O'Loghlin 1, Loughman & O'Flaherty 4, John Crowe 1, J O'Connor 2, Michael Lynch 1, Mrs Kennedy 1, Cash 50c, Chas Lynch 1; total \$113.75.

Collected by Patrick Reynolds and Peter Lynam:

John M Murphy \$5, W P Dunn 2, Jas O'Gorman 2, Thos Mulholland 1, Patrick Monahan 1, Wm Watt 1, Patrick Fox 1, Thos Larkin 2, James Kelly 1, Antoine St Ives 1 Alex Shaunon 2, James E Emerson 1 H H Brosseau 1, W Fitzsimmons 1, Thos Dwane 1, John Dwane 1, John Hammill 1, R Hennessy 1, Stephen Sullivan 1 Patk Burke 1, Wm Burke 1, Joseph P McCarthy 50c, J P Byrne 1, Jas E McAleese 50c, Jas M O'Meally 1, Ed McCall 1, John O'Brien 1, Joseph O'Brien 1, William Rawley 2, P J Durack 1, John Crowe 1, John Curry 50c, J C Friend 50c, J Rosenthal, 1, Alex Grant 1, Mrs Alex Grant 1, Thos W Harrington 2, James Gilligan 1, Mrs James Gilligan 1, Mrs Patrick Hennessy 1, Mrs Peter Lymam 1, Mrs Patrick Heeney 1, Patrick Heeney 1, Patrick O'Neill 2, W S Harper 1, Patrick Clarke 1, J P Murphy 2, Thos Waddell 1, Ed Wheeler 1, D Sinnett 2, B Mulligan 1, M C M cash 50c. C D cash 50c, J H Ryan 50c, James Lowe Jr 1, J G Kennedy 5, Daniel Carroll 1, James O'Shaughnessy 1, Mrs M R cash 50c M B cash 50c, H G Mercier 50c, Patrick O'Donabue 1, Mrs Thos Lennan 1, James Callery 1, Ed Elliiot 1, M SP cash 2, James Humpbreys 1, Mrs Andrew Finn 1 John Clarke 50c, John Geoghegan 1, F Callahan 1, James Scullion 1, John C Costello 2, Phillip Malone 2, Daniel Flynn 1, Mrs Daniel Flynn 1, John McCarthy 1, Bernard Conlon 1, Nicholas Kearns 1, J A (cash) 50c, T D (friend) 50c, J T Fegarty 5, Richard Drake 1, Wm Burns 1, W H Canningbam 1, J B (friend) 1, James Gleeson 50c, Ed Gleeson 50c, Jane Carroll 50c, Patrick Cooke 50c, H R Gray 1, Thomas Alty 50c, John Ceherty 1, Patrick Sallivan 1, John Kelly 1, Joseph Holland 1, M Quigley 50c, Thos Rielly 5, Michael Mc-Garr 50c, Mrs Wm McCarthy 50c, Henry Carey 2, J H Sullivan 50c, Ed Murphy 1, J Collins 1, Mrs Heeney 50c, Wm O'Shaughnessy 1, Cornelius Cronin 1, P F Corcoran 1, James Sharkey 1, M J McAndrew 1, John Coughlin 1. Denis McCartby 2, O Coughlin 50c, P Rowan 1, James Kehoe 1, W Richardson 1, A Friend 1. John Norton 1, Michael D. rragh 1, John Hallan 1, Jno S Shea 1, James Walsh, D Dowd 1, Patk Farrell 1, Thomas J Lynch 1, Henry Mooney 1, A Friend 1, M Mansfield 50c, Michael Honey 2, Wm Daley 1, L O B cash 2, W E Doran 1, Richard Hart 1, E Boucher 1, Thos Quinn 1, James Cuddy 1, Patk Wright every "trooly loil" man. It is true that 2, M Walsh 1, M Ouddy 1, Thos Heffernan 1. M Riordan, Jr 1, Andrew Purcell 1, James Roche 1, James Delaney 50c, James Roche 1, James Delaney 50c, John Murray 1, Cash 50c, Richard Burke 1, John Ouggy 1, Ed Whelan 1, James Breslow 1, John O Collins 5, Mrs John C Collins 5, Hogh Rielly 1, Jas Walsh 1, Ed Carbray John Hoolahan 1, James Luby 1, despatch man thinks differently; he thinks it Patrick Quinn 1, Thomas Luby 25c, is a foreign government. Happy England, Luke Daly 25c, John Purcell 50c, Cash 50c, cash 50c, John Furlong 1, J Wallace 1, M M cash 50c, Ed Brady and Friends 5, Thos Mangan 1, James Murphy 1, Callahan Mc-Carthy 1, A Friend 50c, John Barry 2, O & R Hart 2, O Hart 1, P B Cuddiby 1, John Hesgerty 1, Thos Coleman 1, John R Dodd 1, Eugene Green 1, Mrs A M (cash) 2, Patk Duffy 1, T Marvin 1, D Costigan and friends 290, A Friend 1, Thos Green 1, W McCoffery je 50c, A Friend 25c, A Friend 1, A Friend 50c, James M Plunkot 1, A Friend 1, W Turner 1 J Mansfield 1, J D White 1, Mr Daffy 1, D Hoctor 1, M J E Drolet 1, James Hoctor 1, Friend 1, Friend 50c, A Brogan 1, Lawrence Quinlan 2, Patk McKo wn 1, P Dinahan 1, Samuel Cross 1, M Dowling 5. M18 M Oreamer 2, B Warren 1, Owen McDounell 1. M J F Quinn 5, Thomas Patton 1, M Polan 1, John Fallon 1, Thomas Groome 1, Peter Murphy 1.50, W O Farmer 5, John Ryan 1, Peter Harkins 1, John M Murphy 1.50, W Farrell 1, Patrick Reynolds 1.50, Friend 1,

\$271.65. Collected by Martin Hannan:

John Arrahill \$1, B McGale 2, Hugh Mc. Donnell 2, John Lyons 1, Chas Gorman 1, Thos Handley 5, P McDermott 1, An Irish Canadian 1, Mr Keogh 1, Mr Davins 25c, James McCrory 1.50, Hugh Gavin 1. Not previously acknowledged, E Halley, 1. Total, \$16.76.

Patrick Foley 1, Mr Gallagher 50o. Total,

James Foley \$5, Mr Morris 50c, W Keyes 1, J Bedmond 1, J Gaul 1, P Clarke 1, P Beilley 1, W Byrne 50c, P Coffey 1, T O'Keefe 1. Total, \$13.00. We understand there are a few yet to hear from.

Contributed at meeting on Sunday :

THE INDEPENDENCE TICKET.

ADOPTED BY THE CLUB NATIONAL.

THE LIBERAL PARTY CALLED UPON TO TAKE IT UP -A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY

At a meeting of the Club Nationale, held on tended, the following resolution declaring in favor of Canadian Independence was adopted manimously and with the greatest enthu-

Considering :-1st. That the Dominion of Canada posmesses all the elements of a powerful nation; ther raison d'etre on the American continent, style of his own, as is quite evident in read- would be a sensible thing to do. It would John A. Macdonald refused, on handing "crush us altogether they say that deep maxiety with which the denouement

Carrier Land

where nearly all the old colonies have become prosperous Republics;

3rd. That our commercial relations with foreign nations demand that we should have the absolute right of making our commercial treaties, a right which is incompatible with our colonial state.

4th. That the tutelage of the Parent State far from being a guarantee of protection and of security is a source of serious danger to the country and a standing threat against the peace and tranquillity of our citizens.

5th. That in order to fill the role which belongs to a country as great, as prosperous and civilized as ours. Canada should be the mistress of her own destinies and no longer remain in a condition of dependence, inferiority and vassalage inherent to the colonial

6th. That the independence of Canada will open new horizons and will offer to the activity and amuition of our citizens a vast fiel!, in which our men of talent may distinguish themselves and reflect on their country the glory and prestige they may acquire.

7th. That the present time is more favorable than ever to agitate the great question of the independence of our country and to make the Liberal Party adopt it as one of the planks in its political platform.

It is therefore proposed by A. Dorlon, R Dandurand, J X Perrault, J Godfroy Papineau. P G Martineau, L C H Dorion, A Canchon and others, seconded by MM L P Brodeur, F X Dupuis, L J Herard, C Chenevert, E Dunamel, J Melancon, Alex B Archambault and others, and

Resolved,-That the Club Nationale declares itself in favor of the independence of Canada, and that the Liberal party of our county ought to adopt this question as one of the articles of their political programme for the coming elections.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers,

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

GUITBAU, to his immortal credit be it said. has rendered one important service to sufferin humanity; he has done away with such frightfully vulgar expressions as "high-toned" over, foundlings laid at Craig street hall and "don't you forget it." Let us, therefore, doors, though, perhaps, born in Sherbrooke cry "Long live Guiteau" until such time as the sentence of the ludge is carried out. He was a high-toned murderer and don't you the mortality. It is bad taste to attack any forget it.

THE news from Ireland this auspicious Monday must be consoling to the heart of murder stalks abroad in the garish light of day, and that robbery is of hourly occurrence. but, nevertheless, as the cable has it, the Government is getting the best of the "National element." Why, it appears to us it is the national element should rule, but the where there is no orime, where a murder has not been heard of since the time of Charles the First, where robbery is a phenomenon, and wife beating one of the lost arts, almost.

The world breathes freer as news is received that the wretch Guiteau has been found guilty of the murder of the President. There has been no maudlin sympathy on the part of the jury; their verdict was given after decent deliberation. There were only two things for them to consider. Was the President murdered, and, if so, was the murderer insane? They answered one in the affirmative and the other in the negative, and rendered accordingly. There, now, remains but the last set in the drams, which will close with the execution of Gulteau. He will be the pressure. The latest canard is that a allowed time to prepare for death after sen- few regiments are under orders for tence, of course, a month at the shortest, but Iroland, so that a demonstration it will only be retributive justice if the Judge | may be made in Egypt. This of course give him the same time as elapsed between i the shooting and the death of Garfield.

MR. D. A. EULLIVAN, the eminent Toronto barrister, has appeared for the second time as a legal author. His last effort, the " Manual of Government in Canada," is a work of the Clare and Cork. And yet we make bold to they desire to do any whitewashing. What greatest importance and acknowledged to be say that such news as this did not bring | we do think and what the public think is such by some of our prominent statesmen. He is out now with another work, which will realize for him still more celebrity, and the loss of the Yorkshire election did. If belief, that is to say in a feeble manner, let us trust profit as well. His present work the British want to establish the comical as if they would be done with their is upon "Conveyancing in Canada," and no one acquainted with the ignorance that prevails on the subject will say that it is not required. We can safely say that millions of dollars have been lost through the bungling that number, if Laing's Nek has not demoral- reasons for the faith that is in us. In the of lawyers in drawing up mortgages, deeds of | ized the army, for the time has been that no | first place, there was a Fenian raid...a wicked sale, wills, quit claims and other documents known force could stand against a British raid—which agitated Canada to its depths; last Friday evening, which was largely at. for the transfer of property. Mr. Sullivan's army of 50,000 men. Let them re- of that there is no doubt. In the new work will prevent this. It is as lease Parnell and the other suspects second place it was the duty of the Governcomplete and as convenient as possible, and say, "here, govern this nation of Ireland | ment to discover the secrets and the moveand will, like the "Manual," become a in the manner that seems best to its people, ments of the raiders, and, for that purpose standard work to be consulted by legal only let the connection be preserved and re | money was necessary. And money was authorities and to be the guide of conveyancers. Mr. Sullivan has an easy flowing

ing his works, for a man who can write on legal subjects without boring has a happy style indeed. The Toronto World says of

"It bears ample marks of care, originality, and research, and the assistance which was given the author by leading members of the bar, and which he acknowledges in the preface, is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the value of the contents."

THE English, and as a matter of course, the Anglo-Phile portion of the Canadian press, think the Guiteau trial a farce, because of its length and the latitude allowed the prisoner. The English cannot understand the forbearance of a people who are really free, in their profound respect for individual rights. When O'Farrell wounded the Duke of Edinburgh, who is to-day sailing the seas and vanquishing the fleets of the world, he was taken, tried and hanged without much ceremony or lapse of time, and the English wonder why it is Americans do not go and do likewise. They might as well ask why it is the Americans did not hang and imprison a few hundred Southerners after the war. There is not so much of the tiger in the American's nature as in the Englishman's, because there is only about one-fourth Anglo-Saxon blood in American veins.

Monsieur Gamberta has received the second serious check of his political life; the first was when the Senate threw out the serutin da liste. One would have thought that a politician of Gambetta's astuteness would not return to the vexed question for awhile at least, but that would be reckoning without aman with a hobby. Gambetta did return to it, and a committee of both Houses were appointed to discuss four propositions laid before them by the Government. Three of those there would have been no difficulty in handling, but the fourth was the scrutin de liste, the rock on which Gambetta has split. The Committee rejected this fourth proposition, and the usual excitement follows. It is probable the Government will resign, but what next is the mystery.

It is nonsense to suppose that the down. fall of Gambetta will hurt the French Republic. If the fall of any one man can injure a government or a system, then the government or the system does not amount to much, and deserves to fall. The one-man power is over in France; if it were not Chambord or D'Aumale would answer just as well as Gambetta.

Since the investigation into the Hervey Institute commenced the Witness has acted as if piety was not its distinguishing feature. It regrets having to rake up the Institute because it is Protestant, but, in order to soothe the feelings of its readers, it tries to offset the disgrace by referring, in unclean terms, to the Grey Nucs' management. It asks how it is that a Government inspector was not appointed to examine the Grey Nun's establishment as well as the Hervey Institute. This is ridiculous. Running down the Grey Nuns does not whitewash the Hervey Institute. The Grey Nuns obtain waifs from all street, some sent from a great distance, and, perhaps half dead when they come; hence charitable institution. The Hervey Institute is an excellent one, and the fact that the Matron believed in mustard plasters and dark cells as modes of punishment does not derrogate from it-it only proves that the Matron has an evil nature. Even if the Grey Nuns' treatment of children was as the Witness alleges, two blacks do not make a white, and our amiable contemporary is not sensible

in drawing comparisons. A peculiar feature attaching to Irish politics is that conspiracies overlap one another and proclamations are built upon proclamations. There is now not a square inch of soll in treland that has not been proclaimed over and over again since the accession of the Gladstone Ministry, and yet suspensions and proclamations are still in the air, but like the beautiful snow, they have not all fallen as yet. And so with conspiracies which do not fall at all, but come up beneath the surface (thiggin thu?) We have been told more than a hundred times that Ireland still do we hear from day to day of more counties being proclaimed. Surely, the British Constitution is a thing that is fearfully and wonderfully made, when it can stand means that if the English get into trouble under the shadow of the pyramids she must leave soldiers sufficient in Ireland to prevent a rising, and this news is supplemented and intensified by the sensation that a terrible conspiracy has been discovered in Limerick

release Britain and enable her to look around for coats that might be trailing and inviting people to tread upon whereas now, as Wendell Phillips says, Ireland compels her to keep the peace, and she, (Ireland) stands ready to stab her in the back the moment she (England) engages in war. If England does not do this sensible thing and still perists in partant pour la Syrie, her 50,000 men may awake some fine morning and find themselves absent.

THE United States is a good milch cow to Englishmen coming across the Atlantic to lecture, and what Englishman of any prominence does not lecture now-a-days? It is almost as rare to find a man who does not lecture as a man who does not write a book. Mr. Archibald Forbes, the renowned, the famous, the celebrated war correspondent, has lectured himself threadbare, and stale stories concerning what the Emperor said to him and what he remarked to Von Moltke, and the terrific shower of grapeshot which avoided him in a certain battle, have long since palled on the public. His audiences are now of the slimmest wherever he goes, but he still persists in lecturing. Perhaps he has a contract. Oscar Wilde is also on the grand tour, but Oscar is fresh and a lion, and draws magnificent houses made up chiefly of those who imagine they can distinguish the difference between Philistines and pre-Raphaetites. Bo this as it may, it seemed good either to Forbes or his manager to invite both him and Oscar to appear together on a Baltimore platform. It would be convenient, as they were stars revolving in the same orbit. It would be a great sensation to see two lions together, -one a live one and the other only stuffed with straw, by which latter is meant the "renowned." Wilde refused. Oscar's head was level, and he declined, thus proving that he is not the fool his followers think him. Why did he refuse? Several reasons may be given. Perhaps, Forbes is a Philistine of the Philistines, perhaps he has spoken disrespectfully of the suuflower or the dado? Perhaps he does not wish, he in the flush of his fame and success, to rub skirts with a man whose star is waning. But, there might be another reason advanced, Oscar Wilde is an Irishman, and under the veneering of this æsthetic vanish, it is possible there may beat a true Irish heart. The son of "Speranza" must possess a streak of nationality as well as a streak of genius. It is possible, then, that this refined, if eccentric, Irish gentleman may have had pointed out to him the remarks of the lowbred Forbes on his unfortunate country, and resented them in his heart of hearts. Whichever, if any, of those reasons be the correct one, it is certain that Oscar Wilde positively refused to appear on the same platform with Forbes, for which he deserves the gratitude of Irishmen and of all those who are not snobs.

