nored him at the that and as Oyclamen says, let disappointed vanity, like a worm 1 the bud, feed on her damask cheek."

"Well, lit was just as well she gave him ap" says Dinmont, who is one of those unhappoints who always 250 ap, says blumon, who some orthose unhappy youths who, always, say, the wond have felt without meening it, "as she would have felt it rather now, being out out by Bady Blun-

his glass carefully stares blankly at the un-conscious Land, and then, almost without his knowledge, let his eyes wander to where Kitis standing at the other side of the room conversing with Ceol Launceston and the contract of the contract of

#10 tempora, O mores " says Arthur to Fanoy, in a low tone, with an expressive cont the luckless Dandy and the control "Very good times, I think," says Mrs. Char-

for

οu,

teris; wilfully misunderstanding him. "I think nowadays we women have the best of it. At least "-lightly-" one can't have one's dress torn from the gathers. Do you know what that means? - Or-what a Princess robe signifies? I don't know anything more trying to one's temper than a clumsy, foot,a sudden check-and then the awful sound that tells one one's skirt and body have parted company. At least we have done with all

Sir John has disappeared. Dandy and Brandy are somewhat aloof. Arthur, telling her she looks tired, leads the way to a small room, half-boudoir, half conservatory, so full it is with flowers, that lies off the ball-room. "What a cozy little nook! Just like Laura. is it not?" asks Fancy, as they enter, But he does not answer. Glancing at him in surprise, she sees a look in his face (she has seen it profty often) that stays all further remarks, and renders her on the present occasion-al-

most pervous. "Was it because I asked you you refused to dance again with Blunden?" he asks, with a quietude that is hardly in consonance, with

"How can one tell the exact motive that compels one to an action ?" returns she, evasively. She has a soft red rose in her hand, and is somewhat nervously pulling it to pleces. Her head is lowered; her eyes are fastened on her work of destruction. Arthur, taking both the hands and the flower, crushes them between his own.
"Answer me faithfully," he says; "did you

refuse him because I asked you?" "Perhaps so; How can I be sure?" says Fancy, with a charming glance from under

her long lashes. "Yet I suppose so. I gave you my promise, did I not?" "Give me something else," says Blunden, with suppressed but honest passion; "give me-yourself."

(To be continued.) WORMS.

The Smith Medicine Co., 136 Sixth Avenue, New York, have opened a branch office at 662 Craig street, Montreal, for the purpose of introducing their great German Worm Remedy for removing stomach and seat or pin worms from child or adult—a medicine composed entirely of roots and herbs, pressed into cakes with sugar, and endorsed by the press and people wherever introduced. They have on exhibition at their office, 663 Craig street, a large number of tape and stomach worms and thousands of testimonials. A

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1881.

SHITH MEDICINE CO: Gerra.-I am requested by Miss Sarah Forham to inform you that your treatment of tape worm has proved a great success. In hve hours after she had taken the medicine the worm passed alive, with head complete, measuring 221 feet. The medicine caused no pain or uneasiness. You may rest assured that I will never cease to recommend your treatment whenever the opportunity of-

Yours, J. B. I. FLYNN.

20 Chaboillez Square, Montreal. Dr. Smith's German Worm Bemedy removes stomach and seat worms from adult or child. As a cure for costiveness, bilious. ness, indigestion, sour or weak stomach it is unexcelled, removing all impurities from the stomach and keeping the bowels regular.

Put up in packages at 25c. Sold by all druggists and country store-

keepers generally.

If your druggist does not keep it, use no other, but send to cur office or ask your druggiet to obtain it for you.

FROM PEMBROKE.

