

THE ANGLO-IRISH QUESTION.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE "EVILS" OF IRELAND, AND THEIR REMEDY.

The following is a summary of a circular letter on the above question addressed by Archbishop Lynch to the press:—

GENTLEMEN:—It is acknowledged on all hands that one of the great terrors to evils is exposure in the public press, thanks to its independence and to its just appreciation of right and wrong. Hence I appeal to the press to give me a fair hearing on the Anglo-Irish question, which engages so much attention at the present day.

EFFECTS OF WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.

Some years ago I wrote on the evils of that wholesale and improvident emigration from Ireland, which caused the destruction of hundreds of thousands of families shown on this continent in a state of destitution. They came, not as the Germans or even the Icelanders come, with means to settle in the country places and to follow their usual avocations; but robbed of their birthright in Ireland, they were obliged to sink into degradation in the back slums of our cities, where their children grew up to shame their parents. It could not be otherwise; and the press did in factable service in exposing those evils. I therefore appeal now with confidence to the same power to put a stop to a threatened evil worse than the last.

In my letter I gave the statistics of jails and poorhouses, which contained far more than the average number of Irish. Their crimes were not of the higher class, but arose chiefly from the want of the necessities of life. Our lunatic asylums had also more than their complement of the unhappy Irish. This arose from disturbances, fretting, loss of home and friends.

In France, Russia, Germany, and other countries, export of grain is forbidden when the crops are not of the usual yield, but not so by the Government of England, which claims to be as highly civilized as any of them.

For the enormity of forcing its people to starvation or exile shall there not be a day of reckoning for that proud country? Shall not the oppression of the poor, which cries to Heaven for vengeance, be laid at her door. Has she not already begun to feel the retribution? A great army was put to a complete rout by little insects. They crept into the eyes and ears of the elephants which carried the war materials, and maddened them. So, take care.

ORUEL MISGOVERNMENT.

Unfortunate Ireland is governed by laws which have turned her peasantry into slaves who starve in toiling to support exorbitant imperial taxation and rack-rents and absentee landlords, as well as the unfriendly Government officials who are foreign to the people in almost everything. No wonder then that the Irish when they came to this happy country, look back with reverence in their hearts when they compare laws and conditions of things. We were surprised to find so many young men of Irish parentage amongst the Fenians in this country. The answer invariably given for being in their ranks was, that their mother told them such fearful stories of their former oppression that they turned to revenge it in some way. Is it wise to scatter out into the world a people so ill-treated and so justly incensed who will rejoice at every reverse of British arms or trade?

Unfortunate Ireland was conquered piecemeal, confiscated twice over, pillaged and plundered, starved time and again, and at present is farmed in the interest of the cruel masters who carry off the fruits of the soil, to enjoy them in foreign lands. To cover up this iniquity calumny is added to injustice, and the misery of Ireland is laid at the door of laziness, priest-craft, and want of thrift. This has been time and again proved untrue, by the position and prosperity of the Irish out of Ireland. They prosper in other countries, notwithstanding the great drawbacks of poverty at the start, and moreover, are helping in the export of American produce and other goods to England. This will alter very considerably the position of landlords, or rather land-kings, and their tenants; and will tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor of Ireland and England.

LANDLORD TYRANNY.

The cruelty of many landlords during the late great distress caused a shudder of disgust and horror to thrill through every honest heart all over the world. The landlords most absurdly and unjustly demanded cash for the produce of a harvest that the Providence of God did not send, and with the utmost barbarity evicted their unfortunate tenants to multiply the starving population. Death frequently ensued during these inhuman evictions, and this barbarity has been carried on for years past without apparent shame or remorse.

HEARTLESS EVICTIONS.