A STATEMENT AND AN OFFER. We have been anxiously waiting for the

report of the committee, or deputation,

which the President of the St. Patrick's

Society sent to New York to discover who is

the Springfield Republican and New York Freeman's Journal, taken originally from the New York Hour, and copied into THE FOST of the 23rd and 28th December respectively, and what truth there is ia them. Possibly the worthy President did not think the matter of importance sufficient to call a special meeting of his society together in order that the report might be discussed. If this is so we think he has made a mistake. The people of Montreal, especially the Irish Catholic portion of them, to whose ranks the alleged informer is supposed to belong, do not care about having an ugly imputation resting upon them, even though the party did the State some service, for it is generally received by civilized communities that no matter how useful an informer may be his character is not an enviable one. We all recognize, for instance the usefulness of a hangman, but few of us like to come in social contact with him. much as we may admire his trade. If the report in the Hour is even partially true this is a danger we are likely to Incur every day, was engaged in one vast conspiracy, but particularly if the man is, what is alleged, "an Irish patriot." On the part of THE POST, we may say that it will try to perform its promise of arriv. ing at the truth and preventing any process of whitewashing which may be attempted. We have already accumulated a considerable amount of evidence which will be of service as a measure of defence it we are compelled to name the suspected party, but which has nothing to do with the Committee. While we are surprised at the reticence of the committee, composed of Mr. M. F. J. Quinn. Mr. Richard McShane and Mr. Denis powerful at this present moment, and are cer-Doody, we would by no means imply that half the chill to the hearts of the that they almost refuse to believe an informer Messrs. Bright and Gladstone that exists in Montreal and act on their thing called British prestige in Egypt, or any- disagreeable task of ferrating him out. where else, it is a simple affair enough. Let But disagreeable tasks must be done neverthem withdraw their 50,000 men from Ire- theless. We, for our part, believe there is an land. They can conquer half the world with | informer, or informers. We shall give the

over a balance of over thirty thoudollars Secret Service money, to give the names of the parties who had received the bulk of the money when asked to do so by the Mackenzle Government, on the plea that if the names were revealed their owners lives would not be worth twenty-four hours purchase. Sir John then thinks there were informers and Sir John should know, although he was acting within the strict line of his | " who would to-day propose that we should duty in refusing to surrender their names. Our own impression is, however, that their lives, now that the excitement has died away, are safe enough. But that is beside the

question. As our readers are already aware THE POST also sent a deputation to New York, and this deputation was composed of Messrs. Whelan and Doherty, as already stated. They found the writer to be a Mr. F. J. Hamilton, formerly on the press of this city. He was quite free in acknowledging his authorship of the article, and stated he heard the thing discussed in the gallery of the Ottawa House of Commons when the Secret Service Fund came up for debate, and that he was surprised every one did not know the party implied, as no bones were made of it in the gallery, where the name was spoken quite freely and above board. Mr. Hamilton promised the gentlemen of the The Post deputation that he would write a series of articles for that paper on the subject-nay, more-that he would lecture on the subject of informers in Canada and the United States. But suddenly his manner changed, and not only has he not written the articles, but what he has written instead is a carefully worded letter in which he declines to to say any more on the question. This we thought strange, although knowing he had; for some reason or other, taken Mr. Frank Keller, formerly of Montreal, as his legal adviser, and knowing also that the Commit-

tee had done the same thing. It may be asked why THE POST, seeing the committee are trying to settle the matter, or let it drop, should take such a deep interest in unearthing the informer? The answer to this is that we like to see the truth appear. We would like to see the informer exposed, if such there be, or if not, the stigma removed from Montreal, and that in fact is what we shall do with the aid of all honest men. The President of St. Patrick's Society, when the question was first started in the Society, was indignant against THE Post for copying the articles, and insinuated they were manufactured in this office. Since then we have shown, even to his satisfaction, that he was wrong; but that does not satisfy us, and we propose coming at the whole truth, even if it is, as some say, buried down doep in a well. Now, as the President of the Sr. Patrick's Society seems also desirous of arriving at the truth, and as he considers himself, more especially in his official capacity, the custodian of the honor of the Irish people of Montreal, and as, moreover, he has stated he would spare no expense to have the finger of scorn pointed at the party, whoever he is, we venture to make an offer. We shall, in the vindication, if the worthy President the writer of the articles which appeared in will give a letter guaranteeing Tax POST Printing and Publishing Company from costs, and damages, attaching to a civil or criminal action which might follow. Without such legal guarantee we do not feel justified in involving the stockholders of the paper in an action. In this matter we may state that money is merely a secondary consideration, for, judging from letters in our possession, we are satisfied a defence fund would be collected, which would have the same effect in the end. We make this offer, however, in order to give a basis for action, believing that all parties are eager for the truth and that the fund we mention would ultimately release the President of St. Patrick's Society from his obligations.

VEILED TREASON. of Parliament, delivered a speech at the last monthly meeting of the Reform Association of Yorkville, which deserves notice. It Macdonald's recent speech at the Conservative Convention, and partly a semi-official pronouncement of the Liberal policy, for, seeing that the regular Liberal leader does not for some reason or other, possibly because he dare not, define the policy of his party, every free lance is at liberty to say and was the envy of the nations, as, indeed, what he pleases and what he thinks. Perhaps it is in this way the Hon. Mr. Blake seeks to discover, if not crystallize, the opinions of the Reform party, and it is by no means a bad plan, if time be given by the Conservatives, who are very tain of carrying the country with them if they choose to hold the general elections next summer. This is, at all events, what people think who see with surprise the want of a cause for astonishment is that the thieves of policy on the other side. The substance of the Bourse could manage to run stock up the poetlo and eloquent speech of Mr. to such a figure in so short a time Edgar was that there is too much Jingoism in Canada, too much subser- eight per cent., but that should viency of our Government and Parlia- serve as a caution, if anything. When liament to Downing street, and too little the mania seize a people, however, the Canadian sentiment. He believed the true heads are lost, and there was a rush for the policy for Canada to pursue would be inde-stocks; there is now a corresponding re pendent action, while acknowledging the rule | action; L'Union Generale has suspende of the Queen, which is to say that we should and although it is said the Bank of Lyons be able to make our own treaties direct with out of danger, it remains to be seen other countries as well as British depend- We do not for a moment believe encies. And he went on in this strain, speak- that France will, suffer to a larg ing sarcastically of the loyalty cry raised extent on account of the panic-it by the Tories before an election, as not a crisis yet—her resources are boundles spect shown to the rights of property, or we freely and judiciously used. The proof of if Liberals were not also loyal. "When- but other nations, whose resources are limits shall send our 50,000 men back again." That this is if proof were wanting—that Sir ever," says Mr. Edgar, "they wish to may. Meanwhile we can easily imagine the

" we are in favor of Canadian independence. "and immediately wave the Union Jack " frantically over their heads and defy us to "come on. You may depend upon it that the Conservatives must feel themselves "just now hard pushed for a political plat-" form when they have had to resuscitate " that ancient and musty war cry for use at "the next general elections. It is perfectly " well known to Sir John that any Caradian " cease to acknowledge Queen Victoria as the " constitutional head of our system of Goy-"ernment would be a "crank" as hair-" brained and senseless as the wretched Gui-

Unfortunately for Mr. Edgar it is not the Conservatives who are hard pushed for a platform; the leader of that party is fertile in resources, and if he finds that the Pacific Railroad or the Tariff question grow too stale to "call up spirits from the vasty deep" he knows what will. He has courage, and instilled that quality into his followers, while the Liberals waver like the waves of the sea, and are as unstable. Why did they take up Sir John's railroad policy when they obtained power? It is because they had not the nerve to abandon it and let Brifish Columbia go, though they are now whining over it. Why, when they held power for five years, did they not make a bold effort at direct trade with France and other countries? Because they had not the courage, although now Mr. Edgar complains that such a proposition was voted down in 1870 by Sir John and his majority. But it seems to us Sir John did not have a majority during the years of 1873-'74.'75.'76-'77, and that on the contrary Mr. Mackenzie had. It is very strange, and only we know that Mr. Edgar is a poet, it would be stranger still, for omissions and elisions are part of the license allowed poets.

The Liberals, no matter what Mr. Edgar may say, are the real national party of Canada, and the time is approaching when they will be compelled to take action as such. At the present time they and their organsespecially the Globe-are shricking as loudly for British connection as the wildest Jingo, but their shrieking simply reminds us of the voluntary assertions made so carnestly and so often by a certain class of women regarding their virtue. Veiled treason or open treason. the best policy for Canada is that which leads to the greatest amount of prosperity, and that policy will be adopted, if not by the present leaders of public opinion, then by those able and anxious to step into their places. Only that Sir John is too old we would not despair of seeing him lead a national or independent party ere another decade rolled over. He has nerve enough for it and patriotism enough, notwithstanding all his K. C. B.'s, if he saw the country was overwhelmingly in favor of it, and yet we implore Mr. Edgar to believe that Sir John is not Guiteau. In truth, Mr. Blake is more like a crank than bir John. The man who placed a heavy duty on English imports is capable of going still further; and interests of truth, publish the name of the lif he does not, somebody else will, probably party suspected, so as to give an opportunity | somebody who is now a nominal, but dis-

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

One of those financial panics which trouble the world periodically seems to think it time to pay another visit. Fortunately, the United States is this time out of the range of such a visit, and consequently Canada, whose financial fortunes it shares to a great extent. Still as we learn by this morning's despatches there is a flutter in New York and a large shipment of gold to France, the head quarters of the panic. It was known yesterday that L'Union Generale had auspended, and as this great but unstable institution has branches, connections and ramifications through Southern and Central Europe, and even in London, a panic ensued and most of the European banks raised their rate of discount from one to as high as four per cent. A number of failures are reported Mr. J. D. Edgar, a poet and an ex-member on the London Stock Exchange and the Pall Mall Gazette says the open market is demoralized. This is not encouraging. It may be only a ripple caused by the French was partly a criticism of Sir John financial wave, or it may be the beginning of a great commercial disaster. A few more days will tell the story.

While all Europe, while the whole civilized world, was suffering from great commercial depression three years ago France was prospercus. France alone stood the strain bravely, she is now. This prosperity due to her unrivalled situation, her fertility and resources, and, above all, to the thrift and skill of the French people, has brought about a spirit of inflation and recklessness on the Bourse which even turned the head of Rothschild who, a few weeks ago, found himself so heavily short of L'Union Generale stock that he bought shares at 3,200 francs each, eriginally issued at 500. The It is true the L'Union Generale pak

the financial drama, is awaited by the commercial houses of Europe. Canada has borrowed money from France of late, but the flow of French money to this country will in all probability, be stopped for some time to

WHITEWASHING EXTRAORDINARY. The special committee of investigation on the Hervey Institute gave in its report yesis even cheerful. From this report we learn that the application of mustard was an error of judgment! Blessings on their nice dis-Matron down. An error of judgment, quotha. Why the gentlemen of the committee might have gone still further and said it was an error in physiology or anatomy, and that ship looks upon as a duty to be performed, the dear Matron mistook the safe places of the poor children for their chests, and that they were afflicted with phthisis. Why, the Beverend Mr. Colley, the Shepherd of the Fold in Brooklyn, who has just done his twelve months in jail for starving and otherwise maltreating children, was, perhaps, unjustly sentenced. It may be that he also committed merely an error of judgment. What a shame that the Shepherd did not have as benevolent and discriminating a committee as the Shepherdess of the Hervey Institute. And just see what a mistake all the newspapers have made in accusing the Matron, for according to the report "all the evidence goes to show that she is kind in her disposition, beloved by the children, &c. We could almost sit down and weep over the charming picture, but we have not the time; the printer's devil is calling so loudly for copy that we almost wish he had one of the beloved Matron's made use of my paper for personal ends, as mustard plasters on his-tongue. The Committee (and here our emotions

overpower us) are too asthetic to call a spade a spade, and inform us, with a smile that is childlike and bland, that the confining LETTERS OF "NORAH." of unmanageable children to the basement and furnace room has been done without danger to any one thus disciplined. We hear nothing of cellars and rats in the report, nor of children waiting at the cellar door-almost stuck to it-until it was opened for them to get out. The fact of the matter is the Matron is too good for this world; she is an angel if ever there was one upon this earth, and we should tender her a public banquet at which mustard would form the piece de resistance. She should certainly receive some teken of the public esteem, it half what the report says about her is true. In fact, the more closely we look into the model report of the Investigating Committee, the more keenly are we impressed with the excellence of the Matron and the utterly ut ter in art of the gentlemen of said Committee (except three of them) that is to say, if whitewashing, on an unprecedented scale, can be included among the fine arts. We are of the opinion that it can. The Montreal Herald's | THURSDAY, 2.—Purification of the B. V. M editorial on the subject must have been either written by the Committee or submitted to them beforehand for their approval. Perhaps the report was based upon the editorial. This is whot our philanthropic contemporary says:-

" With the exception of the confessed in discretion, the Matron has been proved to be an efficient Directress, energetic and kind, possessing the confidence of the Managing Committee, and, as we are assured, the affection of the children under her care"

Well, if she has secured the affection of the children, all we can say is that they are extremely fond of mustard. We cordially agree with the Committee that the institution is an excellent one and deserving of support, but we do think that the report will not tend to secure it in the future. An error of judgment!

MONSIGNOR FABRE AND "LE MONDE." Colonel Houde, M.P., editor of Le Monde, wrote an article for his paper which appeared in last Thursday's issue, criticising a letter received lately from Cardinal Simeoni, the Papal Secretary, by His Grace the Archbishop | purple, possesses a most conciliatory temper, of Quebec. The communication from the Cardinal appeared in THE POST of Saturday. Le Monde editorial, in commenting upon this communication eaid that certain parties now in Rome are there against the express wish of His Holiness the Pope, referring, of course, to Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers and Senator F X. Trudel, in the Holy City in behalf of the claims of Montreal as against those of Laval University. The Post has avoided the unhappy quarrel up to this, believing it was too delicate a matter to handle, and that there was a good deal to be said on both sides, and knowing that the matter would be finally settled in Rome, without much respect to the opinions or journalists for or against it. And we shall not change our policy now. Nevertheless we feel bound to give the correspondence which has passed on the subject of the editorial mentioned between His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and Lieut. Colonel Houde, for each of whom we entertain the very greatest respect. The correspondence explains itself:

Bishor's Palace, January 27, 1882. MB. Horron,-I had commissioned someone to meet you last evening to inform you, in my name, that I disapprove of the article published in the Mondo upon the letter of His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda. This gentleman was to have tion next to the Pope himself, and precedeclared to you, moreover, that it was incumbent upon you to disavow the editorial the very day, failing which I should find myself under the painful necessity of taking severe measures with regard to your journal. As this gentleman did not find you in your office. I, by this letter, charge him to go again to see you with the same object.

Your most obedient servant, † EDOUARD OHS, Bishop of Montreal.

F. Honde, Esq., M.P. Ris Lordship, Edouard Chr. Fabre, Bishop of

Montreal:had no knowledge, before noon to day, of the sdvt.

letter of your Lordship's Secretary, dated yesterday evening. I was, a moment ago, on the point of starting for the Palace, in compliance with the demands of that missive, when I received the letter in which Your Lordship warns me to disavow the article in Thursday's Monde upon the letter of His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, without which Your Lordship

will take severe measures against my paper. Not wishing to be at war with my Bishop, and, on the other hand, believing that I have fulfilled a duty which my conscience forbids terday, and a very benevolent report it is. It me to repudiate, one alternative alone is left me, that of giving up journalism and of placing the proprietorship and the management of the Monde in the hands of other persons who, I hope, may render themselves more orimination, how gracefuly they let the pleasing to your Lordship, while at the samtime acting in accordance with their convictions.

