VOL. XXXI.—NO. 6.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

large Crowds of Sightseers.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW AND PRIZES.

A GLANCE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE AMUSEMENTS, &c.

It woul take far more space than even the whole forty-eight columns of the True Witxess could afford to do full juitice to Montreal's great exhibition, and hence we are under the disagreeable necessity of condensing and confining ourselves to mere mention of the leading features. Up to Monday old a real beauty, the latter bred on the very little live stock had arrived, and the owner's own farm. The aged Short-horn bull down pour of rain on that day prevented a good many necessary arrangements, and checked the exhibition somewhat, which was expected to have been in full swing, everything having been satisfactorily settled on Saturday. The first thing that strikes the eye of a stranger entering the city is the semigala appearance it presents, flags flying in every direction, numbers of people on the streets as if Montreal was en fete, cabs flying this way and that, and the city passenger railroad cars running to and from the grounds crowded to their utmost capacity, although a double number had been put on. Outside the grounds themselves on Mount Royal Avenue, from Wiseman's Hotel to the gate a canvas town has sprung up where refreshments are dispensed, and a little gambling done here and there and the usual side shows, monatrosities in the shape of calves with two heads, and chickens with none, all, are, attract the usual crowds. After taking a sharp glance at those distractions, you pay your quarter and enter the precincts where you are confronted with long rows of agricultural implements, and where you are almost dazzled by the contrivances to attract attention. As remarked before, the live stock had not arrived on Monday when our reporter made his flying visit, and so he passed into the Exhibition Building, the old Crystal Palace metamorphosed into something beautiful to look upon Once inside there was any amount of objects upon which to gaze, but to the visitor who has not time to inspect each department separately, the best plan to pursue is to mount to the top galleries and look down and around Then it is that the full glory of the Exhibition bursts upon his view tud makes him feel that in the Arabian Nights, there is but a truthful but feeble description of the stuffs and merchandise of the East, that is to say if it was in Al. Raschid's time anything at all equal to the West of to-day. Such great piles of the richest furs, the flossicat silks, the finest cloth, handsome, durable furniture, jewellery, in heaps, latest mechanical inventions, works in art and literature, the product of the college and convent, everything in fact that the civilization of the nineteenth century has brought to such a state of perfection. All the cities of Canada were represented and consequently all the Provinces, Toronto with its usual energy taking the lead, though after Montreal of course. A notable feature in the centre of the building is, we notice with very great pleasure, that several convents have been represented at the exhibition, the good Shepherd being among the principal and that a good many prizes have been awarded them. Nor were the Christian Brothers absent from the industrial contest, as the many prizes their pupils obtained for elegant and superior penmanship can testify. The drawing, sowing and embroidery of the convent pupils drew a good many premiums all of which will ap-

this branch showed proud pre-eminence. Saturday was a gala day in the city; the half holiday afforded business employees an opportunity of visiting the fair, and in addition to the large number of citizens who flocked to the ground, great crowds of strangers were also present, and consequently the buildings of the industrial department were thronged. Owing to the extent of the grounds one does not realize the large number of persons present; it is only on entering the buildings that any idea can be formed of the attendance. The crowd was greatest in the Main Building, Machinery and Manitoba Halls, and in the last named visitors inspected

pear in our next weeks issue of the True

WITNESS. It would be difficult if not impos-

Sible to find a branch of industry not or. hand

at the great Montreal, or rather Dominion,

Exhibition. The carriage making department

was especially a sight to see and Montreal in

from its irksome bondage, the balloon rose majestically and soared away in air, free and unconstrained, amid the applause of all who watched its graceful progress.

It was on Saturday that the grand lacrosse

match between the two rival teams, Shamrocks and Montrealers, took place on the grounds of the latter, in presence of a vast number of spectators, and that the Shamrocks regained the laurels they had lost by beating their opponents in three straight games. It was on Saturday the balloon ascension took place under the management of the famous aeronaut, Professor Grimley, and a very successful one it was, and gave pleasure to the whole city over which it floated so buoyantly and so gracefully, and again it was on Saturday the races in connection with the exhibition were held at Lepine Park, as well as the rifle match at the Butts, which was won by the Royal Scots Fusiliers. So that it is no harm to say Saturday was a gala day. On Monday a grand concert was given by the sailors in port at the Victoria Skating Rink. This attracted quite a crowd, which was delighted at the novel sea songs, and particularly with their song in character by the sailors when working the vessel. Among the first live stock to arrive were