PENSROKE, Nov. 18 .- Mrs. McDougall, late special correspondent in Ireland of the Montreal Witness and authoress of a number of beautiful poems, under the nom de plume, of "Norah," was presented last night with an address and a purse containing one hundred dollars (\$100) by the citizens of Pembroke on the occasion of her leaving here to take up her residence in the State of Michigan. The presentation took place in the Music Hall, which was literally crammed,

Mayor, a number of prominent citizens also occupying seats on the platform. In replying to the address Mrs. McDougall gave a short sketch of her recent tour through Iteland, relating briefly what she saw and heard of the condition of the landlerds and people. When she had concluded a vote of thanks was tendered to her for the interesting and instructive account of her tour. Mrs. McDoug-II leaves here to morrow morning for the West.

and the chair was occupied by the

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.

El saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bliters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so preently to get her some I concluded to be humbugged sgain; and I am glad I did; for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—
H. T., St., Paul.—Pioneer Press.

ETELKA GERSTER:

This great lyric artiste, whose marvellous soprano voice can soar away up, up even beyond the highest flights of ! Patti or Jenny Lind, has honored Canada with one performance only. In the Queen's Hall on Monday night her audience numbered over a thousand people, the leaders of society in Montreal, who will long remember the great Hungarian prima donna. For the solo performance and accompaniments, at all her concerts, a Weber Grand plane only is used, and for her private rehearsals a smaller instrument of the same eminent maker. Gerster has a contract with Max Strakesch for twelve concerts at \$15,000, after which she performs in opera during her remaining stay in America. She sings this week in Boston.

reserve and the start A For all purposes of a Family Medicine; HASYARD'S YELLOW OIL is lat the head of the Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost bites ; re"Time Turns the Tables."

Ten years ago, when she was ten,
I used to tease and scould her:
I liked her, and she loved methon, with A boy some five years older.

Bring lunch to stream or thicket;
Would eil in gun of batt my hook, 2 and field for hours at cricket. She'd men'd my cap or find my whip... it suit Ah! but boys' hearts are stony! I liked her rather less than "Gyp," and the heart han my pony, and the less than my pony, and the less th

I liked her. She would fetch my book,

She loved me then, though Heaven knows Small wonder had she hated;

whom I had decapitated.

Whom I had decapitated.

I tore her frooks, I pulled her hair,
Called "red" the sheen upon it;
Out fishing I would even dare
Catch tadpoles in her bonnet.

Well, now I explate my crime; The Nemests of tables
Came after years. To-day old Time
On me has turned the tables.

I'm twenty-five; she's twenty now, Dark eyed, pink-cheeked, and bonny. The curls are golden round her brow; She smiles and calls me "Johnny."

Of yore I used her Christian name, But now, through fate or malice, When she is by m, lips can't frame Five letters to make "Alice."

I, who could joke with her and tease. Rand flent now before her; Dumb through the very wish to please— A speechless, shy adorer;

Or If she turns to me to speak I'm dazzied by her graces;
The het blood rushes to my cheek;
I stammer commonplaces.

She's kind and cool; ah! Heaven knows how I wish she blushed and faltered; She likes me, and I love her now. Dear, dear, how things have altered. -Lippincott's Magazine.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIDEN CITY— LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS AND LEAGUERS IN TERVIEWED—IRISH AMERICAN INFLUENCES-THE EF. FECTS OF COERCION.

[Toronto Globe Correspondence]

LONDONDERRY, NOV. 2. The city of Londonderry is built upon a hill sloping abruptly up from the River Foyle, on the crown of which the central portion of the city is located, being enclosed within the famous walls some 1706 yards in circumference. The top of the wall is laid out as a public thoroughfare, suitable, however, for foot passengers only, owing to the numerous sudden declivities where there are flights of steps. The walls are pierced at intervals by arches, allowing communication between the enclosed portion of the city, and the larger community that has grown up outside the original arrow limits of the former town. streets, with the exception of the principal

