## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mr. Bockett-Oh, nonsensel

## 15 55 14

6

YORK AND NEWPOR1. From the Parisian.

Just over the wall, scarcely thinking of danger, Lies, catching grasshoppers the little red fox; To woods, fields, and wilds he has long been a

Be's just been let out of a hard wooden box, Now comes with a rush the whole pack down upon him, And this is the end of the anise-rag hunt.

All glory to man, and all glory to woman, Who rode in this hunt. They have cause to be vain; They've shown quite enough of the nature

called human, But little enough of the nature humane. Most glory to him, may his mem'ry be scented, Perchance 'twas a drug clerk-some pestle-

bot runt, Who endgelled his brain till at last he invented This glorious sport of the anise rag hunt!

Irish Land War.

SELF-RELIANCE SUCCEEDING

Assisting Evicted Tenants.

No Compromise, No Half-Measures-

**GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES** 

Landlords Obtained Possession by the Violation of the Treaty

of Limerick.

A meeting of the Irish National Land League was held in Dublin on the 14th of September, Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the chair.

Mr. Egan reported that since the last meeting £28 had been received for the Political Fund.

Mr. Brennan read a number of applications for membership, and gave notice that in a fortnight he would move the admission of the gentlemen who applied.

Mr. Brennan said there was an application of a peculiar nature from Easky, County Sligo. Some time ago a man was evicted from his holding, and it was taken by another man. The members of the branch in that district issued a notice that no person should hold intercourse with this man. All the tradesmen in the district refused to work for him except the blacksmith. They now thought that they should punish the blacksmith, as he was a member of the Land League, and they got a blacksmith from a different part of the country, and they had now built a house for him next door to this blacksmith who did not adhere to the rules of the League, and they ask for some assistance to enable them to establish him in the district.

£10 was voted

£5 to Mrs. Daly, Mulranny, who had retaken possession of her holding; £10 to families evicted at Ballycastle; and \$20 to the Rush foreshore committee, were also voted.

ollowing letter from Father Furlong of New Ross, was read :--NEW Ross, 13th Sept., 1880.

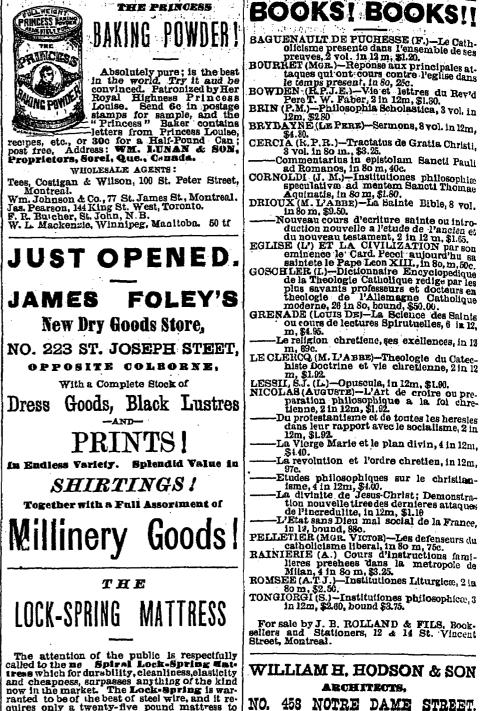
THE FOX HUNTING IN NEW accused. Now, I do not ask anyone to forejudge their cases. I regret and condemn the crime with which they are charged. But I say the prisoners ought to have a fair trial, and I say it the more earnestly because I believe them to be not guilty. A fair trial, however, they cannot have; they cannot em-ploy the eminent counsel that will be required to meet the lawyers of the Crown unless they be assisted with funds by the friends of justice throughout the country, or unless their relatives incur on their behalf overwhelming liabilities, which will leave them when they walk forth acquitted from the dock nothing better than beggared and ruined men. The Phelans, who are intelligent farmers, of respectable position and irreproachable character, have had to contend with all the difficulties incident during late years to so many of their class-bad harvests, oppressive rents, and a not over merciful landlord. Thir enforced absence from their homes and farms during the period of their detention in prison must, notwithstanding all the kindness of their neighbors, cause them new losses and involve them in fresh embarrassements ;- the large law costs necessary to be incurred in their defence at the approaching trial would complete their ruin. But their friends have determined to avert this danger by contributing or collecting such funds as be required to ensure a fair trial for the accused men. A fair trial is all they ask, and they appeal to their generous countrymen to assist them in obtaining it. Especially they hope that the Land League will aid in securing that justice be impartially administered by making an adequate grant to the fair trial fund which is now about to be raised. This is the case which I would ask you to recommend to the friendly consideration of the Land League. It is not a case of abetting outrages and sympathising with assassination-these things we all abbor and regret. It is a question of giving respectable men who are charged with an atrocious crime a fair chance of proving their innocence before the world, and, likewise of protesting against the illegal and unconstitutional measures by which the servants of the Crown are seeking to compass a con-viction in this case, and thus dishenouring the administration of justice in the eyes of the people .-- I am, my dear Mr. Egan, faithfully yours, P. M. FURLONG, C. C. £40 was voted.