In taking this determination I am placing no obstacle in the way of what your Lordand I am at the same time adopting the only means of remaining at peace with my conscience and retaining the freedom of judgment which a Christian journalist has a right to claim, so it seems to me, in matters not pertaining to dogma. In order to give satisfaction to your Lordship, your letter will appear in the Monde of to morrow (Sat. urday), together with the announcement of my retirement.

I have the honor, my Lord, to subscribe myself, with respect, your Lordship's humble and obedient servant.

FRED. HOUDE. PS .- Friends of mine tell me that I should exercise my right of appealing to Rome. Went have I to expect from the Prefect of the Propaganda after the treatment I have just seen bim inflict upon Mgr. Lefleche and the Rev. Messrs. Moreau and Dumesuil? Others tell me that I am destroying my career. No one more than myself understands or will feel the consequences of my determination from the point of view of temporal interests But what more should I gain by allowing my paper to be denounced by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal? Besides, I have never my readers well know, and I do not wish to retain it for such ends alone. It is possible to ruin me, but I shall not be dishonored.

TI WIT TENTON OF THOMPSE	••
The following are the sums received	by
Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, up to this :-	
Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville 5 5	00
Wm. Wilson 10	
Edward Murphy 10	00
	00
Joseph Cloran 5	00
J. Fogarty 5	00
Robt. McCready 5	00
Jas. Stewart (lierald) 5	00
r. J Potter 5	00
J. F. Mahon 5	00
Henry Hogan, St. L. H 5	00
B. R. Kelly, do 2	00
Thos. Simpson	00
B. Tansey 2	00
B. Connaughtor 2	0()
C. D. Hanson 2	00
F. G. Gormley 2	00
Ald. D. Tansey 4	00
Alex. Seath 2	Q()
Wm. Farrell 2	00
M. Arahill 2	00

CATROLIC CALENDAR

FEBRUARY. Candiemas Day. Loss. Malach. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Luke it. 22 32.

FRIDAY. 3 .- St Paul, First Hermit (Jan. 15). St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr. Cons. Bps. Fitzgerald, Little Rock, 1867, and O'Connell, Maryeville, 1861. SATURDAY, 4 -St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and

Confessor. Bp. Flaget, Lousville, died, 1850.

SUNDAY, 5-Septuagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. ix, 24x 5; Gosp. Matt. xx. 1-16. MONDAY, 6 .- St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. Bp. Connoly, N. Y. died, 1825. Tuesday, 7.—St. Romuald, Abbot. Abp. Spaulding, Baltimore, died, 1872.

WEDNESDAY, 8 .- St. John of Matha, Confessor.

Mrs. Partington says,

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general delapidation, ocstive habits, and all cornic diseases. They saved Isaac from tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines .- Boston Globe.

IRELAND'S NEW CARDINAL. The Most Rev Dr McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, who, it is said, is to be raised to the and is universally respected. Personally he has not that determination of character which distinguished Cardinal Cullen, nor is he naturally such a flery religious politician, nor abounding in such vigor of thought; but he is generally considered a firm friend to Mr. Gladstone's land scheme, and a vigorous de-nouncer of the Land Leaguers. He will be only the second Cardinal whom Ireland has ever seen, and the successor at a long interval of Cardinal Cullen, late Archbishop of Dublin. His appointment, instead of that of Archbishop McCabe, Dr. Cullen's successor and long his coadjutor, seems to mark the determination of the Pope to restore that idea of a National Church of Ireland. This had members. For the present a priest from the been more than obscured by Pope Pius the Ninth's transference of Archbishop Callen from the primatial See of Armagh to that of Dublin, for political purposes, and giving him precedence over the "Primate of all Ireland"-his brother, Archbishop of Armagh —by creating him first Apostolic Delegate, and then Cardinal. The See of Armsqh was probably founded first of any in Ireland by St. Patrick himself. Octainly its antiquity dates for centuries before that of Dublin. Hence when the latter Sec, or its oc-cupant, took precedence of all others in the island the same jealousy existed between the two primates as in the days when Wolsey, Archbishop of York, though only Primate of England, claimed, and was granted, precedence, also as Apostolic Delegate and Cardinal, over Archbishop Wareham, who, as filling the throne of St. Augustine, at Canterbury was dignified by the style of "Primate of all Eugland" in spirituals, and claimed jurisdicdence next after the sovereign and princes of the Blood Royal. Pope Leo XIII thus not only restores its primatial status to Armagh, but confers a favor on Mr. Gladstone, by the appointment of one of his followers to the rauk of a Prince of the Church, and pays a compliment to the Irish Roman Catholics, by which their Church had been robbod .- Halifax Recorder.

Bheumatism is the most terrible disease that has ever afflicted humanity, yet it instantly yields to the powerful drugs that

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is stated that a party of French Jesuits have purchased a farm at Beauport with the of order." He made, however, the best of intention of settling there.

Anniversary services in memory of the late Vicar-General Orevier are being held today at St. Marie de Manoir.

It is said that there are eleven Nuns in the Hotel Dieu Convent, Quebec, who have each completed over 50 years in the Sisterhood .--Catholic Tribune.

Rev. Father Hudon, Provincial of the Jesuit Order in Canada, has been on a tour of inspection in Quebec, and left for Montreal on the 24th instant.

The Spanish Government has informed the Italian Government that it will refuse to protect Spanish pilgrims participating in any political demonstration in Rome. Some of the Quebec clerry who are still

actively at work endeavoring to re open the

questions of Laval University and clerical influence at elections have, it is reported, been excommunicated by their Bishops. Father Cosgrove, for a quarter of a century pastor of St. Margaret's Church, Davenport, lows, has been named Vicar-General of that

diocose by Bishop McMullen. The appointment gives deep and universal satisfaction .-Catholic Tribune. An imposing religious anniversary service took place on the 25th inst at River Ouelle for the repose of the late Lieut.-Governor

the Hon. Mr. Letellier. The Hon. Mr.

Pelletier, C. M. G., and other gentlemen and leading citizens of Quebec were present. Considerable stir has been caused in Madrid by the Papal nuncio recommending bishops to promote the pilgrimage to Rome. Newspapers urge the Government to assume an energetic attitude in view of the nuncio's patronizing what might prove a Carlist

demonstration. The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen, France, who recently returned from Rome, has published a letter describing the position of the Pope. He urges the Italians to choose for themselves another capital and leave Rome to the Pope in order to avert the necessity of

his departure from that city. Quebec French papers publish a letter from Cardinal Simeoni, aunouncing that the Pope's recrees of last September, agent undue influences in political elections and the branch of Lavai University at Montreal, are absolutely final, and that the individuals who are now at Rome on the pretext of defending Montreal, are there against the will of His Holiness.

Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has received a letter from the Holy See intimating that, at an audience held on the 22nd of December, His Holiness was pleased to confirm the decrees given in September last aneut the Laval University and clerical interference in elections, at the same time intimating his displeasure at those parties now at Rome and in this country who are still at work trying to create trouble over these questions.

The Roman Catholic priests of the Pittsburg diocese have begun to carry out the policy of their church, in the matter of secret societies, against the Kuights of Labor, a trades organization of rapid growth and great numerical strength. In a conference on the subject, the clergy agreed to refuse absolution to all members of the order, and formal notice of this action has been given in sixty congregation.

The Roman Opinione says :- " King Humhert, when receiving the customary New Year's congratulations from the Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies, said with evident allusion to Bismarck's reported designs on the part of the Vatican, that Italy was resolved to respect all Governments and had no reason to believe any one had been wanting in respect to her, but it was well to to admit of the slightest discussion of certain

questions touching the internal order." A very solemn and interesting religious ceremony took place in the beautiful chap, I of the Sisters of Charity, St. John suburbs, Quebec, at an early hour on the morning of the 26th January in presence of a considerable congregation, the occasion being the taking of the final vows of the sisterhood by two young ladies, Miss Guay, of Levis, and Miss Sarah Hagar, daughter of Mr. John Hagar, of H. M. Customs. Monsignor Dezil, of Levis, officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Plamondon, of St. John's Church, and Mc-Carthy, C.S. R., of St. Patrick's Church.

Time was when the motto of the Nurses' Institution was: "No Papists need apply." A well-known Calcutta doctor, dining out one day, found himself beside one of the ladies of the Committee. "I hear," said he, that you have refused to employ Mrs. --though she is an excellent nurse, merely because she is a Catholic." "We must draw the line somewhere," was the reply. "Well, then, please draw it through my name on vonr subscribers' list," said the doctor, who afterwards told us the sto y nimself. Nevertheless he was an Anglican .- Indo-European Correspondence.

A COLORED CATEOLIC CHURCE .-- On the corner of Seventh and Jersey streets, in Quincy, Ill., stands a church built by the German Lutherans and subsequently sold to the Catholics. It has for several years been used as a Catholic colored school. The church has recently been dedicated as a colored Catholic Church with some forty monastery will conduct service, but in a short time a colored priest, formerly living ere, named A. Taintor, who is now comleting his preparation in Rome, will take harge. This is said to be the first colored atholic Church in a Northern State .-Catholic Tribune.

A remarkable family gathering took place on Dec. 28 at Courtfield, England, the ancestral seat of the old Roman Catholic Vaughans, to bless a domestic chapel. Three uncles of the "Squire," Bishop Vaughan of Plymouth, and Fathers Edmund and Bichard Vaughan of the Society of Jesus, represented the last generation; while Herbert, Blahop of Salford, Jerome, Benedictine Prior of Fort Augustus, and two junior religious, all brothers, testified that the ecclesiastical tradition of the Vaughans is being maintained in the present one. Two other brothers of Squire Vaughan were necessarily absent-Bede, Archbishop of Sydney, and Basil, a wandering missionary in South American

forests. GAVAZZI IN GAOL FOR IMMORALITY .end, to the great grief of my Lord Shaftesbury, the patron of Achilli & Co. It is now restoring to their Primate the prestige of gelicals in this country, one whom they played off upon their credulous fellowcountrymen, so long, that is, as he proved a trump, or, in other words, a paying ents for the advantage of our holy religion concern. We find the following in print:

"Signor Gayazzi, who is described fal to both, thus meriting for yourself at the as an English preacher, was yes proper time the encountry and promise of Monsgignaur,—I regret that I should have Kandall's Spavin Cure is composed of. Read terday sentenced by the Seine Tribunal to thirteen months' imprisonment for immoral thirteen months' imprisonment for immoral seternam habebunt.' Wishing you overy suc- they put him out.

behavior." More than thirty years ago this testant), in his "History of Modern Italy," as son, I remain yours very sincerely, a "preacher of sedition and active subverter" "T. Kirby, Bp. of Lita, etc. a " preacher of sedition and active subverter Protestants, and will doubtlessly expect and will probably receive the sympathy of Henrietta street, Covent Garden, and of all kindred establishments. But Earl Shaftesbury is very unlucky in his purchases .-London Universe.

The Rome correspondent of the London Tablet writes: "Monsignor Grossi, formerly Bishop Auxillary to the Bishop of Tivoli, presided, on the 21st of December, at the functions for receiving the abjuration of Luigi Banzo, lately a teacher in the Protestant schools instituted in Tivoli for the purpose of perverting the Oatholic The abjuration was made in the youth. Church of St. Maria, in Campitelli, at the chapel of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Mass being said and the abjuration received by Bishop Grossi. Signor Banzo, in his published retractation, says that he had been prought up a Catholic, and so continued until he was called to obey the conscription and serve in the army. Some of his soldier companions asked him to visit the Sala Evangelica Militare in Rome, and by frequenting this conventicle he was led to omit the practice of Catholic devotion, and eventually to abandon the true faith. When his military service was over he went to Tivoli, his usual residence, and there found another Evangelical establishment, and was induced to b-come a teacher in the Protestant school. Yet he was not free from agitation and remorse, and several times endeavored to break off his connection with the proselytizers. He wrote to Bishop Grossi on the subject of his anxieties, but his letter never reached that prelate. At last he came to Rome and waited on the Bishop, and after a while became completely convinced of the errors of Protestantism, and sought re-admittauce into the Catholic Uhurch.

The following prayers composed in honor of the new saints were used on the day of their canonization, and will be introduced into the offices of their feasts. They show forth the special virtues for which these servants of God were remarkable and to which the Church wishes to direct our attention.

TO ST. JOHN HAPTIST DE BOSSI : O Lord, who didst fill the holy Confessor John Buptist with charity and patience in preaching the Gospel to the poor, grant, we beseech Thee tuat, whilst we venerate his

tate the example of his virtues. TO ST. BENEDICT JOSEPH LABRE: O Lord, who didst draw St. Benedict into their programme. closest union with Thyself in the desire of humility and the love of poverty, grant, we THE NEW PROVINCIAL TREASURER. beseech Thee, that by his intercession we may despise the things of earth, and love only those of heaven.

pious memory, we may at the same time imi-

TO ST. LAURENCE OF BRINDISI :

8 Lord, who didst fill St. Laurence with the spirit of counsel and of fortitude in devoting himself to the most difficult undertakings, for the glory of Thy Name and the salvation of souls, grant us by his intercession the grace to know Thy holy will and do it.

TO ST. CLARE OF MONTEFALCO: O Lord, who glorifying Thy virgin St. Clace didst renew in her heart the mysteries of Thy Passion and of the Most Holy Trinity, grant, we beseech Thee, by her prayers that, like her, we may so bear in mind the bitterness of Thy sufferings as to deserve to enjoy the blessedness of the Trinity .- Catholic

THE SACRED HEART LOTTERY.

An affidavit, sworn by the Bev. Fathers Laurent and Therien, has been sent to the press for publication and is to the following effect :- "That about the month of September, 1877, the above named gentlemen were instructed by Mgr. Fabre to enquire into the conduct of the Rev. Abbe Villeneuve relative to certain business transactions in which the Bishopric of Montreal was concerned, to wit: The Sacred Heart Lottery, the Church of the Immsculate Conception and the Carmelite Monastery, and after having made the most minute investigation, they came to the conclusion that these enterprises were carried out and conducted by the Rev. Father Villeneuve with entire honesty and devotion."

THE LAVAL QUESTION.

The following letter which has been received by His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, from the Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome, has been sent to us for publica-

tion:-"The Holy Father has heard with displeasure that certain Catholics of your Province are still endeavoring to foment dissensions in the question of undue influence in pelitical elections, or the establishment of Laval University at Montreal. To remove. therefore, all doubt on this point, and to put au end to these dissensions, His Holiness, in the audience of the 22nd instant, has again ordered to write to Your Grace that it is his express will that the two decrees given by him on these questions in September last. should be strictly carried out, and that the persons who call themselves the champions of Montreal, and who remain at Rome, do so against the will of the Holy Father, thus abusing the political circumstances of the

SIMEONI. (Signed), Oardinal Pref. Rome, December 31st.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

We gave a notice on the 17th instant of Mr. O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" and now have pleasure in copying the following letter of Mgr. Kirby, out from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 19th instant :-Mr. O'Hart, of the Ringsend School, the

author of "Irish Pedigrees" (Gill and Son), lately forwarded to the Most Rev. Dr. Kirby, Bishop of Lita and Rector of the Irish College in Rome, a copy of the third edition for presentation to the Holy Father. The Bishop has, is reply, sent the following letter : -

Soun, 30th Dec. 1881. " DEAR SIE,-I had the pleasure to receive your esteemed letter of the 25th instant, which was followed by your work on the "Irish Pedigrees" a day or two later. I hasten to inform you that I had the honor of an audience with the Holy Father on yesterday, and I availed myself of the occasion to present him with your work, which he graclously received. I explained to him its ob-Sooner or later they all come to the same ject. He looked over it with interest, and said he would have it placed in the library. He was pleased to authorise me to convey the turn of a celebrated "card" of the Evan-golicals in this country, one whom they work, his Apostolic Benediction, which I trust will be a help and an impulse to you to continue to employ your superior tal-

cess in your most laudable undertakings, and man was denounced by Wrightson (a Pro- all the blessings and graces of this holy sea-

" John O'Hart, Esq."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

Mr. J. J. Curran, QC, LL.D., who was appointed a Queen's Counsel by the Local Sovernment of Quebec in 1878, has been gazetted a Queen's Cousel for the Dominion in the Officeal Gazette of Saturday last. The honor has been well earned by the eloquent advocate, and we hope he may live long to enjoy it.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Notre Dame section of the St. Jean Bautiste Society for the ensuing year :- President, S Goyer; Vice President, Lemieux and T Decarie; Secretary, M St Germain; Marshals, Aug St Germain and Alph Sauvage.