Artemus Ward suggested, was laid out by a surveyor afflicted with delirium tremens. THE BUILDINGS

business thoroughfares, are narrow and fre-

quently crooked very much, "resembling in

this respect those of Quebec-which, as

are many of them extremely quaint and oldfashioned. Many of the houses of the poorer class in particular, with their narrow doors and windows, looking like holes in a wall rather than individual dwellings. I have not seen signs of extreme poverty. During the two days I have been in Derry I have only been asked for alms twice, and though beggars are undoubtedly more numerous than in a Canadian city of the same sizo they are by no means so clamorous and pertinecious as the usual accounts of Irish meneager and voluble with their proffers of service, as is the wont of backmen the world over, are not to be mentioned in the same breath with their brethen of Ningara Falls, who are infinitively more self-assertive. The straight, soldier-like figures and semi-military attire of the Irish constabulary are a prominent feature. They are to be seen everywhere, about one hundred being located in Derry, and in addition there is a strong millitary force quartered in the neighbourhood. The soldiers of the regular army, however, are not nearly so fine-looking men as the constabulary, many of them being small and boyish-looking.

THE OUTWARD INDICATIONS of Land League troubles, apart from the universal presence of the troops and constabulary, are not numerous. On public places are posted the proclamations of the Government as to, the licenses for carrying arms, and declaring the League illegal. The literature of the rarts of the country. The Gov-the land agitation is prominent on the ernment wished "it to be supposed counters of the book stores. At all the postoffices notices are posted, announcing that a synopsis of the Land Act is kept for saleprice one halfpenny. It is a pamphlet of eight pages, containing the gist of the principal clauses of the Act. "It's not selling as well as it ought to," said the Postmaster at one of the branch offices where I bought a copy. "The Tenants' Key to the Land Law Act, 1881," by T. M. Healy, M.P., Parnell's secretary, who accompanied the agitator on his transatiantic tour last year, is a larger book, going more into detail, and sells at one shilling. On the counter of one of the bookstores I saw a number of legal blanks headed "Notice to Quit;" being a formal demand by the landlord for surrender of the premises occupied by the tenant. "Are these documents much in demand?" I asked of the proprietor. Ob, yes; in May and November there's always plenty wanted," was the reply.

AN ATTITUDE OF EXPECTANCY.

"Youv'e come at a bad time," said a gentleto whom I applied for information as to the state of public feeling in connection with the land agitation. "It's a sort of interregnum -now. Nobody knows what's coming

This expresses very well the general condition of suspense and expectancy consequent upon the vigorous action of the Government in the arrest of Parueli and his colleagues and the prohibition of the League meetings. The loyal portion of the population are confident that an effectual blow has been dealt to the Land, League, and point triumphantly to the number, of teasure who are crowding to the Land Courts, eager to take madvantage ot the provisions of the Act. The League, they say, is virtually dead-the influence of its leaders over the masses, of the people idigone forever, and the moderate men among the tenants will prefer to seize the real tangible benefits proffered, by the Government, to the vague and shadowy, advantages that might be gained by the agitation on the "no rent.", basis, of They have got all that could be reasonably expected... The Act has taken the wind out of the sails of the agitators, and their only motive for continuing it list. It is used with unprecedented: success, is either notoristy or the prospect of sharing | procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bit. him was the squalor, rage, misery and degra-

its judgments fail to come up to the expecta-tions of the tenants, renewed agitation will certainly result. It its decisions are generally favorable and afford a considerable measure of relief, it will of course tell against the continuance of agitation. - As to whether it will result in suppressing it altogether there is room for wide differences of opinion, LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS,

as such, are now clearly illegal, and may be dispersed by the police, and the participants arrested. Nevertheless meetings are held at which the same sentiments and opinions formerly broached from the Land League platform are freely ventilated without Government interference. An election is pending in the county of Derry, owing to the promotion of the Right Hon. Hugh Law, the present member for the county, to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, and so long as the form of constitutional government is kept'up election meetings cannot be probibited." On last Sunday evening a meeting, nominally in view of the coming contest, was held at Pennyburn, near the city, at which the speakers were all members of the local Land League. A police constable went through the form of asking whether it was a Land League meeting, but, on being told that it was an election gathering, withdrew, and the demonstration proceeded, some strong speeches against the Government being made. Similar meetings were held at several Catholic chapels throughout the country. Obviously the Government cannot well prevent Land League speeches under such a guise as this, and in counties where there is no election meetings may be called nominally for all sorts of objects, at which the same views may be set forth.