Some eviction cases were brought forward, inspector, and agent after the settlement of

his case. The chairman then said-I take this, the first opportunity on which I appear before the League, of saying that I come here now, after an experience of some time in the House of Commons, more than ever convinced of the necessity of such self-reliant, combined, and independent action as this League is recommending to the country (hear, hear). View-ing the question as a matter of general principles, first, I think it is far more dignified for the people of this country to rely upon themselves than to rely upon a foreign Parliament. I think, besides occupying a more dignified position, in doing so they occupy a more trustworthy position; they can trust themselves and they cannot trust the English Parliament. I think the Land League has taught the tenants of Ireland a very useful lesson in teaching them the importance and advantage of combination. I to day had the pleasure of looking in upon the Congress of the Trades Unions of England, Ireland, and Scotland. These trades unions are a monument of what can be done to benefit the condition of a people which without them would be helpless: and, besides being a monument of the effects of combination, ought to be a lesson to the people of this country, in whose midst this congress meets for the first time. In the House of Commons I have been obliged more than once to speak in reference to the Land Leage, and I found that the greatest obstacles to its principles, as to the principles of many other organizations, was the combination of free speech by its critics with perfect ignorance as to what its principles were. An Irish member who has made himself remarkable by his attacks upon the Land League was ingenous enough to come up to me, after one of the speeches I had made in the House of Commons on the subject of the Land Lengue, and to declare that if the Land League principles were such as I put them forward he would cease to be so hostile to the Land League. I put forward the Land League principles that they have put forward themselves (hear, hear). I have seen with astonishment that terms have been applied to the Land League in the same way I was told at school the word lucus, a grove, was derived lucus a non lucendo, because there was no light in the grove. In the same way the principles of the Land League are called novel because the principle of peasant proprietary is an ancient institution. The principles of the Land League are called Communistic because the desire of the Land League is to increase the number of those who own property. They are called revolutionary, because you seek to increase the number of property owners, and therefore of the most conservative element in society. The principles are called principles of confiscation, because in every pronouncement that has come from any responsible speaker of this organization you have always laid down that the rights of property, however they may have been originated, cannot be got rid of 25th March, 1862, at £30 188 a year, the landwithout full, ample, and fair compensation. I therefore find that your principles are called years to any purchaser he might approve of. novel because they are ancient, communistic It appears that Brophy owed the Provincial because they establish individual proprietor- Bank £226, and that the lease of the farm ship, revolutionary because they lead to Conservative principles, and confiscatory because | to meet the demand of the bank, proceedings they recognize to the fullest the rights of were taken against Brophy, who was evicted property (hear, hear). I have said that I by the sheriff, hence the sale to dry. think your position in telling the people of Ireland to depend upon themselves is more dignified and more trustworthy than that of farm laborers, residing in the Windgap dismaking them to depend upon Parliament. trict, assembled at the hotel. When the This, perhaps, may appear to be a curious proceedings were about commencing Brophy, statement coming from me, who, as you will have seen, have taken some prominent part in the movements of the people of another country. I beg to say that I have never sought alliance with regard to the Irish cause -I have accepted alliances, but I have never half's rent due, which should be paid by the able array of able counsel will exhaust all said our first and foremost, and, if necessary, purchaser. our sole confidence must be upon ourselves. If other people chose to help us it would be unwise and ridiculous to refuse their help, bat it is upon ourselves primarily, and if necessary solely, we must rely. Now, the pro-gramme which is put before the Irish people of dealing with the land question may be divided into two alternatives. We have those who advocate fixity of tenure as the best the sale. Both he and Mr. Bockett had a system of dealing with the question of the public duty to discharge. land, and we have pou, who represent peasant proprietary as the only final and satisfactory I have no doubt that they are innocent of the solution of the question. Those principles crime, and, moreover, I am convinced that are put sometimes in contradiction, the one their innocence can be established by the as being practicable and the other as impost setting are put to be as being practicable and the other as immost satisfactory evidence. But the mere practicable. The advocates of fixity of tenure say that while they prefer peasant proprietary, their plan is the practicable plan. I have lived ten years among the English people, and have worked in some of their political other side, and to tear as under the web of cir-cumstantial evidence which the police are seeking so assiduously to weave around the judge of their opinions, the principles of Mr. Rockett again asked for a bid.