THE ST. LAWRENCE TUNNEL. Mr. J. B. Rouillard was yesterday officially notified by the South Shore Radway and Funnel Company of the scoeptance of his tender for the building of the St. Lawrence Tunnel at a cost of building of the St. Lawrence Tunnel at a cost of \$3,945,00. The notarial deed was being prepared yesterday and will be signed at once. The work is to be done and the tunnel in condition for the running of trains three years after the commencement of the work, and the contractor is positive that it will be compete by June. 1885 it will be 16,000 feet long, 20 feet wide and 23 feet in height, with a double track. The greatest depth will be in the midd'e, where the track will be 76 feet below the level of the bank, the gradient from each side to the middle being less tunn 105 feet to the mile. A perfect system of drainage and ven flation will be constructed and the whole will be lit with electric light. Five hundred men are to be employed. The machinery will, as much as possible, be purchased in Canada. hased in Canada.

THE INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

Le Club Nationale discuss the following questions at their meeting to-night :- First, considering that Canadian Confederation possesses all the elements of a powerful nation ; second, that the Colonial regime caunot prosper on the American continent, where all the colonies, with the exception of Canada are wealthy republics; third, that our relations with foreign countries demand tnat we should have the right to make our own commercial treaties; it is moved by Messrs A P Dorion, Vice-President C N advocate, Paul G Martineau, and L C W Dorion, seconded by E P Brodeur, L N Bernard G. Pare and R Dandurand, that the Club Nationale declares itself in favor of the independence of Canada, and pledges itself to support, with all its influence, men who intend making this endeavor the first article of

The office of Provincial Treasurer, vacated by the resignation of Mr Robertson, has been accepted by the member from Yamesks, Hon. Mr. Wurtele. He will probably be sworn in to-day in Quebec.

Mr. Wuttele was born on 27th of January, 1828, and is, consequently, 54 years of age to the day. Many were curious and doubtful as to his exact origin; he is of German descent, his family having originally came from Wurtemburg. His father was proprietor of the Seigniory of La Riviere David,

in the County of Yamaska. It was in this locality that Mr. Wuttele grew up and received his first education, and where he acquired his French-Canadian characteristics. He studied the law and was admitted to the Bar in 1850, and at first practised with Henry Judah, Q.C. In 1856 he returned to his native parish. where he at once became the most prominent and influential inhabitant and enjoyed the honors of the village until 1862, when he returned to Montreal to follow up a Muccessful legal career. He was made Queen's Counsel in 1878, and was for several years professor of commercial law in McGill University. Mr. Wurtele entered the legislative Halls of the Province for the first time in 1875 and has remained there since. He has been prominently before the public since the success or h s Credit-Foncier Bitl and of his Quebec ican of \$4,000,000 effected in France.

MANIFOBA.

WHAT A PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT SAYS ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

In a letter received by a Montreal gentleman the other day, the writer, who is at present in Winnipeg, gives a few interesting facts. He says : - " This is a fine country; every person seems to have lots of cash. The smallest coin in circulation is five cours. It you go in to trest a few friends fit makes a big hole in a dollar bill. Two glasses of common ale is worth 25 cents, and yet nobody grumbies, as they all appear happy. The hotel-keepers here are making fortunes, and their places are crowded to excess. They charge \$60 per month for board, and not the best at that. I pay \$7 per week for meals alone. I am always ready for them, however, the air is so invigorating in this climate that I always have a splendid appetite. Imagine the thermometer 30 degrees below zero. I've got used to that temperature now. An active and energetic man with a few hundred dollars can make lots of money in this country. You would be astonished at the number of wealthy young men we have, who came out here with but a small capital, some of them without a cent. The present fever is land speculating "There's millions in it."

THE ENTRANCE OF THE C. P. R. INTO THE CITY.

The engineers, who were appointed to consider the question of the Canadian Pacific Ballway entrance to the city and harbour, recommend that the line shall pass on the northwest side of the Aqueduct to reach the site of the proposed workshops; cross the Aqueduct on the northwest corner of the Price Farm, and enter the city by crossing the G. T. R. track by a level crossing at the Wheel House, continuing on the property owned by the Corporation between Grand Trunk and Mullin streets, crossing the pipe track by bridges, and also crossing all the leading streets in St. Gabriel village by bridges. The line then to continue on to Wellington street on an elevated road crossing over Wellington street on the Grand Trunk Railway property up to the Wellingtou basin and crossing the canal by the same bridge as the Grand Trunk Railway, thence following the same track as the Grand Trunk Railway into the harbor. At St. Etienne street they recommend a branch to Point St. Charles, round to the harbor at Mill street. Another branch to start from the schoolhouse, passing by Atwater avenue and along the west side of it, traversing St. Joseph street by an elevated crossing, and on St. Bonaventure street.

An actress of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, so bewitched a susceptible young man in the proper time the encomium and promise of front row of the balcony that he threw kisses | challenge the whole world to produce its Divine wisdom : " Qui elucidant me vitam | at her continuously, and, as he would not stop,

an la résent de la latin de la companya de la comp O Milio de la companya de la company

ROUND THE WORLD.

Queen Victoria keeps an autograph album. The British Parliament opens on the 7th February. Qui est? That is the great question of the

day.

The girls at the St. Ann's bazaar are the prettiest in Canada The Cornwall Reporter calls the Glongarry

Times a Fenian organ. The Toronto Mail is a wonderful journal

for loyalty and-bathos. Colin Munro, Sheriff of Elgin, has got into trouble over his accounts.

Mr. Rine, the great temperance lecturer, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Alfred Tennyson has written a new poun, The charge of the Heavy Brigade."

It is stated that Parnell, Dillon and O'Brien intend resigning their seats in Parliament.

The Kingston Daily News is the first paper to discover that Guiceau has been sentenced. The mystry is where the street loafers seek refuge when the thermometer is 29 o below

zero.

Since the Hervey Institute investigation commenced the price of mustard has gone

A certain Ontario legislator sings himself to sleep every night with God Save the Queen.

George Baxter, of Thorold, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship of Welland county.

Governor Cauchon, of Winnipeg, will come to Quebec next month. His time will be up next October. It is solemnly asserted that James Gordon

Bennett does not intend marrying an English princess. Helas! There are eight Irishmen in the American

Congress; five Englishmen; nve Scotchmen, and three Germans. The appointment of Mr. Wurtele as

Treasurer of Quebec, vice Robertson resigned, is officially gazetted. Baron Gustave Rothschild is to build a

chateau near Chantilly on land for which he paid a million dollars. Guiteau has appealed to the ladies of America to support him. They should sub-

cribe for a gilded rope. The "Autigone" of Sophocles is to be produced next March by the students of Uni-

versity College, Toronto. Commissioner Fink estimates that the railroads lost by ice-cutting during the past year \$24,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Octario statistics show that a mild wluter is healthier than a severe one. Another pleasant illusion dispelled. A murderer confined in the Connecticut

Asylum for the insane is engaged in painting

a life-size portrait of Guiteau. The balloon which carried Walter Powell. M.P., to sea from England is said to have been found with the body in it.

le it possible that the real name of the Dr. A. M. Ross who gave away poor Wethowski

is Ross-i-koff, mouning, I smile? An Irish landlord, who has not been able to get any rent from his tenants, advertises in the London Standard for employment.

There are three small ruined Irish landlords now in Montreal. The organ grinders may look out, for competition is the life of

A man marries in Japan by simply registering the name of his wife. He can divorce her if he pleases, but she does not enjoy that privilege.

It is stated by Dr. Billings (U.S.A.) that 100,000 people die annually in the United States from preventable diseases and avoidable accidents.

The Emperor William is the only foreign sovereign upon whom the wonderful honor of the Turkish Order of the Nichani Nutlan has been bestowed. The French indirect taxes have yielded

over \$43,000,000 more than the estimatethat is, the yield of the corresponding taxes in the previous year.

A New Yorker who has travelled all over Turkoy says that no Turk ever cares two cents for his wife until he flads that some other man cares three. President Arthur says he never fired a gun

nor handled a fishing rod in his life. When he wants a good time he climbs into a hammock and goes to sleep. Each of the faces in Mr. Cowle's victure of Beaconsfield's death is a portrait from life,

Lord Rowton and the three physicians having given several sittings. The late King of Sweden used to prance around nights in disguise, and the fact that he had a black eve about half the time was

proof that he enjoyed himself. It is the King of Portugal who now fears that his subjects want to be rid of him, and the call of the midnight cat seems to him like the wail of a lost spirit.

Quebec has the champion rat. It weight or did before it was murdered—twenty-four pounds. A few such rats are required in montreal to draw the street cars.

The resolution of Herr Windthorst, leader of the Untholic party of the German Reichstag, to the effect that the infamous May

laws be repealed, was carried by 233 to 215. The lamplighters of the village of Cote St. Louis are a guiletess race. They light their lamps when the sun is shining, but when it is pitch dark so are the lamps. They think perhaps, it is not right to interfere with the

laws of nature. At a recent sale at a great estate auction mart in London, the Secretary of a church society caused considerable excitement by his denunciation, in the name of the Church and religion, of the sale of an advowson, which fetched \$25,000.

The Toronto Mail, for some mysterious reason, spells Guiteau's name with a double t," and this all through the paper. It calls him Guitteau. Perhaps it is to distinguish him from the National Policy, which carries but one of these valuable letters.

Mr. Pardoe Wilson, a Worcestershire English "gentlemen of means," has been committed to jail for causing the death of his mother, aged 80, who had had a stroke of paralysis. He admitted striking her when ne was drunk, after having quarrelled with

A Chicago lad discovered three men robbing a house. He procured a pistol, and sout his younger brother to ring the door bell, while he posted himself at the rear. The thleves ran out when they heard the bell. The boy collared the first, shot the second, and sent two builets after the third.

The proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure equal as a cure for rheumatism or any other deep-seated pain. It stands without a rival.

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LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS

Miss Anna Parnell has designated Mr. Herbert Gladstone a "sneaking spatpoen." A cardriver is in custody at Ballahadareen,

[From the Cork Herald of Jan. 7th, 1882:]

County Mayo, for firing at Bev. Mr. Gaffney, a Catholio clergyman.

While surveying land near Bulmullet on Tuesday Mr. B. Billington was threatened and fired at. He returned the fire with his pistol and dispersed the crowd.

At Eaniskillen there was somedisturbance on Saturday night arising out of an attack by roughs upon the Halleloj h Army. Stones were thrown and the "army" were dispersed

A man named John Wallace, who stated he belonged to Kilfmane, was arrested on Tu-sday at Baateer Station charged with having tendered the Stationmaster there a forged £10 note.

Lord Monck writes to the Times defending the action of the Land Sub-Commissioners, who, he contends, have adhered very closely to the rule laid down by the late Sir Richard Griffith for ascertaining a fair rent.

Mr. Parnell, in the course of an interview with Messrs. Leamy and Redmond, M.P., expressed his regret that the Sustentation Fund was about to be closed, in view of further arrests and the probable imprisonment of ladies.

The jund for the relief of the suspects amounts to ten thousand pounds. A meeting of commercial travellers was held on Saturday in Dublin in aid of the fund. It was urged that at least twenty-five thousand pounds should be raised. In consequence of information received

that an actack was meditated on a train

conveying landlerds to a meeting in Dublin,

on Tuesday, a number of policemen were stationed along the line of railway in the nei hearhood of Boyle. The disappearance of a process-server at Cong, has given rise to some apprehension as to his fate. The process server's bag, containing legal documents, was found on the road-side yesterday, and it is supposed that

he mes mot with foul play, and his body has been concealed in a bog. The Executive of the Irish National Land League of Great Britain has, through Dr. Cummings, M.P., repudiated and refused to accept a resolution in favour of the "No Rent." manifesto, passed by the Michael Davitt

(Glasgow) Branch of the organization. A man named Riordan, who was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of being a participator in the attack on Mrs. Fitzgerald's house, at Mushra, near Millstreet, was, at an inquiry held at Millstreet yesterday, sent for trial to the Assizes. Two brothers, named Keileher, were arrested on Sunday night charged with attacking the house of Mr. Howard. It is believed that the local police authorities have been put in possession of important information as regards night raids which will lead to a number of arrests in the

A gentleman, who stated that Le was a magistrate of the county Clare, refused to take off his hat on Wednerday in the court of the Land Sub-Commissioners who are sitting at Kilrush, and stated it was not a legal court. The chairman administered a timely rebuke to the magistrate, and ordered his removal from the building.

Belfast would appear to be making rapid strides towards becoming the obief place in of the foot, let the smith take care that it Ireland. In returning thanks for his reelection to the office of Mayor, Sir Edward Cowey stated at the Town Council, on Mon- of an inch may be allowed to project backday, that during the past year, no fewer than . 1,571 new buildings have been erected, and there should not be the slightest overlapping some 50 new streets formed. The valuation sideways." In fine, the shoe should be acof Beliast, which in 1881 was only £275,000, curately fitted to the foot as previously prehad risen for 1882 to £662,000. The Mayor pared, and not the foot to the shoe. dwelt on the fact that while so many other districts in Ireland were disturbed by auarchy, an additional soldier or constable had not been required in the town.

A London correspondent states that Mr. Shaw who has arrived in London, speaks very hopefully of the operation of the Land other contrivances have answered the same Act in Ireland. It is thought not unlikely that the Government will have to appoint one or two more Sub Commissioners, and quired, and then they should be of equal that in twelve months from the commencement of the Act there will be a large, if not complete, settlement. There are now several of the moderate Irish members in London, some of them well known as excellent landlords, who get no rent, but who seem to believe in the approach of better times and of a more reasonable spirit.

At the meeting of the Queenstown Town Commissioners on Tuesday a resolution proposed by Mr. O'Sulliran was adopted calling on Mr. Gladstone to advise his Government to release all the suspects now in prison, including Mr. Michael Davitt. A resolution was also adopted ordering that the disinfecting of the houses and the clothing of persons suffering from contagious diseases, as ordered by the Local Government Board should be carried out by the officers of the Board, but only under protest, and that legal advice be taken as regarded the Commissioners' responsibilities in the matter.

AN UNPOPULAR APPOINTMENT.

Paris, Jan. 24 .- A Madrid correspondent sends the following, which was mailed to avoid stoppage by the authorities :- By the sudden death of Count Valmasseda, during the absence of the King and Senor Sagasta in Portugal, the post of Captain-General of Madrid, the most important military officer outside the War Minister, became vacant. Two candidates stood in high favor for it, General Castillo, the defender of Bilboa against Don Carlos in the last civil war, and General kopez Dominiquez, nephew of Marshal Serrano, the victor of Carthagens. The latter is popular as the President elect of the Military Cinb in Madrid. He is chief of the stall in Somorrostro, and is an able orator. The Liberal majority of Congress would like to see him Minister of War. Marshal Compos and the Court party. despite all the arguments of several members | prevent striking of the opposite limb. Its of the Cabinet and of Senor Sagasta himself, | uso destroys the natural polish, exposes parts appointed General Castillo, declaring that he did not believe General Lopez Dominiquez sufficiently devoted to existing institutions. No appointment, coming as this did on the King's birthday, and when the Liberals are showing a growing impatience against Marshal Campos and his clique of courtiers, Generals and statesmen, could be more unpopular. The Madrid press from Ministerial to Democrats and Independents regard this conduct of Marshal Campos as an act of defiance to the majority of Congress, whose liberal and reforming programme is thus im. The general management of the foot calls guilty before the United States Commissioned peached. It is an indirect blow aimed at for a few words. The hoof should be wash- and throw himself on the mercy of the Court

choose between it and Marshal Campos. The liberals are slowly awakening to the fact that but for the presence of Campos and the Conservative element in their ranks they, porhaps, would never have entered office. The Madrid press considers the present incldent as the most momentous since Sagasta entered office on February 8th, 1881.