The present Bishop of Meath told me that two hundred families were evicted in the stormy days of December. The military of England and the constabulary of Ireland with horses dragged down the roofs of all the 200 wretched cabins. A pelting storm of rain, such as often occurs in Ireland, swept over the country that night. The Bishop, then the curate of the parish went along the road next morning to visit a number of dying persons, young and old. "Such a sight made my heart tremble," said the Bishop, as the tears started into his eyes. The presence of the priest was quickly conveyed along the road—men, women, and crying children soon clustered around him. Their wet, blackened, and ragged clothes clung to their shivering limbs. To shelter themselves during the rainy night they propped together the rafters, which were covered with soot, and the rain falling upon them drenched the unfortunate people, hence the black faces and clothes. The good priest prepared for death quite a number of these poor people, and it took all his eloquence and piety to calm their feelings of indignation and wrath against their oppressors. When he asked them, in the name of God, to die as Christ died on the cross, forgiving their enemies, he succeeded in every case. In one year, his lordship said, half of these people were dead from cold, starvation, and loss of everything that would make life possible. Such facts would be incredible in any civilized country, but they are too frequent in unfortunate Ireland.

WORDS OF AN AMERICAN SLAVE.

On my first arrival in America I visited the plantations of Louisiana; I found that the slaves were better fed, better clothed, and better housed than the generality of the peasantry of Ireland. One of the most illustrious of the English cardinals said that "the Irish people must be more, or less, than human (angels or irrational beings), to bear the treatment which they were receiving." Another Englishman said to me tauntingly "that the Irish deserved all they got if they were slaves enough to bear it." Last year vast multitudes of starving poor were fed by the charity of foreign countries, whilst their own rulers did next to nothing in such a crisis. The good and noble Duchess of

Marlborough was a bright star in a very gloomy sky and lessened as far as she could the everlasting disgrace of England. Another personage, the Duke of Edinburgh, contributed his share too. He humbled himself so far as to become one of the chief almoners of American generosity in saving the lives of his Royal mother's subjects from "death by starvation." Whilst the people were starving, their rulers in Parliament were wrangling over a Bill for the preservation of hares and rabbits for the sport of the aristocracy. How disgusted we in America were in reading the morning telegrams from England of the transactions in the House of Commons, and of the

COOL INHUMANITY.

of the House of Peers. Our good and noble Government of the Dominion voted \$100,000 for the relief of Ireland, but unfortunately though warned of the danger, sent it through the hands of the British Government. The money is reported to have been spent on works which a good Government should have done itself. At least no accounts have reached us that food was purchased with it for the starving poor for whose benefit alone it was subscribed by a generous people. Our liberal Government of Ontario acted wisely and sent its kind gift of \$20,000 to the Mansion House Committee of Dublin.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

Is Ireland always to be unjustly treated, and to be the world's mendicant, the darkest spot on the escutcheon of England besides her weakest point in Europe? Is a father of a family justified in giving away to his landlord in rents the food which is to save his children from starvation in a few months, or to throw them on the charity of the world to prolong a poor existence? And yet this has been done in years past; but the people have become more acquainted with the common rights of humanity and will stand up for them. The starvation of last year has left an indelible lesson behind it. "The ox that treadeth the corn should not be muzzled," or starved at the manger. The just discontent of the Irish people is the disgrace of England in the eyes of the nations of the world, for all agree that Ireland has been the worst governed country of civilized Europe. Loyalty of the subject is the price paid for good government, or, as it has been put by the Protestant Bishop of Derry, Lord Bristol, "There is

NO ALLEGIANCE.

due to tyranny." This long oppression, however, has not been able to stamp out the Irish people, thanks to the providence of God and to their love of the virtue of chastity; and the Irish nation abroad is more than four times more numerous, and is fast becoming more powerful, than the Irish nation at home.

THE MORAL SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Besides the human aspect of this disgraceful and sad state of things in Ireland, there is also the sacred and moral side. The consciences of the clergy are sorely tried between loyalty to the Government and the loyalty which they owe to their oppressed people. They wish to preserve the peace, and keep the defenceless peasantry from being slaughtered in a foolish rising. For this they are accused by many well-meaning persons of holding down the victims whilst their life's blood is being drained from them. How many deeds of revenge might have been committed were it not for the religious influence of the Irish clergy? The weightiest argument on their side is that no people, no matter how much oppressed, have a right to revolt without a moral certainty of ultimate success, as their condition would be made worse by failure. What thanks do the faithful Irish priests receive from the English Government? None! They were called surpliced ruffians in the Parliament of England, and their bishops were insulted. The Irish have read the encouragement given by word, example and hospitality of their English masters to the revolutionists of Europe and their glorification of the chiefs of revolt, Garibaldi, for instance, and his associates. The Irish have also learned the rights of peoples and the obligations of their rulers, and the sanctity of law, which must be for the general good and not for the convenience of a few. Otherwise the law is not law, but a travesty of law.