peasant proprietarship have far more chance of general acceptance from them than the principle of fixity of tenure. John Stuart Mill, and Kaye, and Bright, and Arnold are unanimous in favor of peasant proprietorship, and let me say, in passing, that when I mention the names of Mill and Kaye I am sometimes obliged to tel! E glishmon that the opinions the Laud League have formed upon the Irish question are the product not of the hot-headed utterance agitators, but of the philosophical teachings of the coolest of English writers. I do not profess to be in the secrets of her Majesty's Government. I have certainly done my best to estrange their affections when I thought they were going wrong ; but when I have told many of the Radical party that the Land Leaguers and the Irish party were fighting an English question as well as an Irish question, I have received their un-animous approval. The Irish party went into Parliament on a rather novel and difficult question. It is all plain sailing with Irish politicians when a hostile Government is in fere. power; but the moment a friendly Ministry get into office the weak-kneed become more weak-kneed and the despondent become more despondent. I am quite disposed to give some members of our party full credit for the best of motives in the action which they took, but if they continued the action they begun they would do so in spite of the plainest lessons of experience, because we have found within the last four months that a friendly Government may turn as hostile, and a powerful Government may turn out to be as impotent, with regard to the cause of the Irish tenart, as the most hostile and impotent Government. Our only experience of this Government is the experience of failure. They brought in a Disturbance Bill, and brought in favour of the bill every weapon they could use. In spite of the great fact that this bill was meant to rescue fitteen thousand men, women, and children that within the short space of twelve ing ? months were threatened to be left houseless and homeless, without hope and without remedy-in spite of the most overwhelming facts-the Government had failed to carry the bill through both Houses. While 1 have unbounded confidence in Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Forster, I have very little confidence in the power of any of these statesmen to carry their good intentions into effect; for, recollect, they have enemies in their own ranks. Therefore any practical man looking and money voted. A letter was read from at this question will see that there are a thous-Mr. E. Meagher, of Kilbury, denying that he and chances to one against Mr. Gladstone-had drunk the heaith of the sheriff, sub-perhaps that is putting it too strongly-but there are a hundred chances against Mr. Gladstone being able to carry such a measure as will satisfy the wants of the Irish people. If that be so, if all those forces are against us on the one side, are we not bound to exercise all the forces we can in turn? (Hear, hear.) Political action, like action in mechanics, is the resultant of combined forces. If you have all those forces dragging Mr. Gladstone one way, surely you ought to have all the united forces of the Irish party dragging him the other way in order that semething like political equilibrium may be restored. Those who have thought it necessary to be thick and thin supporters of the present administration on the ground that it was friendly have had their defences shat. tered to the winds already, and their persistence in their present action, while it may be admitted to have been honest in the beginning, must undergo the alternative judgment in the future of being either dictated by a perfect blindness to the signs of the times or motives that will not bear inspection in nation 1 re-presentatives of the Irish people. 1 therefore would call upon those who have taken up this attitude to change their opinions, and to signify this by ceasing to sit among the Liberal members. I would ask them to at-tend meetings of the Home Rule party; and I leadership of the chosen chisftain of the Irish people. It is not open to a man to dispute Home Rule, to denounce the principles of the Land League, to refuse the leadership of Mr. future of being either dictated by a perfect