THE HORSE SHOE AND ITS APPLICA TION.

BY D. D. SLADE, M.D., PROFESSOR OF AGRICUL-TURAL ZOOLOGY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

In remarks upon the preparation of the horse's foot for the shoe, I have constantly endeavored to impress upon students and readers the importance of the tollowing axiom: Never suffer the normal structures of the foot to undergo any mutilation. At the same time. I have insisted upon the necessity of bringing the foot to a proper level. Any excess of growth at the toe renders the patterns more oblique, and, as a consequence, throws undue weight upon the "back sinews," whereas, too great height of heels has a similar effect upon the joints of the extremities by rendering them too upright. Taking as our guide the foot of the animal that has never been brought to the forge and which, in consequence, must be considered as a correct model, let the external wall of the hoof be reduced by means of the rasp to a level with the firm unpared solo. If there is no growth of the external wall bevond this level, then there is nothing to be removed. In the selection of a shoe for the healthy

foot, we must bear in mind the object in view, which is to protect the parts from excessive wear. This protection is to be found in a metallic rim of proper size and shape, securely adjusted. Almost every shoe in common use meets this end more or less satisfactorily, and I have already remarked that the proper preparation of the foot that has been previously shod is of vastly more importance than the particular kind of shoe to be adopted. At the same time, there are faults in the shoe most commonly employed, which had their origin in its particular adaptation to the foot after this had undergone more or less severe mutilation at the hands of the farrier, and which have been retained more through custom, than through actual necessity, as we have reason to hope. The most prominent of these faults consists in extreme narrowness of rim with a concavity upon the upper or foot surface, in order to prevent the sole from sustaining least weight or pressure. which it is perfectly unfitted to do after being pared down to a point of sensitiveness. In a state of nature we know that every portion of the foot comes to the ground and sustains its share of weight, and in the shod state, it should do the same as far as practicable. Hence, the shoe should be constructed with its upper surface perfectly flat. and with a breadth sufficient to protect a portion of the sole, and to sustain weight. It should be bevelled upon the ground surface, in imitation of the concavity of the sole, and not upon its upper surface, where the space thus formed serves as a lodging place for small stones and other foreign bodies. In shape it should follow the exact outline of the outer wall, being narrowed at the heels, but continued of the same thickness throughout. The lateral projection at the quarters, and the posterior one at the heels are unsightly, of no benefit, and should nover be

allowed where speed is required. One of the highest authorities says on this point :- " In fitting the shoe to the back part is not longer or wider than the point where the crust and bare unite. An eighth wards beyond this point, but no more, but

The weight of the shoe is a matter of more consequence than is generally conceded, and Ιt this is shown by accurate statistics. should under all circumstances be as light as is consistent with durability. The use of calkins is very objectionable, but as yet no purpose as well. They should never be employed, however, except when absolutely relength at toe and heels, otherwise an unequal strain is thrown upon tendons and ligaments, terminating sooner or later in serious injury to the extremities. Clips are useful as a means of fastening the skoe more securely, and of diminishing the number of

nails. Whether the shoe should be fitted to the foot in a hot or cold condition, has called forth at times a vast amount of controversy. Experience has taught that the momentary application of the hot shoe can be of no det riment to the horny fibers, and that the more accurate adjustment thereby attained far outweighs any possible injury to the parts.

The number and disposition of the nails depend upon the kind of shoe. For speed and light draft, from five to seven may be employed, while for heavy horses and for heavy draft the number may be increased. Where few nails are used they should be more widely distributed than is usually the custom. When it is remembered that the introduction of every nail is so much injury to the structures of the feot, it will readily be seen that the smaller the number requisite for the purpose the better for the animal. In driving the nails, it is essential that a thick short hold of the crust must be had, rather than a long thin one. Not only is the shoe thus held more firmly, but there is a probability that the nail holes may, by the downward growth of the horn, be removed at the next shoeing, which in most cases should not exceed an interval of four or five weeks. The points of the nails should be shortened to just that length woich will permit them to common method of rasping notches for the fact, as I have already said, the rasp should hoof except in cases of absolute necessity to beneath which are not fitted for such exposure, and renders the horn brittle, and liable at any moment to quarter cracks and

other maladies. There are various forms of shoe adapted to abnormal conditions of the foot. Of these I will refer only to the Bar-shoe, as being extremely useful where dressings are to be retained upon the sole, as in the case of wounds or prices, or where it is desirable to give strength to weak or injured heels, or to bring more direct pressure upon the frog.

Alarshal Serranc's influence over Sagasta's. Ed daily in cold water by means of a The team and waggon have been confiscated Serrano had himself pressed for his nephew's sponge, and care taken to remove any and will be sold. Dr. Helchbold is also suburb built an orphan asylum, and then seriano had himself pressed for his nepnews appointment, but Campos and the Court bodies which may have instinated working up a case of sealakin sacque smugglingtone party resisted. The King remained neutral. The worst effect of this victory of Marshal Campos is that the Liberals, already discontanted with incomplete reforms, now fancy the Court distrusts them. A Ministerial crisis is certain as soon as the Cortes meet in corroding, or other mixture, can serve as a mile sone of the amplete trust and most trusted appetitute for the unparted sale. Let no false March, as the majority will oblige Sagasta to substitute for the unpared sele. Let no false cofficers in the employ of the U. S. Oustoms. charitable sort.

notions of economy induca the employment of the smith whose only or chief recommendation is that his shoes remain secure upon the foot longer than those of his competitor. Let the shoes be removed, as a general rule every month, the foot brought by the rasp to the natural level, no paring of the sole or frog, no rasplug of the crust, or opening up the heels allowed; a well fitting shoe adjusted as I have laid down, and the healthy foot will be preserved in sound condition, and one already suffering from mismanagement, will have the best chances for recovery.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

McIntosh's Parliamentary Companion handsomely bound, is replete with information necessary to every one who takes an interest in Canadian affairs. The author is the Mayor of Ottawa.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY .- A powerful Catholic magazine, for the quarter ending January, 1882, is one of the best we have yet seen. The principal articles are Methodism and its methods, Count Joseph de Maistre, Archbishop McHale, Galileo and the Coperpicum System, &c.

The Canadian Monthly, published by Belford, of Toronto, contains in the way of contents such beadings as-The True Idea of Canadian Loyalty, An Advent Hymn, Changes and Chances, The Kingfisher, The True Basis of Legislative Prohibition, In the Orchard, to the other ports of the United Kingdom Stray thoughts at Random Strung, Winter Thoughts, Running Water Notes, To the New Year, The Dawn of English Art, Confessions -A Series of Sonnets, The Mental Hospitality of the Scot, The Trysting Place Revisited, The Social Science Congress at Dublin, A New Year's Wish, Round the Table, Book Reviews, Literary Notes, Bric-a-Brac. This fine magazine, the only one in Canada, should | the large increase in the number who went to be warmly supported by Canadians for it is the United States, 45 per cent. were foreignreally national.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, bearing a name which is its right, has articles for the month of February which is included in the following table of contents :- The Frequency of Suicide: John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. I: The Discovery of the East Coast of the United States: Among the Hills of Morvand, Tradition of the Church of Jerusalem con-Portionless Girl. (Continued); Holy Days this time nothing is known of his movements and Holidays in England; The Brave Lally; till his mangled body was found between the Allegoria Maritims; New Publications; La the station he had waited to see the Carliele The Nature and Function of Art, more especially of Architecture; Campaigns of the Civil War; Leaves of Grees. Price, S4 a that some of the waggons had passed over it, year; single copies, 35 cents. Sold by D. & almost outling it in two. Death must have J. J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

THE QUEEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY .- The Insurance Companies must be making money, for they space no expense in getting up gorgeous advertisements. "The Queen's," of which Forbes & Co., Montreal, are agents, have produced something new in the shape of an almanac to pumphlet form, which encloses a lot of clean sheets, useful work of incendiaries, who had taken this to the recipient, but on the cover of which is the almanac.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is about the same, only that they have bound | that the police have any trace of the guilty their almanac in more solid fashion and parties. Major Cameron rested his claim on bave given more information as to the working of the Company.

HTE LITTLE WOMAN DRESSED IN

FUR. THE QUOST WHICH HAUNTS ST. HENRI DE

MA-KUUCHE. St. Henri de Maskouche is a little village

on the Maskouche River, a small tributary of the St. Lawrence. Up to lately it never had Wednesd y-Sheriff Mair on the bench-Jas. a sensation, but just now it is getting all it Blair, 76 Barrack street, sued his landlord, wants in that line. About three weeks ago the villages were surprised, and not over | for the sum of £12, on account of lose, injury, well pleased, to find that they had a ghost in their midst. To make matters even worse it the action of the delender, in having on the was discovered to be a favorable spirit. The 28th November last, in an illegal manner, refollowing is the story which everyone in St. | moved the door from the dwelling house Henri has on their lips, and is willing to occupied by the pursuer at 76 Barrack vouch for :- One evening, not quite a month street, with the object of compelling him ago, a worthy villager had just lit his lamp and his family to remove, whereby the preparatory to sitting down to read his paper when a knock came to the door. He immedistely opened it, and beheld standing ourside a little women dressed in themselves against the inclemency of the amount to 154,000,000 gallons. These tofur. It was only for an instant, weather. In defence it was urged that Blair gether are equal to just one-third of the actual for in another moment the phantom vanished in air and disappeared. He ruminated over the occurrence and sat down, thinking it was a trick played by some of the girls. The knock, however, was repeated and opening the door his eyes met the same apparition. Since that night the ghost, for such it is believed to be, leads the poor villagers a terrible life. Watching until the lamps are lit in the different cottages it will advance to the doors and give a loud knock, and on it being answered will flit away or disappear in a mist of blue vapor. Last Saturday night it knocked at the door of a house on the the centre of the stream, which at that time time was not frozen over. It remained there a minute and then waving its bands was seen no more. One peculiarity about her ladyship is that she will never molest a house in which there is no light, only visiting those in which the lamp burns. Mr. Henry Dupres, a resident of St. Henri, who visited Montreal this morning, informed our reporter that the people were nearly crazy about the ghost,

meeting it. RUNNING DOWN A SMUGGLEB.

Dr. A. P. Heichhold, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, has been doing good work in Bradford, Pa., in terretbe turned over and hammered down smoothly, ting out the little smuggling game practiced never be used upon the external walls of the | with his two teams. In order to avoid payto Albany shortly, where he will plead The general management of the foot calls | guilty before the United States Commissioner

4.4.4.4. (2013.11.) 22. SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow, Herald, Jan. 7.)

While two surfacemen were proceeding to their work on Wednesday on the Union Railway line, they saw a man lying face downwards on a "coup" at the Blochairn Steel Works. On going over to the place the surfacemen found that the man was dead. Dr. Miller examined the body, and is of opinion that death was caused by suffication. It is believed that the deceased lay down on the bing and got overpowered by the fumes. The body, which is evidently that of a laborer, has not been claimed.

A woman named Helen Brittain was remitted to the Sheriff on Tuesday from the St. Rollox Police Court, charged with causing the death of her child, two months old. The prisoner had been absent from the St. Rollox district for some time, where she was well known to the police. On Monday she was seen standing in a small huckster's shop, and two policemen went in and asked her the cause of her absence. While speaking to her they noticed her child lying on the counter, and, on looking at it more carefully, was apprehended, and, after further inquiries had been made, the above charge was preferred against her.

The returns of the emigration from the Clyde during 1881 show that the proportion remains about the same as in former yearsnamely, one seventh of the whole. The total number of emigrants who sailed from Glasgow during the year was 42 249. Of these 638 went to Australia, against 417 in 1880; 428 to New Zenland, against 796; 3,059 to Canada, against 3,659; and 38.124 to the United States, against 24,013 in 1880. Of ers, chiefly Germans; but among them were also natives of Bohemia and Bulnaria, and a considerable sprinkling of Polish

FATAL ACCIDENT .- About 10 o'clock on Saturday night a porter named Hugh Little, aged 34, married, and residing at 274 Spring. burn Road, was accidentally killed in the Signthill Goods Station. After leaving the ceruing Sacrament of Sacrifice. Part II; At station about half-past nine Little returned Oka, Province of Quebec; The Story of a for something he had left behind; and from Evolution; Some Scottish Superstitions; rails. It is supposed that on his return to Situation on Papet la Dernier Mot sur la goods train off at 9.40, and while standing on la Question Romaine; The Pertrait of a Lady; the platform had been caught by some of the passing waggons and thrown on the line. When his b dy was discovered it was found been instantaneous.

The Lerwick Commissioners of Police on Wednesday night considered a claim for compensation raised by Major Camerou, Convener of the County and Chief Magistrate of the buigh, for grain and hay belonging to him which was burned some time ago. It was believed at the time that the fire was the form of revenge on account of the action of the Major in the discharge of his duties. No arrests have been made, nor does it appear the ground that the police staff was not efficient in terms of the Police Act. The Com-missioners expressed regret that the outrage had caused loss and aunovance to the Chie Magistrate, but held that they had appointed what was considered an adequate police staff, and therefore dismissed the claim, amounting

DAMAGES FOR THE ILLEGAL EJECTMENT OF A TENANT, -At the Small-Debt Court on Wm. Boustead, portioner, 13 Dixon and damage sustained by the pursuer through health of himself, wife and family was injured; and also for expenses incurred naving had notice to remove, verbally and otherwise, and having refused to comply with these notices, the landlord was entitled to use such means as he had taken to rid himself of an undesirable tenant. The Sheriff found the pursuer entitled to £5 damages with expenses. His Lordship's decision was received with applause in court. Messis. Alexander & Anderson, writers, were the agents for the pursuer, and Mr. Richard McCulloch, writer, for the defender. Few people are aware of the number of

marriages at which the overworked sheriff's substitute of the city has to officiate. Speakriverside. On the man opening the door he saw the "little woman in far" standing in to the figures, one would say that civil marriages as effected at the county buildings are becoming more popular with many of our citizens. In a good many instances it must be admitted the couples who go before our local judges to be united have no claim to be ranked as citizens, having merely come to the city for the purpose of effecting their union, and to this class no doubt belong the boy and girl who presented themselves before Sheriff Lees in his Lordbeing afraid to stir out at night for fear of ship's chambers on Saturday. Both said they were form Ireland, the boy adding that he was 20 years of age, and the girl that she was 18, although they looked much younger. It appears that the love-sick couple after few days' stay in the city presented them selves on Friday at a registrar's office for the purpose of having their marriage recorded. with perhaps the least possible rasping. The by a Canadian farmer named William J. they having previously declared themselves common method of rasping notches for the Barrie, who lived, until recently, in Port man and wife after the Scotch fashion. The extremities of the nails is not advisable. In Hope, Ontario. Sometime ago he conceived registrar was perplexed to know what he the idea of taking a trip to the oil regions should do with so young a couple, and in the circumstances he applied to ing customs duty on one of his teams he pretthe Sheriff. The Sheriff professed to suaded his man, Robert Y. Macey, to go to be equally puzzled. His Lordship talked the Charlotte, N. Y., Customs office and swear over the matter with the bride and bride-that one of the teams belonged to him. He groom eliciting the information that the reaccordingly did so, the result being that the latives on the one side were favorable and on horses and waggon were permitted to enter the other unfavorable to the union, and also the State duty free. About two weeks sgo that the pair were leaving the city in a day Macey and Barrie quarrelled. Macey there- or two. His Lordship then said he would upon let out the story of the smuggling to a look into the Irish law on the subject of marneighbor who speedily informed the customs | rlage, as he seemed to think the union must authorities. Dr. Helchbold arrested Macey come under the law of Ireland rather than who made a clean breast of the story. Barrie | that of this country. His Lordship added was then tracked and captured, brought to that he would take the matter to avizandum Bradford and incarcerated. He will be taken and pronounce a deliverance this week ordering the bride, in the meantime, to produce s certificate of her birth.

> Some benevolent women of a Philadelphia found that there were no orphans to fill it. They have applied to the guardians of the poor for a detail of children from the almshouse, but are shut out from a supply from that source by some provision of the Poor iny the asylum into something else of a ful tonic effect on the muscles of the Heart.