P. Q. These animals are all of marked exold Durham cow with a number of good breed novel to this country, there are two bulls, an aged and 2-year old. The former is a strong, somewhat fierce-looking beast, long and thick, with short legs. The 2-year old has all the stamp of the old fellow. Two Jersey bulls, an aged, of splendid color, and a 2-year old, fully equal, will be much admired. In Devons, Mr. Whitfield shows two fine animals, an aged bull of good stamp, and a 2-year is a grand-looking creature of 2,100 lbs., holds his head well, and is of fine long build; he will certainly take a good place. The 2-year old Durham bull of imported dam, is of a pure white color with deep side, broad level back, good sank and breast, and promises to be a magnificent animal. Two Devon cows are, as we heard it expressed by a well known judge "real beauties." In sheep, Mr. Whitfield shows some fine specimens of the West Highland horned breed, ten ewes and 2 rams. They are remarkably fine animals. The exhibit is list. All the animals are imported stock. Out of a whole herd of 200, there are, we are all the product of which is shipped to the Barbadoes, W. I. Mr. Whitfield has 57 head of West Highland, polled Angus and Galloway in quarantine at Quebec, which could not be got out in time for this Exhibition.

Up to this everything has gone well with the exhibition, and the programme has been carried out with remarkable fidelity. The rain on Monday somewhat marred the proceedings, and Tuesday, the day of days, when Governor-General, a cool breeze, good roads, and thousands upon thousands of people from all quarters. Every conveyance was brought into requisition and every road which lead to Exhibition Grounds at noon were actually covered with ladies and gentlemen in gala atarrived, and fresh accession of numbers was received from Jacques Cartier wharf, where a number had collected to see a torpedo blow up a big ship. And a large number it was, no less in fact than 25,000 lining the wharves from the Water Police Station to Jacques Cartier Wharf and beyond. The victim of the torpedo was an old barge, no longer of use, which at ten minutes past eleven was blown into smithereens, much to the delight of the vast concourse of spectators aferesaid. After that the mighty crowd moved north to the grounds, and were in time to see the opening by the Governor-General.

[For continuation of report see third

## ENGLISH OPINION.

A Strong Pronouncement from an Eng lish Journal.

[From the Nottingham Daily Express.]

If Ireland were peopled like Guernsey its population would be more than forty millions. It rose to eight millians and a quarter, and then famine and fever killed a million. During thirty-three years the Irish landlords have driven out more than a third of the rest, so that, notwithstanding "the Irish manufacture of babies," the population is now five mil-lions. If the Danes could renew their devastations, and go through the land destroying one-third of the people with fire and sword, and leaving the rest in destitution, it would be a horrible massacre-because they were Danes. But when this is done by landlords with evictions, extortions, and an army of process-servers and drilled constabulary, with all the power of England at their back, it is only an exercise of the rights of property, and those who complain of such treatment are only Irish grievance-mongers. In England we wondered for years at the tales of agrarian outrage, and thought there was something peculiar in the nature of the Irish neasant which prompted him to "tumbling his landlord"; but we met with Irlshmen of all with intense interest the splendid exhibits of classes, and found them not quite savages, the Prairie Province. In the grounds the not quite idolators, and very much like ouroperations of Professor Grimley with the selves; and by degrees tales of oppression balloon created any amount of curiosity, and and wos reached us, and at last, in spite of admiring circles constantly surrounded the all the influence of English landowners helpspot where the aerial voyager was confined to ing their Irish brethren, Gladstone and Bright