The same voice-There is no nonsense about it. I bid £5; RINCESS AM Mr. Rockett appealed to the crowd to consider what they were doing. If bidders could TRE not be got for farms put up under the circum-AINCESS stances connected with Bropby's case, there would be an end in this country to the rights of property, banks would cease to give credit to farmers, and all business would be stopped. He asked them to consider these things, and make an offer. Nearly two minutes elapsed witnout any response. Mr. Rockett-Gentlemen, give me a bid for this fine farm, I tell you if you don't it will be sold before four o'clock by private WHOLESALE AGENTS: contract. A Voice-Oh, d-I the fear of it (laughter). Mr. Davin you are acting very foolishly. I tell you the farm will be sold. Brophy-Well, sell it. Mr. Davin-You have no right to inter-Mr. Rockett-Will anybody give mea bid? The party who bid the first bid of £5 said -I bid £7. Mr. Rockett-Give up jour joking, and be in earnest. The same Voice-I was never more in earnest in my life. Mr. Rockett-Gentlemen, if you don't give me a bid I will abjourn the sale, and receive private offers. Will any gentleman give me an offer? With a Complete Stock of The party who bid the £5 and £7 said-My bid is £8; not a halfpenny more will I bid (laughter). -AND-Mr. Rockett-Don't be foolish. I tell you the farm will be sold by private contract. PRINTS! Brophy-Have not you got three bids. I call on you to knock the place down to the highest bidder. Mr. Davin-What is that Brophy is say Mr. Rockett-Nonsense, man! There is "a reserve price on the place. Come, give me a bid. If you don't bid for the farm like men, I tell you that all credit will close, and all business be stopped. G we me a bld. A long silence followed. Mr. Davin-There is evidently no use in THE going on any further. I tell you that there are private offers, and the place may be sold Mr. Rockett made a formal appeal, which was received with silence, and so The attention of the public is respectfully called to the me Spiral Lock-Spring Sat-iress which for durability, cleanliness, elasticity and cheapness, surpasses anything of the kind now in the market. The Lock-Spring is war-ranted to be of the best of steel wire, and it re-quires only a twenty-five pound mattress to make the most comfortable bed in use, Thousands are trying it and all pronounce it a great success. The spring is so constructed that a person weighing 200 pounds and a child weighing 50 pounds do not suffer any incon-venience by lying side by side. Unlike other mattresses, the LOOK-SPRING never runs into ridges, but preserves its uniformity, no matter how much or how little pressure it may be subjected to. It is moiseless, and is the only spring in use that possesses that quality. No-thing so good for Hospitals, Hotels or Ships has ever been invented. Springs miven on Srial to parties residing in the city, and money refunded if the "prings made to it all sizes of beds on short notice, but if made for bedsteadis not of the or-dinary size, the springs cannot be taken back. The proceedings came to an end. EASY LESSONS IN PRONOUNCIATION. From the Boston Globe. The boy who studied French at shool Will most politely say That Garfield owned some stock one time Of the Credit Mobiliay. But if in English he would speak, He says. "I greatly fear That Garfield cannot clean his skirts Of Crewit Mobilicer." The Western phrase is broader still, For there the folks declare That Garfield took and lied about His Credit Mobilare. But for my part. I choose to think His standpoint was much higher; I cannot think but Garfield is A Credit Mobil*liar*. Agents Wanted in all parts of the Dominion EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING For particulars apply to MONTREAL.