THE CASE STATED.

The statement of England must now raise themselves up to the height of the work before them, which is, to apply an efficacious remedy to a huge "King's Evil," which has drained the life's blood of a sister nation for centuries. The evils are—

- 1st. The almost total destruction of her commerce and fisheries.
2nd. The over-strain on her national resources from Imperial and other taxation.
3rd. The ruin of her peasantry by rack-rents paid to landlords who mispend their money out of Ireland, and
4th. No security for the industry and hard labor of the tiller of the soil.
English statesmen must further keep in mind that:
1st. All civil power comes through the people from God.
2nd. That a Government to be legitimate must give universal protection to all its subjects, and enact laws for the general good, and not for a particular class.
3rd. That resistance to unjust laws is patriotic, and, under certain circumstances, allowable.
4th. That unjust laws do not bind in conscience.
5th. That Ireland has been unjustly governed for centuries, and hence her frequent revolts.
6th. That the Irish tenant has generally speaking, according to the Government scheme for the payment of the disestablished church funds, paid over and over again for his land by exorbitant rack-rents.
7th. That sooner or later a patient and just God will punish evil-doers, nations as well as individuals.

HOME RULE.

The evils which oppress Ireland would be removed by simple justice and equal rights. Let Ireland be governed as is Canada by her own Parliament, then the laws will be made in the interest of Ireland, and not for the aggrandisement of England alone. England will then have a loyal and friendly nation at her back. She may require one in Europe yet.

AN EXAMPLE.

Pope Leo XII. rid his dominions of a like heavy burden to that of which Ireland complains. Quite a considerable portion of his States was given over for the support of the Bonapartes family, by the allied powers of Europe on the fall of Napoleon. Agents were sent to collect their rents, and these agents were cruel and infidel men. Collisions naturally arose, and murders, assassinations, and riots ensued. His Holiness patronized a company in Rome to buy up all these lands, and sell them back at fair rents to the people, who cultivated them. Another of the Popes made a law under confiscation that the nobles should cultivate a proportionate number of acres, that the people might be supplied with

food. Might not England learn from the Pope's government a lesson respecting the game preserves of her nobles. The Canadian Government bought up the seigniorial rights of the lords of Lower Canada in times gone by, and sold their estates to the people. The same was done in Prince Edward Island to the greater advantage of all, and the slaveholders in the English colonies were paid millions from the British Treasury to emancipate their African slaves. The lands belonging to the disestablished church in Ireland were sold to the tenants, and they are paying for them honorably and honestly. Let something of this kind be done in Ireland.

England has striven for 700 years to govern Ireland, and has failed. She has governed her as a race foreign to herself in blood, interest and religion. She has treated her as a slave. Let an angel collect all the sighs and tears of the widows and orphans, the groans of the millions dying of starvation, the curses from the broken hearts of the poor, and what a sombre cloud of witnessing spirits would float over the dark lake of Ireland's blood unjustly shed—a pool not of Lethe, but of eternal remembrance, in which all England's Parliaments might drown. What a sight in the eyes of high Heaven.

TESTIS IN CALO FIDELIS!

It is difficult to change all this at once, but it can be done. Scotland is comparatively satisfied because her religion and national prejudices are respected. If England falls now in justice to Ireland her troubles are only commencing.

The just and generous press will direct a healthy public opinion, one of the great forces which move English statesmen, and Englishmen are said to love fair play. We appeal to the press as much in the interest of England as of Ireland. This letter contains too many hard truths to escape being attacked by those who are most guilty, and who strive to uphold evil, but abuse will not improve facts, and we know that the just and humane will be on the side of oppressed Ireland. We rest Ireland's cause on justice and on the generous advocacy of an independent newspaper Press.