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN

The National Exposition at Milan recently closed, restized a profit of 565,000 francs. A tame wolf, presented to Prince Bismarok. by a Russian, has arrived at Friedrichsrahe. Faro is played in New Albany, Ind., by a club whose members take an oath never to give testimony about it.

An Italian colony has been established near Gainesville, in Florida, for the cultivation of oranges and lemons on a large

An imprisoned girl at Burr Oak, Michigan, cut every button from her clothing and swallowed them, in an ineffectual attempt at suicide:

The north Australian natives detest the Chinese, except as food, and have lately caten several members of a Chinese colony which was engaged in collecting biche de mer for the

The English Roman Catholic Directory shows 38 peers, 47 baronets, 6 Privy Council iors, and 56 M. P's. Within twenty-five years the number of Roman Catholic clergy found that the infant was dead. Brittain and churches in England and Wales has A Providence woman went no further to-

ward murdering an enemy than to get a false advertisement of her death into the papers, with the age set down at 38 years, and the "Miss" inserted to remind the reader that she was still unmarried. In Yorkshire, England, lately, a burglar

was found in a very tight place indeed. His legs were hanging down a chimney in which he had stuck, and it was necessary to take down the mantelpiece and part of the chimney to release him. The Swiss Legislature has had an excep-

tionally active session this year, especially in regard to sanitary legislation, and the vehement protests of four medical members notwithstanding, has decided in favor of compulsory vaccination by 89 to 23.

The celebration of Daniel We'ster's hundredth birthday was made the occasion, at Franklin, N. H., of proving his church connection. An original register was exhibited, in which his membership in a Congregational church was recorded on Sept. 13, 1807

The question of convict labor is before the Connecticut Legislature, and a bill to limit the employment of criminals in any institution at one kind of work to fifty finds favor. The idea is to make convicts self-supporting without competing injuriously with honest workmen.

The Duke of Argyll has received a present of wild turkeys from America, which he intends to try and breed at Inversry. The tiact.

The report that Sarah Bernhardt was about to make her peace with the Theatre Français appears to be unfounded, as it is now stated that she has resolved to pay her fine of \$20,000 to that establishment that she may be free to make her Paris rentree at the Vaudeville next December in a new comedy

The new dramatic works which were produced on the French stage in 1881 numbered 234 acts, and the operas 37 acts. This is a decline, so far as plays are concerned, there having been 267 acts in 1880. December was the most busy month, with 12 new pieces, January coming next with 10, while in July there were only 2, and August was equally quict.

A couple had just been married by a Justice at Columbus Ga., and were on their way out of the office, when a man snatched the shawl from the bride's back and ran away with it. roliceman gave chase successfully, and the purloiner, being asked for an explanation, horse that English breeding could produce in said that the shawl was a gift from him to the girl; that at the time of making the present he was a favored suitor, and he did not propose to let her wear it on a bridgl trip with another fellow.

The French official statistics for 1881 confess to 46,000,000 gallons of "wine" made in solution left English breaders was for matting and other means of protecting of Spanish and Italian wines for "blending" yield of the French vineyards last season, or to one half of the yield in 1879; and no account is here taken of the large importations Levant islands.

La Lumiere Electrique describes a curious application of electricity to prevent military conscripts practising fraud as to their stature by bending their knees. When the conscript stands erect against the measuring post the hind parts of the knees press on electric contracts, causing two bells to ring the ringing ceases when there is the least bending. The sliding bar which furnishes the measure has also a contract which is pressed by the head, whereby a third electric bell is affected. For a correct measurement the three belis should ring simultaneously. The instrument is employed in the Spanish army.

Richard M. Jackson, the son of an Ohio farmer, went from Steubenville to Stuttgart, ten years ago, to complete his musical education, intending to become a professional pianist. Too constant practice brought on a partial paralysis of the nerves of his hands. and he was compelled to give up his project. J. S. Potter of Boston was then the American Consul at Stuttgart. He employed Jackson as a clerk in his office. Americans were exceedingly unpopular in that city, chiefly through the bad conduct of some American students in the Conservatory, who had recently anowballed the King of Wurtemberg as he walked in a public park, be sides offering him other indignities on several occasions. But this feeling was gradually overcome, principally by Jackson's personal tact and popularity, and he became Vico-Consul. The King became his friend, and last summer invited him to become a member of the royal court of Wurtemberg. This court is not a highly resplendent body, yet the offer dazzled the young American, and he has become a German citizen to except it.

He is now a baron, with an income from the public treasury, and nothing to do accept to be companionable with the King. Moreover, he wine favors from visiting mounrchs. The King of Holland has knighted him, and so has the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria. Baron Jackson, as described by a writer in the Boston Herald, is short, fat, and not handsome; but his eyes "have a pleasant, winning expression that lights up his face and makes it almost fascinating to those with whom he is in contact."

From the steady, firm and regular beat of the Heart, replacing interrupted and feeble action of that organ, demonstrated in a va-riety of cases, Fellows' Compound Syrup of laws. In this dilemma they think of turn- Hypophosphites is known to exert a power-

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

922 '93 344 to Quebec, Jan. 25, 1882. Wa are having glorious weather. Mer-cury is on his ear, or he has got his hack up, or something is astray with him. They say his mercurial god-hip has gone down into the thirties below zero, but, after examining my thermometer, I fancy he has fallen through the bottom of it. They say the spirit thermometer is equally depressed. It is a fact, for since the beginning of this cold snap my bottled spirit of James Hennessy has been sinking rapidly.

The fun of it is, every one says: "It's as cold as the devil." If his internal thermometer is no higher than our instrument I should think he must feel hell rather pleasant than otherwise.

The sensition expected to be developed by the arrest of a prominent lawyer referred to in a previous letter has not resulted as newsmongers expected. The alleged criminal action of the lawyer, it appears, was no more than a blunder on his part, and his arrest was the outcome of a too hasty judgment on the part of the prosecutors. I understand the affair is being amicably settled by the respective parties.

Cot Irvino and his brother officers are still sitting on the infernal egg, but nothing has been hatched so far. I am told they walk sround it once a day, and then adjourn for a drink. That's what I call a sensible move. Just fancy a gallant warrior, gold lace, busby and all, stirring up that egg, and the next moment finding himself a disembodied spirit standing to attention before his saturic majesty, with orders to report to the Duke of Wellington, or Castlereagh, in the coal pits of the internal regions. To be sure it might be only "yalla soap," but then it might be "xerotine siccatine," which may be freely translated in English as-"a bottled earth. quake."

Efforts were recently made to amalgamate the St. Patrick's Literary and the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institutions. I regret to say the result was a failure, but strong hopes are entertained that the lovers of union and friendship will ultimately succeed in bringing about that much to be de-Rired object.

Collectors are working up Quebec's contribution to the Chicago Convention's fund, and so far have been very successful. By the end of the first week in February Quebec will have proved her loyalty to the Land League cause with her accustomed spirit.

FRENCH V. ENGLISH RACEHORSES. The following French turf statistics will be read with interest :- The word thoroughbred was not officially known in France until Duke of Cumberland tried to introduce them | 1832, although steps had been taken previous into Windsor Park; and in the reign of to that time for the protection of French George I, and II, there were great flocks in racing and the improvement of horsefloch. Richmond Park, but the breed became ex- In 1833 the French Jockey Club came into existence. In 1936 was run the first race for the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby, for which the 5000t of added money has since grown to 50,000f. In 1843 the Prix de Diane, or French Oaks, was estab. lished. These two races, both of which are run at Obantilly on the grounds of the Duc d Anmale, were about the only great ones in France until the establishment of the international event called the Grand Prix de Parle, which was run for in 1863. This prize is one of the most valuable in existence, amounting last year, when the American colt "Foxhall' won it, to 15°,950 francs. It is always run under the management of the Jockey Club. This is a private association, but it is supreme on the French turf. The Code de Courses, which the clab drew up in 1867, is not compulsory save in races for which the society gives a prize, but a race meeting would not last long which did not obey its rulings. The struggle between the English and French horses has always been a severe one. It the shape of "Blate Athol" in the second year of the Grand Prix-together with another three-year-old named "Fille de l'Air," and the four-year "Dollar" that did so much to make the produce of French stude respected in England. The only con-France from sugar, and 51,000,000 gallons to cry out that not one of the more made from raisins; while the imports | trio was of French parentage on both sides; but they changed their tune when "Gladiateur" came into the turf world. At the height of his fame he was pronunced the best horse seen since "Bay Middleton " Foxball in now universally looked on as perhaps the best horse ever fooled. The year 1876 was one of from Greece, Syria, Asia Minor, and the the most memorable in the annuals of the turf. It was the year when Lord Falmouth cried so loudly for reciprocity; it was the year of the great turi frauds, which led up to the expose of the rottenness in Scotland Yard; it was also the year when for the first time a colt not of English or French breeding, "Kisber," won the Grand Prix. Since then the leading events of the French turf are too fresh in the minds of readers to need

> The St. Gothard Tunnel is now daily traversed by eight trains, four each way Touching solidity of construction, the tunnel leaves nothing to be desired. The official inspectors express themselves perfectly satisfied with the condition of the work. Particular attention was paid to the windy stretch, which has caused so much trouble and given rise to so many fears, but the massive granite masonry with which this part of the passage is stayed seems admirably adapted to its purpose, and shows no sign of yielding to the immense pressure that weighs upon it. The ventilation is good, and no inconvenience was experienced from the temperature. The tunnel is lighted with lamps placed a kilo-

repeating. — 7 incs.

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Bar Estimates given for all classes of Barglar-proof work. A few second-hand Bares now in stock-

U. S. COAST FORTIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. - In the House Com. mittee on Fortification Approbation Bill, Mc. Cook spoke of the importance of improving sea coast fortifications. For years, he said, our sea coast defences had been practically valueless. The engineer department and public press had done their duty, but the Appropriation Committee responded with the paltry sums recommended in this bill. Spain and England had powerful naval stations within a short distance of our coast. With Spain and Great Britain, the relations of the United States have and must always be close and intimate. Both were largely its superior in naval force, both were prepared for sudden emergencies. Within the past twenty years the United States had been on the verge of war with each. War had only been avoided by good sense and mutual concessions. But because diplomacy THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to your aching joints had been successful then, it did not follow that it would be successful in the future. A perionce speedy relief. Such, at least, is too lug himself out of the parish, on pain of British ironclad fleet could be in possession of some of our important ports inside ten days from the commencement of hostilities. Our navy was deficient in everything except high courage and professional skill. If our supremacy in American affairs is to be something more than mere boast; if the Monroe doctrine is not antiquated nonsense or harmless braggadocio: if inter-ocean canals are to be projected and built through foreign territory under control and supervision of the United States, and if treaties are to be maintained or abrogated because we have outgrown them, we must be prepared to back up in return.

Hiscock defended the bill. He hardly thought the battle of Dorking was imminent, and that the country was threatened with subjugation. The American people did not that the sea coast must be put in proper condition to resist invasion, the representatives would be found ever ready to vote all money necessary for the purpose. McCook further said Chili could place the whole Pacific coast under tribute in case of war. He moved to increase the appropriation from \$375,000 to \$500,000. Rejected. The committee rose and the bill passed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhoa, and averts incipiont cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any postilence rages, or when from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines

IMPRISONED IRISHMEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- In the House of Representatives Robinson (N.Y.) said Theodore of Abyssinia once took it into his head to arrest an Eoglishman travelling in his Territory. England interfered, and by English force those prisoners were released, the capital of Abyssinia laid in ashes, and the King killed. He did not ask for anything more in this case than that America should do the same thing. (Laughter.) It was a good precedent. If we have any respect for precedent. If we have any respect for American citizenship, if we have cars to hear the groans above the tipkle of the goblets of champagne, by which the representatives of our Government are defeated so they cannot hear them, if our ears can hear them, I ask no more than that we follow the example of England, send over troops enough to take these men out of prison and lay London in ashes by our artillery. Admiral Porter is idle, General Grant is out of the army and wants to get back, and Sherman is a pretty good General. Let us send those men over with enough force of American cannon to take these prisoners out of

English bastiles. Hazelton inquired the names of the prisoners? Was Parnell one? Robinson-No, Parnell is not one of our citizens, but it would be our duty to make him one. He is the son of the noblest woman in this country. He is a grandson of the noblest American Commodore who brought low on the ocean that flag which was shamefully hoisted a few days since at Yorktown. Robinson referred to Ireland, and then, stopping, begged correspondents and journalisis not to say he was talking about Ireland when he was talking about this great American subject. He referred to his service as correspondent, and created a burst of laughter by stating that he was expelled from a seat in the House of Representatives in consequence of making a slighting allusion to Obio sausages. Referring to the case of Michael Boyton, be characterized the action of the State Department a cowardly crawling out of the contest. Oh that the United States had a vessel off the coast of England with powder and ball enough to open the way for American citizens to come home. Great Britain had Ireland by the throat and in need, and America lacked the manhood and hardihood to interfers. He then ridiculed the action of our foreign Ministers, declaring that about their only business was in learning the tricks of monarchies and aristocrats and bringing them home and inoculating our system with them; poisoning our blood with political pyaemia. "We are all gone or going," be exclaimed, "to the devil." (Laughter.) Robinson said that whether the British flag was saluted at Yorktown in a moment of gush and folly or estheticism it was not done by the sanction of this House. He attempted to offer his resolutions published some time ago, but Orthe refused to yield for that purpose. Cox (New York) said this question of reaching out a helping hand to Irishman who had been naturalized had many valuable and useful precedents. Persons of foreign birth, but naturalized in this country, must be regarded as entitled to every right and pro-tection which belonged to a native-born citizen, and when the nation was forgetful of its duty to one of its citizens, it was in process of decadence. He attributed in part the policy of England, in closing its prison doors upon its chosen representative men. In arresting, under a suspension of habeas corpus, American citizens and British members of Parliament, Mr. & Gladstone placed himself

outside the pale of humanity. Cox eulogized

the high race, and was greeted with sp-

I lause: contain

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS. GLASGOW, Jan. 26 .- The Allan steamer "Manitoban" sailed to day with 83 Clyderdule stallious. This is the largest shipment that ever left the Clyde. She also carried 700 tons of potatoes.

CHOLERA.

ALLAHARAD, Jan. 26. - Cholera has appeared among an immense number of pilgrims assembled here. The Government has ordered them to disperse.

ROME'S POPULATION. and suburbs is 300,393, an increase siece 1871 of 55,808.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken yo posvish sufferers! Apply Da. and muscles. Rely on it that you will exremedy is likewise successfully resorted to taking with him one of his female parish, remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and long d s eses, sprains, bruises, etc.

Consumption Cured. Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent

from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my bands the forby force what we so eloquently assert on mula of that simple vegetable remedy dispaper, and to protect ourselves when attacked covered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy permanenut cure of Consump-Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and tion, all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a posi-tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility think foreign war was threatened or would be and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable liams, has been remanded at Coleshill on a for near seventy years. This was a thoroughly curative powers have been proven in many representative Government, and whenever thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to people should be educated up to the state relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English .- W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 16-13eow

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.

Paris, Jan. 24 - Jules Arbile, of Marseilles and Paris, has falled with liabilities at 2.500.000 france. His transactions were chiefly with the Lovant.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA! has no equal for relieving pain, both interval and external. It cures Pain in the Sile, Back or Bowels, hore Throat, Bheumatism. Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ashe. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Dinggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exerciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will elieve the poor little sufferer immediately— repend upon it; there is no mistake about it there is not a mother on earth who has ever simply with boiling water or milk. Sold used it, who will not tell you at once that it only in packets and tins ill and it, labelled will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, mother, and relief and health to the child, London, England." Also makers of Ep operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Bold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

SCIENCE IN PI PROGRESS.

Thousands cured Carette aronchitis, Asthma and Lung disc es by Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the parts effected. These wonderful instruments are used in all first-class hospitals, and are prescribed by leading physicians. Full directions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address. It is onry since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung diseases are no longer feared except in their very last stage. Write for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Read the following notices :-(From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th,

1880.) We are pleased to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and, to satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. Sauvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we can speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the ergans affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a well learned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try bis iu-

strument free of charge.