JOHN SULLIVAN, Sole Agent and Manufacturer, 22 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET. H. J. BEEMER, PATENTEE, Feb. 9, '77. 50-ti L. P. A. GAREAU,

Patronize Canadian Institutions. Insure with the C A N A D Fire & Marine Insurance Co. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT..... 50,000 Montreal Board of Directors: ward Murphy, Esq.; Hon. Judge Berthelot, John Lewis, Esq.; D. J. Rees, Esq.; Hon. Judge Doherty, Sherbrooke. WALTER HAVANAGE,

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General Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier street. its

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before four o'clock.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Voice-I bid £5 (great laughter).



MY DEAR MR. EGAN-Permit me, through your kind offices, to place before the Land League the case of the brothers Phelan, who are now in prison charged with having been concerned in the murderous outrage on the Boyd family which lately occurred in the neighbouring county of Kilkenny. These unfortunate young men have been, as you have learned from the newspapers, committed to stand their trial at the Winter Assizcs, bail being refused. No pains will be spared to ensure a conviction. The police authorities are making most extraordinary efforts to ferret out and put together evidence in support of the direct swearing—coaring, cajoling, coer-cing, and playing fast and loose with the liberties of the subject in a fashion which might have been thought possible under the rule of the Grand Turk or the Autocrat of the Russiss, but which one would have deemed quite out of question in happy lands like ours, where the sacred paladium of the mighty British constitution is supposed to cast its protecting shadow over all her Majesty's lieges, gentle and simple, rich and poor, without favour or exception. Think of two young girls, both under twenty, being withdrawn from the guardianship of their pacents in spite of protest and remonstrance, hurried hither and thither at intervals during several weeks by the not too gentle hands of the constabulary, and at last fixed somewhere in Dublin, where they will remain exposed to God knows what influences and solicitations, without friend or protection, during the weary months that must drag on before the time for the trial of the prisoner arrives. It is feared, forsooth, that they may be tampered with if allowed to stay with their parents, and that their minds may be unduly biassed in favour of the prisoners But who will secure them against undue influence from the other side? Who will protect them against the threats and terrorism, the dodges and devices of the police authorities, and against the obvious dangers to which inexperienced girls must be exposed in their unfriendly situation? Who shall guard them against their guardians? Really this action on the part of the Crown seems to be an outrage on morality as well as on fair play and the freedom of the subject. Then by-and-by, when assizes come round, a formidtheir eloquence and ingenuity in striving to fasten firmly about the necks of the accused the halter which the clever and impartial servants of the Government are now so busily engaged in preparing. How are the unfortunate prisoners to defend themselves. Although they belong to a different county from mine, from my window I can see their homes and holdings across the intervening Barrow, and I am intimately acquainted with the circumstances of their position in regard to the unhappy murder of Mr. Charles Boyd. I have no doubt that they are innocent of the fact of their innocence will avail little against the resources of the prosecution, unless legal, skill and forensic power be forthcoming to test the credibility of the witnesses on the

Parnell, and at the same time to continue representing a constituency which is in favour of Home Rule, which is in favour of the Land League, and which elected him to his position as a follower of Mr. Parnell (hear, hear). With regard to this question of leadership, it is said familiarity is apt to breed contempt, but I can say that my familiarity with Mr. Parnell has enormously increased my original estimate of his powers, of his honesty, and of his upright. do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour ness of purpose. I venture to say that 1 know no man who has a higher title to the character, whether it may be from his freedom from tin. personal vanity, from his invariable good temper, from willingness to receive suggestions from all quarters, from his absolute devotion to principle-I know no man in all my experience of men who is more ontitled to be called a distinctly high minded man, and intercourse with whom has a greater tendency to strengthen the honesty of one's purpose and devotion to one's principles (applause). The proceedings then terminated.