I am gentlemen, With much esteem, Yours very sincerely, JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto, Canada.

"'Tis sweet to court, but oh! how bitter, To court a girl and then not get her!"

and speaking of bitters reminds us that Burdock Blood Bitters is the most deservedly popular of any medicine in the market. It sweetens the stomach, and it sweetens the disposition by tranquilizing the nerves, it makes pure blood and cleans all the secretions, jogging every organ to a healthy action, acting at once upon the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, and is the purest tonic in the world. Sample bottle, 10c. Regular size, \$1.00. D 21-2

THE FASHIONS.

The latest scarf pin is a candlestick, containing a white enamel candle with a diamond flame.

Seaiskin mantles are more fashionable in Paris than the saques. They are fastened with lions or panther's claws in gilt.

The new kid gloves fasten only at the wrist, and above are closed like a stocking and wrinkle stylishly on the arm.

The long redingotes are still worn by misses, but the newest styles are made with short fronts and tablier drapery.

Plain colored plushes are used for basques to be worn with skirts of a different color in velvet, satin or silk.

Pretty little Mary Stuart bonnets are made of any light shade in plush and trimmed with gold lace set on flat.

Light colored cloths are still popular for jackets, and these are made warm looking by having darker plush or velvet trimmings.

The finest black cashmere dresses are trimmed with quantities of French lace. This goods looks best when not combined with any other material.

A plain velvet costume is most elegant when entirely of velvet, but if a combination of desired velvet and satin will prove rich and fashionable.

The handsomest necklaces of the season after diamonds are those made of Etruscan gold which is a dead color and very becoming.

Some ladies are wearing the Lapland fur bonnets in the old cabriole shape, which are becoming to all faces. They are delightful to wear when sleighing.

Surah silk petticoats of white, embroidered with white silk floss in pretty designs, are fashionable for evening dresses. Skirts for day wear are of finest French wool of all colors.

Fancy jewellery is still the rage, among other articles, a huge clasp in shape precisely like the great brass belt clasp for dresses; but these clasps are made of diamonds and used in the guise of a brooch.

A new addition to a house or evening dress is a heavy capuchin cord worn around the waist, either of gold, silver or of a color to match the rest of the toilet.

Pretty little breakfast saques are simply made of white or colored cashmere, trimmed with white silk cord and edged with platted frills of Vermeccelli lace. They are called the imperatrice jackets.

More red or maroon velvet dresses are worn this Winter than have been seen in years. A profusion of black Spanish lace is usually the preferred trimming for them.

Bangs are not worn so much abroad as formerly. The new mode of dressing the hair is to part off the entire front hair, cut it off short enough to be manageable, and arrange it in thick close curls upon the head and forehead.

A new plan of wearing the bracelet has been adopted by many fashionable ladies. It is placed over the sleeve above the elbow, and is usually a broad golden circle either plain or adorned with precious stones. Sometimes flowers are drawn between the arm and the bracelet.

Ladies who cannot afford to spend a great deal of money on bedroom curtains can make inexpensive and beautiful ones of chocolate colored canton flannel, lined with light blue cambric or siletia. They should be hung on gilded poles. Unbleached cotton makes tasteful curtains, bordered with Turkey red or French bluesilesia.

It is cough, wheeze, wheeze, back, hack, away. And there is no comfort to be had either night or day.

Do you think so? then you have never tried that most pleasant and effectual cure, Hagar's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Indueza, Hoarseness and soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Consumption. D 21-2

LAND LEAGUE COURTS IN IRELAND.

We take the following among scores of other trials from the Irish papers.

The Clare Independent of Saturday says:—The meeting of the Clare Central Land League, representing delegates from the several branches of the county, held on Tuesday, at their rooms, the Causeway, Ennis, was the largest and the most representative since the formation of that body.

The president, Rev. M. J. Kenny, occupied the chair.