Common Sense in Medicine. (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)
Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, is meeting with excullent success. Already the doctor has had hundreds of patients, who have given his system a trial, and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods of present distressed conditions of Ireland to the present distressed conditions of Ireland to the treating diseases of the air passages. He prolon of England in closing its prison doors contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor certainly has the courage of his opinions and confi-INSANITY.

dence in his system, for he gives a standing ance as soon as possible.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Rouse, the busband of invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit ance as soon as possible.

Obristina Nilsson, has become insane, owing him and test his instruments free of charge.

Other than the busband of him and test his instruments free of charge.

Other than the busband of him and test his instruments free of charge.

Village in Canada and the United States.

Sample Copies free on application.

THREE ENGLISH CRIMES.

It would be too huge and too loathsome a task to make a month's or even a week's, list of English crimes. West British writers, on the contrary, can readily compile a compact list of the comparatively few Irish offences, and pad it up to the required length by adding such shocking offences as " two arrests by the police," "building of a hat for an evicted family," "increase of constabulary in Baltin-gla-s," and so forth, after the manner of the Whitehall Review .

Now, we, in compiling any list of English crime, would be forced to shorten those odious Rome, Jan. 26—The population of the city offences, which St. Paul says are "not to be and suburbs is 300,393, an increase sloce 1871 named amongst Christians"—though too frequently perpetrated amongst the English. Three cases only we need take, as they are curiously significant and characteristic.

The first case is that of a Clergyman, in Yorkshire. He is now on his trial for having sent a Torentening Letter-to himself, orderionera! But it is also charged that before he left he carefully and deliberately set fire to his own church and burned it down.

The second case is that of a Clergyman, near London, whose wife received young ladies as boniders to have a thorough English religious education. This Clergyman, it is charged acted the part of the wolf in sheep's clothing, and, going about in his own fold, with privy paw, daily devoured apace, several of them.

The third case concerns a clergyman, also, but in a different mode. It looks delusively like a corollary and consequence of the preceding; at any rate, it is full of significance as to the relations between clergy and people in Eugland. We commend it to Judge Fitzgorald:

A Birmingham builder, named Aitred Wilcharge of committing wilful damage. He and three other men, whilst passing Nether Whiteacre Rectory at night, fired through window of the rector's bedroom galloped away. It was found a builet had penetrated the and that shutters, the curtains and a wardrobe, passing over the rector's bed in such a direction that had he been in it, he must have been struck. Speaking of the affilir afterwards, the prisoner said, "It was only a ____ parson's house; and if it had killed him there would have been more pigs and less parsons."

Churchmen accused of burning down their own churches! Shepherds ravaging their own folds! Flocks thirsting for the blood of their own Shepherds!

What an appalling picture is outlined by those three English Crimes! They are the prominent index of many that lie behind of which the contessions of perjury at Leek, and the dark indications of a prevalence of domestic poleoning form the frightful background. Verily, the salt bath lost its savour, and all flesh seems to be corrupting its way upon the earth in Britain.

Look to your Clergy and your Crimes, O England !- Dublin Irishman.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shatt by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made CHOCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Chiefly on Canadian suojects, written by John J. Macdonald, a native of the County Glengarry, Ontario; should be read by every one; contains 64 pages of reading matter. For sale only by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., No. 275 Notre Dame street Montreal.

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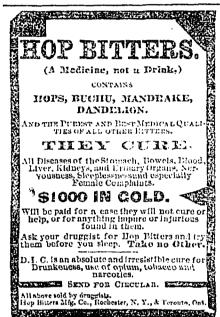
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Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Ora as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively rifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its

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NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W Butcher, Manager, authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

WANTED-A Good gardener who understands the cultivation of flowers. A middle-sged man preferred; must have good references. Address, THOS. DODDRIDGE, 242 Brockville, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUESEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1670. Dame Felouse Goyet dit Helisle, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Antoine Yon, builder, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.
Montreal, 3rd January, 1833
T. & O. C. DE LORIMIER,
PlaintM's Attorneys'.

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For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, &c., &c.

ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER For Indigestion, Constipation, Billons and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. HOMŒDPATHY.—A full assortment of Mediolnes and Books. Also. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel always on hand. Send for Catalogues. Country orders promptly filled.

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DEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing supplies," and addressed to the Hon, the Minister of the Interior, Octawa, will be received up to noon Saturday, 28th Printed forms of Tender, containing full in-

Printed forms of Tender, containing full in-formation as to the articles and quantities re-quired, may be had on application at the De-partment.

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FRED WHITE, Doputy Minister Comptroller, of the Interest Ottawa, January 9th, 1882.

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Diseases of the Threat and Lungs.



In discases of the pul-monary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. A VER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remony, and no cherry

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the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered. which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trified with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the bost results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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an experience of years. Purely Vegetable. W not harm the most delicate woman or child. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Oures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

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Seanning our various exchanges, we notice especial distinction given in prominent New York dailies to Barnum, Bailey & Hutchison's strong endorsement of St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-reliever. They too, have fallen into line, it would seem.—Cincinnatti (O.) Enquirer.

the Catholic Church Decaying?

It is not unnatural that those who are outside the Church should represent its spiritual empire as decaying, or should seek to solace their own sense of alienation by a belief that "Roman Catholicism is wearing out." The pretence is not a new one; though of late years it has gained courage by the development of certain new kinds of scepticism. We are constantly told in the newspapers -and notably by some London journalists which enjoy a good reputation for their abil ty -that there is an obvious falling away from the o'd-fashioned Catholicism which once bound Outholic peoples as one people; and that the majority of the French, Balgian and Italian races are no longer attached to the Church. We utterly repudiate the gross calumny. We believe that, on the contrary, there never was any period when the Catholic peoples were more loyal to the faith; and this equally from a numerical point of view, and in the aspect of earnestness or intensity. Numerically it is a cheering fact that fiftynine sixtleths of French people are set down by their census as professed Catholics; that five-sixths of the Belgians are so estimated; that in Italy about twenty-seven millions were so enrolled under the last official reckoning; that in Spain there are about seventeen million professed Catholics, and only about two hundred thousand non Catholics; that in Austria-Hungary - leaving out, Jews, Greeks, and Mahomedans-there are still left twenty-four million professed Catholics; that even in the Netherlands nearly half the population is professedly Catholic; while as to Germany, once the hotbed of heresy, there are fifteen million Catholics to twenty-five million Evangelicals, or not so very far short of one-half. If we should speak of the United States-with its fifty new Catholic dioceses-of Australia, of Tasmania, of New Zealand, of the almost countless new spheres of Apostolic missions, we should have reason to be gratefu! that, if there were loss in the Old World, there would be at least greater gain in the New. It was a saying of Lord Macaulay that within a century after the Reformation, the conquests of the Catholio Church in the New World had more than compensated for her losses in the Old; but it would be true now to say that in the Old World there are more Catholics than there were when Martin Luther was born. Nor are there more Catholics only in actual number, but quite as many proportionately to the population; a fact which many persons are too liable to misjudge, from a superficial observation of phenomena.

The truth is, that the altered state of all society throughout Europe, not only of non-Oatholics, but of Catholics, has step by step prought it about that men now talk irreligien who formerly only secretly practised it. There is a blatancy of professed scepticism in these days which is due to half a dozen different causes; every one of them extraneous to tie Catholic fairh, the Catholic life, and the product of developed Protestant principles. The Reformation, which logically developed the revolution of 1789, has so fermented the social fabric of Europe, in its principles of both civil and religious liberty, that it has become habitual with most men o talk as freely about religion as they talk about politics or poor schools; while the art of printing being developed to its utmost, tea of printing being developed to its utmost, ten thousand newspapers, reviews, pamphists, Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, magazines, give wild currency to every newespecially the first, so as to perform their 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, finetions perfectly and you will remove at 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c fal literary hubbub has taken the place of the old literary calm; and parrot-screams from mere imitative millions are mistaken for popular enlightenment. Now what we contend for is that the same class of persons who, in the days, say, of Henry the Seventh, or of the saintly Louis, would have been secretly indifferent livers or captious thinkers, are now blatant sceptics, complacent journalists, would-be scientists, wio make out all men o be as flippant as themselves, as their only excase for their own decadence. It is not that modern thought-which means speculation without knowledge—has made inroads upon The old Catholic faith; it is only that the same classes which used to be disloyal though kept in order are now permitted by the social custom to reveal themselves. And since it is exceedingly agreeable to air one's wit and one's originality, and to pull to pieces what we are incapable of building up, the newspapers, and the book shops, and the book stalls, and even the street placards, proclaim the war of mother-wit against religion. Meanwhile this blatant nego leaves utterly untouched the tranquil credo, which is now exactly what it was a thousand years ago; though dinned in both its ears by the assump. tions of "science" which is nothing but the oldest error rehabilitated.

There is only one public scandal for which Catholics are responsible, and that is the shameless character of their Governments. Infidel Governments have now become an institution—thanks mainly to the culpable apathy of Catholic peoples, who have held aloof from party faction, party turmoil. This institution-infidel Governments in Catholic countries-encourages an arrogance in reckless sceptics, who take it for granted that what a Government is seen to justify, may be justified, and even elaborated by its subjects. Nor, indeed, can we much blame them for thinking so. If Catholics will not trouble themselves about politics sufficiently to turn the tide at elections, or sufficiently to muke their wills publicly respected, it is but natural that political apathy should be pur down for religious apathy, and that politicians should "The nation is with us." Hence the flow of sceptical talk, of sceptical literature. of Pagan enactments, all justified on the hypothesis that a nation must be sympathetic with the ideas of the rulers We Catholics know it elects. the fatuity of the inference; but we have only ourselves to blame for keeping our earnestness out of politics, as though mere contact, with such scandals were contaminating. Still, the truth is sufficiently known by outside critics, and ought not to be perverted so recklessly. It should be recognized that the Frere Orbans, and the Dopretis, and the Paul Berte, are not types, in any sense, of the Uatholic peoples; and that they cause a vast deal more scandal among their own Catholic compatriots than they do even in non-Catholic countries. The "popular misapprehension," about which we are writing, is generated by the confusion of 30 Toronto 1661; 100 Commerce 1391; 195 two opposites; the one the listless atti- | do 139; 85 do 139; 90 Montreal Telegraph tude of most Catholics towards politics; 1241; 10 do 1241; 70 Richellen 55; 25 do the other, their inner Catholic belief. The | 55\frac{1}{25} do 55\frac{1}{25} do 57; 25 Gas 163\frac{2}{3}; 50 confusion is easily explicable among non- | do 164; 250 164\frac{1}{3}; 30 do 164\frac{1}{3}; 100 do 164\frac{3}{3}; 100 do 165\frac{3}{3}; 175 the other, their inner Catholic belief. The of the supernatural from the natural | do 168; 25 do 165}; 10 do 1652; 60 do 1652; which is common to those brought 25 do 1651; 65 do 165. up in the Faith. As a matter of fact, [

there are fewer sceptics in Catholic countries than there are in such countries as are called Prot-stant; and there is probably more scepticism between Northumberland and Sussex than in all other "Coristian" countries put together. Whatever sceptcism exists in Catholic countries has been bred by the principles of the Reformation, whose togical outcome, religiously and socially, was the principles of 1789." Scepticism on the Continent is more blatant, more savage, then it is in mild, Protestant England, because it has to oppose itself to Church Authority; but the same class of people who make so much noise over their scepticism would in any age, have been classed as bad Catholics .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

BICHMOND, ONT.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: SIE,-As Ireland is the principal topic of conversation throughout this country at present, perhaps no previous period was the study of Irish history of more importance than at present. The history of each nation has its useful and instructive lessons. Yet, perhaps, there is no other country of equal importance about which men know so tittle as they do of Ireland. Even her own children are actuated more by tradition and sentimens than by real history, which contains that accurate knowledge which inspires true patriotism and transmits the chivalrous qualities of her children, who were giants in latellect, virtue and valor for 1,500 years before the Saxon kings sent the youths of her country to her schools in search of knowledge. The English, Scotch and natives of this country are well read in the histories of their country. The Irish are unfortunately not so, and yet, what is English or Canadian history to compare with it. Wise and noble laws were administered in I re-and before the other countries were as far advanced in civilization as the Blackfeet Indians. Ireland shines like a star amongst the nations of the earth in education and

science, and she nobly sustains her valor and religion by her missionaries and scholars whom she often sends forth from her bosom to distant lands, to raise the standard of the cross, over some ruinious structure of immorality, or to reveal to the world the tyranizing government of perfidious Ecgland. It is true it cannot be denied, the Irish are strange people. They can boast of more eccentricities of character than any other nation, on the face of the globs. But it is their genius, every nation has its genius, to be sure it has, but in the Irish nation it is called barbarism. The Irish are democrate in their public; meetings and aristocrate at home. They are for ever shouting for equality amongst men, as their birthright, but this in Ireland would be called brutal ignorance. They work like slaves and heard up like misers when left to the solitude of their farms, but once that monotony is interrupted by the bustle of the fair, or the hearty laugh of their old acquaintances, all the necessities of the present and all dread of the future is forgotten in a moment. Ask him then to lend you his money, or to defend your person at the risk of his life, and he

when done by an Irishman, it is called impulse of passion. Now, Mr. Editor, as I do not wish to impose on your limited space, I will conclude by asking the liberty of expressing my views more fully to your next issued

hands you the purse, or he lifes the

shillelah without a moment's hesitation. If

this were done by English or Scotchmen it

would be called philauthropy, but, of course,

I remain, Yours, &c., JOHN J. WHELAN.

Two Organs.

functions perfectly and you will remove a least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other cli mate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs .- Maine Farmer.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 - While a number of children were playing in an upper part of the city this afternoon, one picked up a can, which is supposed to have contained nitro. glycerine, from a garbage heap and theew it into the fire. A terrific explosion followed. Benjamin Burns, aged 14, was killed, his face being lacerat d beyond recognition. Nine other chi'dren were injured; four dangerously. One had his eye destroyed by a peb-The faces of several were badly ble. lacerated. A man in the adjoining street was blown twenty-five feet by the explosion.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Errs has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there 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 Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins () lb. and lb.) labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essencein- attenden use.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITSES OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31. 1882. The money market was without essential

change. On the Stock Exchange this a.m. the market was much stronger. Richelleu "bears" began to experience much the same treatment as the Gas " bears," the clique advancing the stock 42 per cent to 562 bid at noon. Gas closed 1 per cent higher at noon at 1644 bid. In consequence of last evening's City Council resolution, City Passenger rose 5} per cent to 1344 bid. Montreal Telegraph was higher at

Commerce was weak at 139 bld. Morning stock sales-183 Montreal 198; 500 Ontario 601; 250 do 601; 25 Peoples 91;

Montreal Telegraph 1, Richelieu 21, Gas 1, and City Passenger 2 per cent.

Atternoon saler:-60 Montreal 1981; 50 do 198; 175 do 1971; 1,250 Ontario 60; 175 54]; 10 do 55; Canada Cotton, 150; 500 Gar 1641; 100 do 1641; 25 do 164; 150 do 1631; 275 do 163; 100 do 1623; 25 do 163; 200

do 163]; 130 do 163]. New Yosk, 1 p.m., Jan. 31.—Stocks irregu-lar. Am Ex, 92; C S, 52; D & L., 124§; Erie, 39%; pfd, 791; Ill C, 133%; L S, 1102 M C. 858; JC, 948; N P, 34; pfd. 718; N W, 1301; NY O, 1294; Beading, 611; R I, 132; St P, 1072; U P, 1162; W U, 793.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PRICES.

Although the templency towards renewed activity in trade was somewhat deadened by the cold snap at the commencement of the week, the amount of business done during the week was fully up to the average for the season of the year. Orders from the travellers on the road are coming in satisfactorily, and a successful spring trade is assured. The demand for discounts on commercial paper is only moderate at 6 to 7 per cent.

Day Goods .- Travellers 'or our wholesale dry goods houses are meeting with moderate success, and the orders they are forwarding are up to expectations both as regards num. her and size. The cold spell has given quite an im etus to the retail trade, and the large stocks of winter goods which they expected to have to carry over have been materially lessened. The business for the past month appears to have compared favorably in volume with the same period last year.