A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Waterford on September 11th, says :-To-day Mr. Thomas Rockett. auctioneer. put up for sale by public auction, at the Beesborough Arms Hotel, the leasehold interest and good-will in the farm held lately by Thomas Brophy, and which is situate at Rossenany, near Windgap, county Kilkenny, containing 42a lr 2p statute measure, and held under lease for a term of 21 years, from lord consenting to give a new lease of 31 was held as security. Having failed

At twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for the sale, not less than 100 tenant farmers and accompanied by his three sons, took a most prominent position in the room.

Mr. Rockett opened the proceedings, when Mr. Davin, solicitor, read the conditions of sale, explaining that there was a year and a

A Voice-Yes, when you get one.

Mr. Davin requested that the sale should be allowed to go on without any interruption Mr. Rockett-Who will bid for this farm

A Voice-The devil a one.

Mr. Davin requested Brophy, the evicted tenant, to keep silence and not interfere with Brophy-All right, my boy!

Mr. Rockett again asked for a bid.

A long silence followed.

Mr. Rockett-Give me a bid. I know there are plenty here that want to bid. Don't be losing time.

A Voice-It is you that is losing the time. Brophy here again gave utterance to some observations which induced Mr. Davin to call on him not to interfere.

Brophy-All right, Mr. Davin, all right;

" The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analvist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Oondiments." that is mustard mixed with famia e.tc.-and of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

11-G

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

THE BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and, by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. 7-4

#### MORE PEOPLE, ADULTS AND CHIL dren, are troubled with worms, than would be supposed by those who are not physicians. A poor appetite to-day, and a ravenous one to-morrow, often result from these pests, whose existence is never dreamed of. Est BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and if the cause be worms, you will be cured. 7-2

Persons suffering from Bile, Indigestion and Costiveness are recommended to try DR. HABFET'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. which in hundreds of cases have not only given relief, but have effected a cure. They contain no mercury, and require no restraint in diet or exercise. Prepared only by MILTON H. BRIBSETTE, PROPRIETOR, MONTREAL.

COLDS. - A MEDICINAL PREPARAtion in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving re-lief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

MANY PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY by cramps in the limbs. A pientiful appli-cation of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment will give instant relief. Oramps come on suddenly, and it is not well to wait until the attack ; go and buy a bottle at once and have it ready, walting for the dolorous wretch. 7-4

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River St. Bose, Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth

Good stand house, 42.38 feet, three stories, barna. good stabling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.



A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush ; good house and barns.

forms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 499 Mignonne.



# SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTBAL VERMONT R.B. LINE. Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 8 p.m. for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston. Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brake. Bleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains be-tween Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Ex-press between Montreal and Boston. TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL 7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m. For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m. For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.m. 3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next moning. 6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield. GOING NORTH. GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at &00 a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.49 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m. Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., vis Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 8 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Mon-treal at 8.55 a.m. Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m. For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Oentral Vermont Railroad Office, 168 St. James Street. Central vermont Kaliford Omes, iso St. Jahr Street. W. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent Boston Office, 260 Washington street. New York Office, 417 Broadway. WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent J. W. HOBART, General Superintendent. St. Albans, Vt., April 1, 1880. m 1-2 **Q. M.O.&O. RAILWA**Y CHANCE OF TIME COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80, Trains will run as collows: Mixed. Mail. Expr's

Lve Hoobelaga for Hull. Lve Hoobelaga for Hull. Lve Hull for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hoobelaga. Lve Hull for Hochelaga. Lve Hull for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hoobelaga. Lve Quebec. Lve Quebec. Lve Que for Hochelaga. Lve Que for Hochelaga. Lve Que for Hochelaga. Arrive at Hochelaga. Leave Hochelaga. Arrive at Hochelaga. A Trains. Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec. Sanday trains leave Montreal and Quebec d. 4 p.m. All Trains run by Montreal Time. GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes Square TIOKET OFFICES, 18 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James' street, Moniresl, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebee. Louis Hotel, Quebee. . . General Superintendent