There were at least 150 members present. Mr. Cleary said he saw Mr. Thomas Brennan, butler present. There was a charge against him for having bought the sheep of Thomas D. O'Connell, who was represented as a land-grabber, and it was his duty to call upon Mr. Brennan to give an explanation to the League.

Mr. Brennan admitted having bought the sheep, but said he did not know he was violating the rules of the League.

Mr. Bennett—I heard it said that you left your son to watch the sheep, and to prevent others from buying them.

Mr. Brennan—We were in both ends of the fair. I did not know that I acted against the rules of the League. I am willing to apologise and hand over the profit made of them to the League.

Mr. Halpin—No person has come forward to make the charge.

Mr. Bennett—Unfortunately in this case he has publicly acknowledged that he has done the act. He has been his own accuser.

At this stage another butcher named John Griffin made his appearance and protested against accepting any apology.

Rev. J. Ryan—Are you a member of the League?

Griffin—I belong to the butcher's society, and I won't stand it.

Rev. J. Ryan—If Mr. Brennan is not punished by the members, outsiders can't call on the League to do so.

Mr. Brennan—Here is the £3 I made of the sheep, and I want to give it to the League.

Griffin—He made £20 on the sheep, and put me out of the buying of them. If that is allowed I'll buy from every land-grabber in the county.

Mr. J. Cusack, Trough, proposed that as Mr. Brennan unconsciously erred they ought not to receive the money.

Mr. Hehan—I would say, rev. chairman, that a part be given to the Parnell Defence Fund, and a part to the Cleary Testimonial (hear, hear).

Mr. Cleary—Mr. Chairman, I protest that my name should not be mentioned in this matter.

Mr. Bennett—Quite right, Mr. Hehan, you had no right to introduce Mr. Cleary's name without his knowledge.

Mr. T. S. Cleary—He can give it to the Parnell Defence Fund if he likes.

Mr. Brennan—I will give it to the fund. The president, handing back the £3 note, said it would be too much for a man in his position. He might give £1.

Mr. Brennan—I will give it all, Father Matt. Am I clear?

Voices—yes; you are.

The matter thus ended, and Mr. Brennan left the room.

Rev. J. Bently, brother of Mr. W. Bently, who has taken the Trough farm, came to the Central League for protection. He paid his money to the local branch, and they would not admit him as a member. He wanted to know the cause. He had no knowledge his brother was going to take the farm; he was in it before he knew it.

Several Voices—You hold communication with your brother.

Rev. Mr. Ryan—As a case in point, take the case in Mayo where the father was expelled from the League because the son served notices to quit.

Mr. Bently was referred back to the Trough branch.

QUIN BRANCH LAND LEAGUE. The Clare Independent of Saturday says:—On Saturday last a meeting of the above branch was held at their rooms, Quin.

Mr. James Quinlan appeared before the committee to refute the charge of having paid more rent than the Government valuation.

In opening the proceedings, the secretary said—Mr. Quinlan there is an action registered against you in my book, that of paying your rent, which is in excess of Griffith's valuation.

Mr. Quinlan—I have been informed that there was a summons issued by the committee, soliciting my presence here on last Sunday. I did not receive that summons; I have been likewise told that great indignation was expressed by the members towards my conduct in not appearing.

Mr. Lawlor—There were some suggestions on the occasion expressing condemnation of your conduct in treating the summons, which they thought you received, in such a negligent or defiant manner.

Mr. Quinlan—I passed this office on Sunday; I met Mr. Lawlor on the road, and asked him was there any important business before the committee on that day; he answered me in the negative; and as I had pressing business to attend to I went home. I was greatly surprised on learning subsequently that there was a charge against me; so I have availed myself of the first opportunity of freeing myself of that charge. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg that the proof which is going to be adduced against me will be brought forward.

The secretary—There is no positive proof against you—it is merely hearsay; but, as you know how far that will go with the public in injuring a man's character, I think the committee have adopted an advisable course in affording you, as well as others, an opportunity of proving those rumors false.

Mr. Quinlan—Here are my documents. They are sufficient, I think, to exculpate me.