sessed by English farmers. It left untouched the custom of Irish landlords making no improvements, and leaving all, even to farm buildings, to be made by their tenants; but it provided that, under strict limitations, ejectment for non-payment of rent shall not be deemed disturbance of the tenant by the landlord." Few would think that while the English landlords are helping their tenants through stress of bad seasons Irish landlords are making Irish distress and famine a means of eviction and evasion of the act. Yet such is the fact. The Irish tenant, having no resources but the land, pays a rent which English farmers refuse to to pay. We estimate Irish rents at nearly double English rents for the same quality of land, so that after providing for this first, greatest, and most sacred claim of the landlord the tenant is habitually near starvation. In a good season he saves a trifle, but no one ever heard of an Irish farmer saving enough to retire on. In a bad season he starves, and in a very bad season he dies of famine. This is the normal condition of Irish tenants, and during two years famine has been pinching thousands, and even the sacred claim for rent cannot be met. But in Ireland, contrary to England, the tenants' calamity is the landthose on Saturday from the Model farm of lords' opportunity, and under the clause we Mr. George Whitfield, Rougement, Iberville, have quoted eviction for non-payment of rent may take ylace without compensation, and so cellence. Particularly we noticed a 4-year evictions have showered upon the land. Landlords, agents, process-servers, and the points, broad back, round ribs and splendid army of oppressors have had a fine time. They neck and head, in fact, all the requisites for have laughed at the Irish Land Act, which breeding fat stock or milking. In Kerrys, a has been repealed by the Irish famine, preventing Irish tenants from paying exorbitant rents, and while they are too poor to pay rents they are to be robbed of compensation. Every one who exclaimed against this perfectly legal exercise of the rights of property was dubbed "agitator," and that name is always an answer to the arguments of the oppressed. If not enough, the oppressors add to it a charge of "setting class against class," and no slave or serf ought to hear this solemn phrase without hating every hope of freedom. But, leaving justice and humanity out of the question as matters for which law has small concern. We English taxpayers have paid enough and risk enough on behalf of Irish landlords, and we begin to tire, so Gladstone was enabled to pass through the Commons a bill which amended the Land Act by suspending evictions during the present famine. The Irish members thought it a poor, weak, unsatis-factory measure for their constituents, but they accepted it. With great difficulty itpassed the Commons and went to the Lords, a splendid one in every respect, and we hope and then arose the question, "What will they to see it take the place it deserves in the prize do with it?" Tuesday night was their second night's debate on it. They took great pains to assure themselves that, being lords mainly informed 87 cows milking at the present time, by virtue of their being landlords, they were peculiarly fitted to give impartial judgment horrified lest Irish remedies might be applied to England and Scotland. They minimized the evictions and maximized agitation and landlords' difficulties. Lord Cairns said Government was wrong in stating the processservers in Galway at 4,290, but admitted 567, and that there had been 753 (fancy six hundred process-servers as the like proportion for Montreal took a holiday, was anxious looked Nottingham!); and the rights of property, for. It came with bright sunshine, the the rights of the landlords against the tenants, the rights of the landlords against the tenants, of the idle against the industrious, of the oppressors against the oppressed, having been harped on in the usual way by those who forget the rights of life, of person, and of freedom, the Lords rejected the bill by 282 to 51. Do these very respectable gentlemen think tire. Most of the live stock had by this time | they have done with it? Do they think they have argued or frightened Ireland, Scotland, and England into silence? No. In every

THE ENGLISH IN AFGHANISTAN.

Liberal heart will arise the question, " Why

should these men rule over us?"

Out from Afghanistan
Cometh a cry:
Many a Saxon man
Laid down todie:
Wild was the slaughter when
Yells filled the air:

Tell us, ye Englishmen, Why were they there? Hundreds were stricken down,

Dying and dead,
Miles of earth, bare and brown,
Dyed richly red,
Never for them again
Skies will be fair:
Tell us, ye Englishmen,
Why were they there?

How had Afghanistan

Now and Arganistan
Sinned in your sight?
How was the savage Khan
Driven to fight?
Why was he deaf to all
Agonized prayer?
Why did those English fall?
Why were they there?

What with your quarrels had
Hill tribes to do?
Why were they filled with mad
Fury at you?
Why should you rouse the red
Wrath of despair?
Why are those English dead?
Why were they there?

Parson Paten was so much averse to the Athanasian Creed that he would never read it.

Attansian Creed that he would never read it. Archbishop Secker having been informed of his recusency, sent the archdeacon to ask him his reason. "I do not believe it," said the parson. "But your metropolitan does," replied the archdeacon. It may be so, rejoined fine recusency, and I only at the rate of seven thousand a year, and I only at the rate of seven thousand a year, and I only at the rate of seven thousand a year, and I only at the rate of seven thousand a year, and I only at the rate of seven thousand a year, but the word of the coulder that the bishops, energetically faithful to their and went into a store and asked for a match. He was met with the reply, "We don't keep matches to give away." The boy started out, but stopped at the door, turned back, and saked the proprietor, "Do you sell conting the purchased a box, paid his two cents, and lighted his stump; after which he closed the box and asked the proprietor, "Do you sell conting before you at the stopped at the door, turned back, and saked the proprietor," Do you sell conting before you at closured by a sell glighted his stump; after which he closed the box and asked the proprietor to put it on the shell, and asid, "Next time a gom'an asks you for a match, give him one out o' my box."