Remittances are fairly satisfactory. Boots and Shors .- A much larger number of apring orders has been received by most houses since the opening of the season than for the same period last year. Manufacturers are consequently exceptionally busy, but at prices which do not leave a large margin for profit. Although the cutward movement has not yet become general, some houses have commenced the shipment of goods to remote places. It is said that there never was a time when fewer houses were cutting under than now. Prices are unchanged and payments satisfactory. We quote:— Men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 200; men's calf boots, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip \.rogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 140; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1.25; do buchskin balmorals, 600 to 800; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 900 to \$1.10; do split barmorals, 75c to 90c; do prurella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorais, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen. \$3 75 to \$6. GROCERIES .- The market is inactive, and

prices are unchanged. Remittances continue good. Some large operations in molasses by refiners are reported. In spices orders for tea in bond. The latter the result of the Minister of Finance in regard to the duties. Teas-Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 25c; 38c: fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29 to 32c; Colorg, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.—Granulated, 9%c to 9%c; Yellow refined, 7%c to 8%c; Barbadoes, 7%c to 8c; Cuba, 73c to 81c. Syrups and Molasses-Bright, 62c to 73c; medium, 55c to 59c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 57c to 59c; Trinidad, 50c to 52c; sugar house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mocha, 32c to 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracalbo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 174c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 124c. Spices-Cassia, per 1b, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl. 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 15c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 95c. Valencia raisins, 83c to 91; currants, 63c to 71c; layer raisins, \$2 95 to \$3; loose muscatel, new \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; SS almonds, 15c to 17c; Grenoble walnuts, 14c to 141c; filberts, 10c to 10 c; figs, 10c to 15c

IRON AND HARDWARE. -Trade has been as is usual at this season, quiet, and the only transactions were the filling of small letter orders. There has been a little enquiry for bar iron for spring shipment, as buyers anticipate high freights during next sumare light. Stocks of iron out in the course of the week. We quote as follows :- Siemens, \$25 00; Gartsherrie, \$25.00; Summerlee, \$25.00; Langloan, \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carnbroe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 lbs \$2 00 to \$2 35: Canada plates, per box Hatton \$3.25 to \$3.50; other brands, \$3 50; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal I C, \$6 00 to Si 25; Coke, 1C, \$5 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75 Boiler Plates \$300; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb 11½c to 12½c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$3.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, 28c to 30c. Ingot Copper, 20c to 21c. Sheet Ziuc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, 124 and Ontario at 601 bid. Merchants & inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, was steady at 1261 and Montreal at 198. per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:— Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d : Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.60 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Unt, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg ; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Out, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

of Montresi declined }. Ontario }, Merchants in sundries and fine goods, and business, on the whole, is improving Bi-carb soda \$3.10 to \$3.20; soda \$1 50 to \$2 00; bi-chromate of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c Merchants 1261; 25 do 1251; 25 do 126; 50 tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c Molsons, 123; 150 Commerce 1391; 400 do to 34c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; 139, 30 Richelieu 561; 10 do 541; 25 do sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2 90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1 60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$3.25; morphia, \$2 60 to \$2 90; castor oil, 100 to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to \$4 75.

LEATHER -The demand has slightly improved, especially for sol leathers and Quotations are nominably unsplite. We quote :- Hemlock Spanish changed. sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 241c to 25½c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24½c; No 2, ordinary, 22½c to 23½c. Buffalo sole, No 1221c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 360 to 39c; splits, large, 230 to 280; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; haff, 140 to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

FIRH-The market is as yet quiet, but an improvement is noted the in demand for green fish. We quote Liabrador herrings at \$6 25 to \$6 50; North Shore Salmon, \$21, \$20 and \$19, for Nor. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia salmon, \$16 50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$575 per brl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-bris, \$3 25; dry cod, \$4 75 to \$5; green do, \$5 50 to \$5.75 for No. 1. \$4 25 to \$4 50 for No. 2; mackerel, No. 2, \$6 00 to \$6 50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4 50 to \$4 75.

Fuss .- Manufacturers have a fair number of orders on hand, but the raw fur trade is dull. We quote:-Muskrat, 10c. to 12c; beaver, prime, per lb, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cnb, \$3 to 400; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red. \$1 to 1 25; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1 to 125 otter, \$9 to 10 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk,

50c to 75c. Wood.—The market is quiet with a prospect of improvement. Prices are unchanged. Greasy Ospe, 19c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 25c to

Hides .- The market is steady with a fairly good demand. We quote:-\$6 50, \$7 50 and \$8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf.skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to 1.20. Parrection.—The market is quiet and prices unchanged We quote car lots at 18c to 181c here; broken lots at 191c to 20c; and

single barrels 20c to 22c. Oils .- Market fairly active for seal oil We quote Newfoundland cod oil, 54c to 57c stram refined soul, 57c to 59c; linseed oil

72c to 74c raw, and 75c to 77c boiled. SALT -We quote 65c to 67c for elevens, and 67c to 69c for tens; factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10, and Eureka, \$2.00.

Since our last reference to the grain market business has been almost at a standstill, only a few car lots selling. We quote Canada red winter wheat at \$1.45 to 1 47; white at \$1 40 to 1 41; Canada spring at \$1.44 to 1 45; orders are increasing, and a better outlook | peas at 77c on track; oats at 38c to 39c; rye prevails. Au increase is shown in at 87c to 99c; barley at 65c to 75c, and buckwheat at 53c to 55c.

Ashes-Pots are steady at \$5.05 to 5.172 per 100 lbs. Receipts here to day :-- Wheat, 3,760 bush oats, 700; barley, 500; flour, 2.265 bbls;

ashes, 19; butter, 148 pages; pork, 80 bils; dressed hogs, 324; leather, 262 rolls; tobacco, 44 cases: spirits, 152 casks. Eygs range from 19 to 23c in cases, accord ing to freshness. Dressed hogs are firm at \$8.65 to \$8.75 in

lote per 100 lbs, and pork is also firm at \$20 to \$22 per brl.

Dairy produce is quiet and steady. In Chicago at 12:59 pm, wheat was quoted at \$1.315 March; \$1 322 April. At 1:01 p.m. pork was at \$18.27 January and April; S18 924 May.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET-JAN. 31 There was a large attendance at all the leading markets, and business was brisk in grain, roots, meats and dressed poultry. Greenhouse rhubarb was on the market today and sold at \$2 per dozen small bunches. Furmers' beef sold at 4c to 7c per lb by the quarter; dressed hogs at 83 to 91c. and mutton at 71 to 8c by the carcass. Celery was scacre and dearer.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buckwheat flour, \$2 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs. \$1 10.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1 05; pear, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.20; beans, 1.80 to \$2 40; buckwheat, per bag, \$1 35 to \$1 40; corn. Si per busb.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1 10; carrots, per bushel, 500; onions, per bbl, \$2.50 to \$3; per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per brl, \$2.25 to \$2.50; lettuce per dozen, \$1.50; celery, per doz, \$1 to \$1.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows, 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c; Brussels sprouts, \$1 20 per dozen; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

Fault.—Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$5. Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American pears,\$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg. \$7 50; cranberries, 50c per gai, \$12 per bbl; Valen-Hardware travellers will probably start cia oranges, \$6 per case; Jamaica, \$8 to \$9 out in the course of the week. per bbl; Malaga lemons, \$5.50 per box. DAIBY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print but-

ter, per lb, 23c to 32c; tub butter, per lb, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 35c; pack-Poultry-Fowls, per pair, 40c to 75c; ducks,

per pair, 75c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 50c; turkeys, per lb, 12c to 13c; geese, 10c. MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 12c to 13c; mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c); lamb, hindquarters, loc; veal, per lb., 8c to 15c: pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per

Ib, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 50 to \$9. FISH .- Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 124c: smelte, 12c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; pike and lobsters, per lb, loc; white fish, per lb, 10c to 12c; halibut, per 1b, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 124c to 15c.

GAME -Black ducks, \$1 25 per pair; partridges, 50c to 60c per brace; snowbirds, 25c per dozen; pigeons, 25c to 30c per pair; hares, 25c to 30c do; plover and snipe, \$4 per

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Jan. 30. The supply of live stock was scarcely equal to the demand to-day, and prices ruled firm. The receipts at Viger Market comprised 175 head of medium to good butchers' cattle, and a few calves and sheep. The largest holders were Messrs. Price and Delorme, who sold out 75 cattle at prices ranging from 4c to 5c DRUGS AND CHIMICALS .- Although the trade | per lb.; live weight: Another large holder Stocks this afternoon were weaker. Bank in heavy chemicals is dull there is a fair move was N. Taliffenr, who sold a car load of

gred Western cattle at the same range of prices, also a few at 51c. Bapuste Roy sold 15 medium to very fair cattle at 4 to 44c, and R. J. Hopper and M. Benoit cleared out a load each at the same prices. A very fine calf ot four mouths was sold for \$25, and ten others fetched from \$3 to \$9 each. A dozen sheep which were under offer netted \$4 to \$7 each.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-JAN 28. This week a very fair business was transacted in horse flesh and at good prices. Americans, took 114 s.rviceable working steeds to various parts of the Union, and there was some inquiry on local account basides. Sales occurred yesterday of 5 Western Canadian borses at prices ranging from \$100 to \$135 each. On the Corporation market 2 hay horses, 6 years old, 2,300 lbs, went for \$250; 1 bay mare, 7 years, weight 1,300 lbs, \$175; 4 roadsters, \$627; 1 chestnut, \$140; a pair of young carriage horses, 2,100 lbs, \$360; 1 brown horse, 1,250 lbs, \$145; a chestnut horse \$130; 1 old horse \$30. The following dealers were in town:-M

Eshback, Poststown, Penn; L Jay Cox, East Worcester, NY; John McGanvran, Worcester, Mars; Jos Girouard, same place; S Stanley, Fall River, Mass; M Hicks, Providence, R I Jas Stanley, same place; D L Sanderson, Worcester, Mass; C W Cotte, Kittery, Me. The shipments for the week were as fol-

lows:-January 23rd, 11 horses \$1,060; 16 do, \$2,082; 18 do, \$2,812; 1 do, \$200; 15 do, \$1,877. January 24th, 12 do, \$1,304; 1 do, \$125; 1 do, \$51. January 25th, 20 do, \$1, 745. January 26th, 19 do, \$1 778.

From L. J. Racine, E.q., of La Minerve, Montreal

" Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wibtar's Balbam or WILD CHEERY, I am induced to expr 8: the great confidence which I have in its efficary. For nine months I was most cruelly afflicted with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, Summer or Winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few step, without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occesloved. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief; and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Baleam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence." 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by dealors generally.

Acbo Advertisemenis.

MONTHLY

Weather Bulletin

30-DAY

PREDICTIONS

Issued the last week of each mouth.

PRICE, \$1.00 a year; SINGLE COPIES, 1ac.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Provisions, Forage and Light supplies," and addressed to the Hon the Minister of the Interior, Onawa will be received up to noon on Wh DNESUAY, let MARCH.

Printed forms of Tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at the Department.

partment.
No Tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Each Tender must be accompanied by an ac-Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Conque for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party m-klog the tender declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for if the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

returned.

No p yment will be made to Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained

LINDSAY RUSSELT; FRED. WHITE,

Deputy Minister of the Interior Comptroller. Ottawa, January 2 st, 1882.

There is no excuse for suffering from CONSTIPATION

and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will specially cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and perfect health will be the result. Ladica and others subject to SICK READACHE will find relief and permanent cure by the use of those Ditters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all dealers in modeline. Send address for paraphlet, free, giving full directions

HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RISH FAIT

AMERICA!

Elegantly bound in Cloth, with an artistic Shamrock-wreathed Cross on side, in ink and

Price 75 Cents.

No more fervent tribute to Ireland's devotion to the Faith has ever appeared than this book from the pen of a French Missionary. It glows with enthusiasm and bears eloquent testimony to the trath of Father Burke's words: "Ireland's tree of Catholicity never yielded to any blast... she rases her head to-day as graceful, as bautiful, as loaded with every flow-r of promise and fruit of fulfilment as in the day when the dying hand of Patrick waved it, last b-nediction over her, and when with his faithing and dying voice he made his ast prayer to God that Ireland might keep her faith until the end of time."

CHARTS:

We call the attention of Agents to these new and brilliant S-ries of Charts, which are finely colored, yarnished and mounted on rollers.

Price 50c each.

SACRED HEART JESUS. SACRED HEART MARY. POPE PIUS IX. POPE LEO X.II. OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES, ST. ANN TEACHING THE BLESSED VIRGIN. ST JOSEPH WITH INFANT JESUS. THE ANNUNCIATION, HOLY WAY OF THE CROSS. THE LAST SUPPER.

THE LAST SUPPER,
THE MADONNA OF ST. SIXTUS.
GRUCIFIXION.
VIRGIN AND CH'LD.
INFANT SAVIOUR WITH BLESSED
VIRGIN AND ST. JOSKPH.
THE BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
THE CORONA! ION OF THE RLESSED

THOIN, OUR LORD CARRYING THE CROSS. FATHER BURKE, MAP OF IRELAND,

A Large Discount to Agents,

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

Haverty's Irish American

Almanac.....

D. & J. SADLIER & CO

Catholic Publishers & Booksellers IMPORTERS OF

Church Grnaments and Religious Goods

275 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

NFORMATION WANTED. In FORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of Mrs. Edward Lynch, malden name Uzitheri e Lency, oldes daughter of Michael Lency and Mary McGan, of Multenganstown, Co. Westmenth. Ireland. She was nerted about the year 1819, came to America immediately after and settled in Monireal, Canada. She had two sisters, Margaret and Mary, and a brother Withiam who came to America afterwar s. Any information of he may be sent to the editer of the Catholic Tribunc, St. Joseph, Mesouri, or may be left at the office of The Post and True Witness. the office of THE POST and TRUE WITNES

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

Jute Initition of Itaw Silk, 50c.
Good Black 1 ustres, on 1 12c.
Good Black Persian Cords, only 14cc.
Heavy Black Russell Cords, only 25c.
Extra good Black Russell Cords, only 25c.
Ask for our All-Wool Black French Merling

See our 19c line of Colored Dress Goods, alig worth from 32c to 45c per yard. wide English Print, only 61c. American Cashmeto Prints, only 81c. Good Black Velveteen, only lic. Rolled C-mbrie Linings, only lic. Beantiful Colored Velveteens, only 55c. Good Colored Satins, only 37c.

LOW RATES

Overstockings and Snowshoe Stockings of light and the heaviest makes, in all sizes.

Lamb-lined Kid Mitts for Laddes and Childre Lagies' Lamb-lined Kid Gloves for the pair.

Laddes' and Children's Gatters in all sizes.

Lad os' Heavy Knitted Wool Overvests

Ladies' Lamb's Wool Undervests, all sizes,

Ladies' Overvests, fine and heavy, will sizes.

Children's Heavy Knitted Dresses. Children's Wool Hose Isc per pair. Kid Gloves, fine shades, 25c pair. Embroideries from 3c per yard.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS:

Gents' Woollen Gloves only 18c.
Gents' White Pocksi-handkerchiefs, 16c.
Gents' Kid Gloves lambskin lined, 65c.
Gents' Kid Gloves lambskin lined, 65c.
Gents' Colored Shirts, with 2 collars 75c.
Lambskin Gloves, reduced from \$1,20 to 654
Gents' Cardigs n Jackets, 67c.
Gents' Cardigs n Jackets, 67c.
Gents' Cardigs n Jackets, 67c.
Gents' Woollen Socks, with 2 collars, reduced from \$1,50 to \$1.66
Gents' Woollen Socks, extra good, 28c.
Cashmere Mufflers, 31 inch s square, at the following prices—14c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c, &c.

SPECIAL REDUCTION:

Lavender Kid Gloves, all sizes, only 25c. READ THIS!

New Twilled Cretonnes, 10c. Embroidered Table Covers, 45c. Lace Cortains, 64c. Cotton Ticking, 84c. Useful Huck Towels, 3c. Good Linen Sheeting, 384c. Good Table Linen. 15c. White Flannel, 154c. Crash Towelling, 4c. Fancy Check Shirting, 10c. Striped Stair Linen, 6c. Tollet Sets, 8c.

S. CARSLEY,

MONTREAL.



Tone. Touch, Workmanship & Durabili WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.