The chairman—They are; and we hold you honorably free from the charge.

Mr. P. Bawlor—I propose that we pass a vote of censure on those unknown persons with whom originated this false rumour; and, Mr. Quinlan having produced satisfactory evidence to honorably free himself, that we elect him member of our executive committee.

This was seconded by Mr. J. Clune.

Of all the remedies on earth that well deserve attention, Hagar's Yellow Oil commands especial mention.

For wondrous power to cure disease, its fame is none care trouble; Its merits are not in the puff, but they are in the bottle.

All manner of painful and inflammatory diseases are relieved by the external use of this valuable medicine. Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Asthma, Kidney Complaints, Croup, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Deafness, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and wounds of every description yield like magic to its power. For sale by all dealers. D 21-2

CONNECTION.—In our report of the elections of officers at the annual meeting of the St. Bridget's Society, the name of the gentlemen who was elected as Vice-President should have read as Patrick Kehoe.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Does a belle have a striking appearance. The maiden's hand of hope—A husband.

When is wine like tobacco? When it is in a pipe.

When are flowers out of breath? When they are fully blown.

Goethe says a man must be either an avill or a hammer; yet how many are nothing but bellows.

A Philadelphia man has perfected a plan for bringing coal out of the cellar without exerting any of his muscle. He makes his wife cut it up.

"Whom can we trust?" is the black-type inquiry of an exchange. It is of no consequence. "Whom can we induce to trust us?" is the sole questioner.

An exchange speaks of a man who "is but one step removed from a mile." He'd better make it three or four. The animal has a long reach backwards.

"You must recollect that all I am telling you happened one thousand eight hundred and seventy years ago." Sally: "Lor, miss, how the time do slip away!"

A paper publishes the following erratum: "The words printed 'pigs and cows' in Mr. Parker's letter, which appeared in yesterday's issue, should have read 'pros and cons'."

"Why is it your leaves are so much smaller than they used to be?" asked a Galveston man of his baker. "I don't know, unless it is I use less dough than formerly," said the baker.

The three wonders of the world at present are, how fluff accumulates in the vest pockets, where the tips go to, and why, when a man comes out of a saloon, he looks one way and goes the other.

"What papers of my writing-desk are you burning there?" cried an author to his servant girl. "Oh, only the paper what's all written over, sir, I hain't touched the clean," was the comforting reply.

Considerate mother to governess: Miss Smith, I don't let Alfred and Jamie sit down on the damp grass, for fear they should catch cold. When they are tired you can sit down and take them on your lap.

An exchange speaks of "a policeman who shot a drunken man who tried to escape in the hind leg." The policeman is to be commended. When a drunken man tries to escape in the hind leg he deserves to be shot.

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, for his conduct. "Love" said he, "I am like the prodigal son, I shall reform by and by." "I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father."

It takes five gallons of whiskey to cure an elephant's cold, and since the fact came out seven N-York men have been sent to insane asylums, as nothing can convince them that they are not elephants suffering with cold.

An Indian's three greatest desires were thus expressed: first, he wished for all the tobacco in the world; secondly, for all the rum in the world; and when asked what his third wish would be, he replied that "he would take a little more rum." Now, if we wish to banish the most troublesome diseases in the quickest possible time, our chief wish would be for Hagar's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect panacea curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain, and soreness, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney Complaints, Burns, Frost Bites and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers. D 21-2

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK. SEVERAL LIVES LOST. New York, Jan. 4.—At 8:15 this morning a fire broke out in a five storey tenement house in the rear of a liquor store, 35 Madison street, at the bottom of the stairs that furnished the only mode of exit, except the outside fire escapes. In less than five minutes the fire swept through the stairway to the roof, and fuming vent through two lower storeys to the yard also burst the egress. By means of the fire escape the tenants made a rush for the roof but the scuttle would not yield, the flames drove them back into the rooms. The men and women threw the children from the windows and jumped through the flames that swept across the yard and ignited their clothing. The dead bodies of nine persons were taken out: Ellen Sheridan, 43, Kate Sheridan, 14, Maggie Sheridan, 5, Martin Sheridan, 3, John Walsh, 13, Thos. Cassidy, 8, Charles Cassidy, 8, Egan Little, girl, 2, an unrecognizable woman supposed to be Mrs. Sheridan. James Cassidy, Mary Egan and Chs. Walsh were severely injured.