The shelf discretity retired from the field which the temperate but that the being discretily retired from the field unterested Christianity might. The sherild discretily retired from the field which the temperate but the temperate out the temperate which the temperate but the testing and the sherily discretily retired from the field unterested Christianity might. The sherild discretily retired from the field which the temperate which the temperate which the temperate which the temperate with the temperate which the temperate which the temperate which the temperate which the the desired successful carried as a test case, and according the two classes, now ince to face in that the bishops, energetically faithful to their which methods and the strength of the two cla mother earth. Trial ascents were made during passed the Irish Land Act of 1870, to give shelf, and said, "Next time a gem'an asks the afternoon, and, finally it was released Irish tenants some of the tenant rights posfor a match, give him one out o' my box." A constitution

## THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The Pone Benounces the Conduct of the Belgian Government.

The following is a full translation of the Allocution delivered by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. in the Consistory of August 20:—

"Venerable Brethern—The majesty of the Supreme Pontificate, that holy and Sacred honor dearer to Us than Our very life, and which it is, therefore, Our desire and Our duty to guard and defend at every sacrifice, impels Us to-day to denounce in your presence a very grave-outrage inflicted on Our anthority, and on this Apostolic Sec. We hieran the injustice committed by the existing Belgian Ministry, who, without any equitable reason, have dismissed Our representative at the Court. Less moved by our own private grief than solicitous for the honor of the Apostolic Sec, We have given directions for the publication of the complete narrative of facts, together with the decuments and proofs that guarantee its truth, in order that everything may be submitted to the light, and that every reasonable man may judge how little foundation and value there is in the reproaches which the enemies of the Hoty See have unworthily directed against 1. Now, glancing at this statement of facts in this as in other acts of the same character which almost everywhere are reproducing themselves. We recognize from unmistakable signs the proof of a redoubling of violence in the sacrilegious war which is so long being waged against the Church of Christ. Yes, undoubtedly, We see more clearly revealed, and less velied than ever, the inveterate conspiracy of the Sectarles that have been organized to withdraw intellects from the Apostolic Chair—a conspiracy whose object is to exercise an arbitrary dictatorship over Christian people when once they shall have withdrawn intellects from the Apostolic Chair—a conspiracy whose object is to exercise an arbitrary dictatorship over Christian people when once they shall have withdrawn intellects from the Apostolic Chair—a conspiracy by hose object is to exercise an arbitrary dictatorship over Christian people when once they shall have withdrawn in the more of the catholic chair h The following is a full translation of the Allocution delivered by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. in the Consistory of August 20:-

beyond doubt, to remove youth from the influence of the Catholic Church, and to place youthful edution at the mercy and the whim of the Biate. In fact, this law decrees that in the elementary schools the pastors of souls shall have no position, the Church no supervision, and to taily separating learning from religion, it prescribes that in all that belongs to the interest, direction and discipline of the public schools, all religious teaching shall be eliminated from the education. It is only too easy to see what danger would result from such a measure to the faith and morals of the young; a danger all the more serious, inasmuch as by the same law every religious institute is banished from the schools called Normal, where special instructions are provided for those who are desined to be the teachers of the young. A law of such a nature, which prejudices to such a degree the teaching and the rights of the Church, and exposes to to such grave perits the cternal salvation of the young, could not be, without prevarication, approved of by the Bishops, on whom God has imposed the duty and responsibility of vigiliantly defending the salvation of souls and the integrity of faith. Therefore, in a right appreciation of that which circumstances and their duty imposed upon them, they were solicitous to keep children from public schools, and in their zeal opened other schools under their control, in which youthful minds might be trained in the excellent union of the elements of literature and religion. And for this purpose, it is highly honorable to the Belgians to have lent to this eminently opportune work a hearty co-operation. Comprehending the danger which this law threatened to religion, they undertook, in every possible way, the protection of the faith of their fathers, and with such spirit, that the greatness of the work and of the sacrifices in its behalf has exoited the ulmest admiration wherever it has been heard of. For Ourselves, who, in the name of the sublime charge of Supreme Pastor and Teacher, are bound to