As a nation of individuals we stimulate too much alike in the matter of food, drink and medicine; we burn up our bodies with the use of too much fuel in the way of strong stimulants. Burdock Blood Bitters differs from other advertised tonics, inasmuch that it is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and nerve, whose effect is to purify, restore, and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Trial bottles, 10 cents; regular size, one dollar. For sale by all dealers. D 21-2

A CLEVER RUSE. The following account of the capture of a thief in a New York hotel will be read with interest, inasmuch as the thief assumed the name of the son of one of our most respected and well-known citizens, who at present holds a commission in Her Majesty's service: "A man calling himself James Hogan, the son of the proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal, was assigned to room 48, at the Sinclair House, on Wednesday last. Early yesterday morning he was discovered by Michael Kelly, the night watchman, coming out of room 55, which was occupied by Pinckney Pinchback, the son of the Senator of that name, and Edward Hogan. Hogan pretended to the watchman that room 55 was his own room, but Kelly stood guard at Hogan's rear room, which the latter finally entered. At breakfast time, Stanley Dust, an Englishman, who the previous evening had been assigned to room 33, announced that during the night he had been robbed of money and a gold watch. The stolen property was found under the hall carpet outside of the room of Hogan, who was arrested. At the Police Central Office he was recognized as David Cummings, alias 'Little Dave,' a well-known bank burglar. He had obtained admittance to Mr. Dust's room by drilling a hole in the door and removing the lock. The same process was repeated with Pinchback's door. Cummings was implicated in the Jersey City bank burglary of ten years ago, and has but lately finished a six years' sentence for robbery of the Quincy, Ill., Bank."

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 21-2

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

The annual general meeting of the above Society was held in their hall on Sunday 2nd Inst. for the election of officers for the current year, the Treasurer's report and other matters in connection with the Society. The Treasurer's report which was read and approved presents the society in a safe financial condition with a very handsome sum to its credit in bank. The Secretary also presented his annual statement which showed a fair increase in the membership for the past year. Though not as numerous in members as some of its sister societies, the St. Gabriel's bids fair to equal, if not outamber, some of the older Temperance societies of Montreal. After the reading of the different reports were gone through with, the election of officers were proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President and Rev. Director, Rev. J. J. Salmon; 1st Vice-President, John Lynch, re-elected; 2nd Vice-President, Thomas Clark; Secretary, P. H. Herbert, re-elected; Treasurer, Peter Doyle, re-elected; Librarian, John Egan, re-elected; Grand Marshal, Edward Kelly; Assistant Marshal, John Hogan. Executive Committee—John Corbett, John S. Shea, James Harrington, William Murphy, Michael Heaness, Jeremiah McCarthy, Thomas Doyle, John O'Neill, John Bolster, Timothy Sullivan, Sen., James Buras, James McCarthy.

"YOU DON'T KNOW THEIR VALUE." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, whom the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they did them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not recommend them highly enough."—D., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG IRELAND. So far as I can recollect, only three of the really prominent Young Irelanders, Sir Chas. D. O'Connell, Richard O'Connell, of New York, and Mr. P. J. Smith, member of Parliament, are still alive. Thomas Davis, John Dillon, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell, McGee, Doherty, Devlin, Kelly, John Martin—these and many others are gone. The movement was one of more than political importance to Ireland. It was a healthy influence upon the young men of that time. It began with something in the name of a protest against the kind of policy into which O'Connell was allowing the national movement to drift. Young men were naturally growing impatient of O'Connell's more recent policy. They had for a long time firmly believed that his intention was to raise the spirit and organize the members of the country into such a condition that he would be able to make a demand upon the English Government, and if the demand were refused, to launch a rebellion at England's head. O'Connell probably at no time had any such purpose. At the most, he only intended to