name of Catholic, and to their rulers. We raise Our cries against him who is guilty of violating this right, and all the more so because in the case of the Roman Pontifi this right is derived

name of Catholic, and to their rulers. We raise Our cries against him who is guilty of violating this right, and all the more so because in the case of the Roman Pontiff this right is derived from a most angust principle, emanating from the fulness of the Roman primacy divinely constituted over the universality of the Church, so that Our predecessor, Plus Vi., of glorious memory, has expressly declared that 'it is the right of the Roman Pontiff to have, particularly in distant places, expressive declared that 'it is the right of the Roman Pontiff to have, particularly in distant places, representatives of his person, who exercise his jurisdiction and his authority by fixed delegation—who, in a word, hold his place, and his in virtue and by the very essence of the primacy, by rosson of the rights and prerogatives which are inherent to that primacy, and in accordance with the constant discipline of the Church from the earliest ages.'

"We protest besides against the insulting pretext forged to serve as a motive of inducing the departure of the Nuncio from Beiglum, whilst it is notorious that if he was dismissed it was because We refused to betray Our trant, and that, manifesting Our accord whith Our venerable bretzen the Belgian bishops, We have not wend them. It also been said of children from a because them, and the said of the first the continuous about Us—outrageous in its exess of diousive ness to Ourselves and the exe of the right was about Us—outrageous in its exess of diousive ness to Ourselves and the exe of the right was about Us—outrageous in its exess in official to suffer patiently the wrongs that may be done Us, and to pardon Our detracters and Our enemics, 'Reloicing,' in the words of the Apostle, 'in being accomment when the provision of the inchange of the right of the provision of the right selves from love and obedience to the Church, and that, firm in the profession of Catholic faith, full of an anxious solicitude for the Christian education of their young, they will show themselves worthy descendants of their illustrious ancestors. This, venerable breihren, is what We have to communicate to you on the affairs of Belgium, in order to repel the outrages offered to the Holy See, and to defend its violated dignity. But of yourselves, you know that the actual trials of the Church are not confined to the limits of Belgium. The warls being spread afar, and the dangers of the Catholic world are being increased. We shall not, however, now delay you with a detail of those evils. It is fitting, therefore, in the hope of a better future, to hold our courage aloft, and by united prayer to supplicate the Father of Mercics and the God of all consolation, that he will deign to consola the Church, His spouse, laden with so many misfortunes, wearied with her many solicitudes, and that, calming the winds and the waves, He may restore to it that tranquility which has been so long deferred.

# THE KILBURRY EVICTION.

A Bitter War with a Peaceful Ending.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 .- There is not in any of Charles Lever's rollicking fiction of Irish life and character anything more thoroughly this way: Through the instrumentality of racy of the soil than is to be found in the the friends of landlord and tenant, a treaty of facts which bring to an end a remarkable chapter in the strange, eventful story of the Ireland of to-day. It is the stirring story of to be forgiven; the annual rent of the farm the Kilburry eviction. The scene of this to be permanently reduced from £512 to £400 true tale of life in Ireland in this year of per annum: the landlord to expend £300 on grace is laid, very appropriately, in a romantic such improvements in drainage as the tenant farming class. Representatives of this family had been in the place for generations as tenants holding a lease. Things went on comfortably with them until the hard times came. The rent tell into arrear year by year; the landlord was pressing for his money; the tenant couldn't or wouldn't give it to him; then the landlord wanted his lang, and this the tenant resolutely refused to yield. Now a fierce struggle commenced for the possession of the land. The owner had the power of the law on his side, and the tenant had popular sympathy and practical support on his. The landlord brought his forces on the ground in the shape of the sheriff, bailiffs, and police. The tenant garrisoned his house with neighbors, and barricaded it so securely that the small legal force

the premises. The Sheriff knocked at the door and demanded possession in the name of Her Md. Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. A shower of boiling water from an upper window answered him in the negative in a very practical fashion. Then the resident magistrate rode up to the fortress with the Riot Act in his hand, ready for reading, and called upon the garrison to surrender or take the consequences, which he warned them would be serious. The garrison, represented by a young peasant infa flannel jacket, appeared at the window, said something unparliamentary about the Riot Act, and told the magistrate to take the place if he was able. Two scaling parties, composed of men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, were told off to attempt to effect an entrance through the windows, front and rear, while the main body of the forces battered at the doors with the butts of their rifles. The scaling parties found it hot work between boiling water and bludgeons and pitchforks, pokers, scythes, and reaping hooks. A dozen constables took a long ladder, and, rushing at the hall door with it as a battering-ram, made a breach in the outworks through which the invading force swarmed. The garrison retreated upstairs, and made a stand on the first landing; driven from this, they retreated to the next lauding, and there made another obstinate stand. By this time one of the scaling parties succeeded in entering through a back window, and the end of the fight was that the garrison was overpowered and made prison . ers of war. They were handcuffed and led away captives.

Now the indignation meetings set in. Fierce demonstrations were held in the neightborhood, at which a solemn vow was made that the farm from which Meagher was evicted should be allowed to lie waste until he was restored to possession. It was thoroughly understood that the men who would take that farm, or work upon it in any way, for the benefit of the landlord or of himself, would do so at the risk of his life. No man took that risk. As soon as Meagher, his wife, and his retainers were liberated on bail to take their trial at the ensuing Assizes a band of masked men, armed, accompanied him to his old home at night; expelled the caretaker who was put in charge by the landlord, having previously sworn him not to under-take that sort of work any more, and reinstated Meagher in possession, swearing him to hold it against all comers. Here, now, was the landlord exactly in the position in which he found himself at the commencement of hostilities. Again the laudlord put the legal machinery at work for the purpose of expelling this terrible tennant. Blood was up to fever heat on both sides now. The farm-house was put in a condition, within and without, to resist a prolonged siege; it was amply provisioned, and was garrisoned raves who thraw heart and soul, into the work. The crops on the farm were now ripe, and needed cutting. One bright moonlight night a swarm of peasantry came on the ground, and next day, as if by magic, that farm was bare; the crops had been cut down by hundreds of reaping-hooks and scythes, and carried away to the neighboring barns. This extraordinary harvesting feat was, of course, accomplished in the interest of the tenant who was fighting his landlord.

If a novelist were writing on imaginary incidents like these he would find it absolutely necessary to wind up with a tragedy. There would'nt seem to be any other natural way out of it. If he had a literary daring to make all these desperate doings end up, not in a fierce and fatal fight for that farm, but in a jolly drinking bout by the contending forces, at which the landlord and the Sheriff and the resident magistrate and the police were "tossted" in champagne, he would surely be consumed by the critics for constructing an outrageously improbable denoue-ment. Yet this, and much more, was what really did happen, in fact. It came about in this way : Through the instrumentality of peace was signed on the following torms :-One of the two years' rent due by the tenant Tipperary valley. Here dwelt on a large may determine on. The tenant appears to farm the Meagher family, of the respectable have the better end of the peace compact have the better end of the peace compact which, probably, the landlord was induced to accept on the principle of "anything for a quiet life."

The last chapter in this remarkable drama is the strange one. The scene is laid in the farmhouse in the rich Tipperary Valley. The dramatis personse are as before, the tenant, his wife, and his followers; the Sheriff, the agent, the magistrate and the police. This time, however, the Sheriff and his forces are not scaling the walls of the besieged dwelling, battering at its barricaded doors. They are seated in the best parlor at the hospitable board of the tenant, on which a champaghe luncheon is spread. Mrs. Meagher, the tenant's wife, is doing the honors of the house, supported at the foot of the table by her busband. This party, so very strangely mixed, is gathered to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace above mentioned. They have a good time of it. Instead of the crack of the rifle there is heard the pleasant popping of champagne corks. Everybody's health is drank in sparkling wine, and there is much spontaneous speechifying. The tenant proposes the health of the landlord, in open war. Here was a landlord who the agent responds in suitable terms and then rises and proposes the healths of the hostess was a tenant who defied the law and the and the host. The latter, visibly affected, expresses acknowledgments for his wife and himself. The tenant asks the company to house in the rich vale under the shadow of drink in bumpers to the health of the Sheriff -tho man who had the boiling water thrown over him during hostilities. The Sheriff, a gushing little man, with his hand pressed to his left ribs, protests that he is now enjoying the happiest moment of his life; special bumpers are swallowed in compliment to the magistrate and police. When the feast was ended a local brass band escorted the guesta