INTERVIEW WITH A LEAGUE LEADER, I have just had a long conversation with a prominent member of the League, one of the speakers at the Pennyburn gathering, in order to elicit his views on the prospects and future is not the slightest intention of discontinuing the movement, despite the stringency of the Government measures. Meetings will still be held, though they cannot be publicly announced. The members will assemble at ouch other's houses, and the boycotting will be vigorously kept up, though more caution will be requisite than before. For instance, if Tim Doolan says audibly in the market place to Pat Reilly, "Don't buy Dennis McCarthy's butter; he's a traitor to the League." Tim can be gathered in by the constable who overhears him. All he now has to do is to take care that he is not overheard. There is not, and cannot, be any law compelling Pat Reilly to buy butter of Dennis McCarthy, and he will be boycotted all the same, only that the boycotters will have to exercise a little more discretion as to overt utterances. The increase of Socialism in Germany, as shown by the vote at the recent elections, despite all the efforts of Bismarck both to conciliate and to cripple the movement, shows how effectiv an underground propagaudism can be made.

TRANSATLANTIC INFLUENCE. My informant recognized the powerful influence of American—perhaps I should say Irish-American-ideas on the movement. He was himself indoctrinated with the idea of the nationalization of the land as set forth by Henry George, and scouted the notion of peasant proprietary as merely a new form of landlordism. He was a reader of the Irish World so long as it was procurable, but had not had a copy for six weeks, those addresses to him being stopped in the postoffice. He stated that £2,000 had been received from America last week and anticipated a large increase in the remittances owing to the presence in America of Mr. T.P. O'Connor-who I believe is to speak in Toronto this month. The influence of the American doctrine of no rent and the land for the whole people, he said, permeated the entire Leavne movement

REFECT OF COERCION.

The most noticeable effect of the legal suppression of the League and the arrest of its leaders would, he thought, be an increase in the number of agrarian outrages and murders. The Leaguers in many parts being deprived of an intelligent leadership, men of un inferior calibre and cruder ideas would necessarily come to the front, and instead of conducting the agitation on its present lines, might in some cases give their countenance to acts of brutality and violence. He carnestly contended that the real leaders of the people did not advocate or sanction murders and outrages, but feared that such excesses would be apt to result from their enforced withdrawal from the active direction of the movement. He assured me that the farmers of Derry and Donegal counties were as strongly imbaed with Land League principles as those in that the North was comparatively free from the agitation, and consequently did not make arrests with the same freedom as in other parts, thereby giving the League leaders the advantage of being more outspoken than those in other sections. When I spoke of the number of tenants who were taking the benefit of the Land Act, he replied that there were six hundred thousand tenant farmers in Ireland and that even though somethousands came forward to avail themselves of its provisions they were a very small proportion of the whole. Enlistments for the army and constabulary, he asserts, had almost ceased, and it was the policy of the League to weaken the latter body by getting situations in America for the sact now in the force, which was effected through Miss Fanny Parnell and the Ladies' Land League in the States. Then, when new men offered themselves, their parents were systematically boycotted, and the knowledge that this would he done had a deterrent effect. He was a strong advocate of

THE BOYCOTTING SYSTEM,

using the word in its legitimate sense of rigid non-intercourse, not as implying outrages, and held that it had done more than anything else to ensure the stability and permanence of the League. My Land League triend was a young man, though approaching middle age, evidently of humble origin and surroundings, quick-witted, voluble, and of good address, evidently a reader and thinker-just the man to exercise a considerable influence over the masses of the people. He spoke strongly and very much to the point, and repeatedly expressed his determination, come what might, to carry on the movement to the bitter end. If he is a fair specimen of the leaders who are yet out of gaol, the movement is evidently very far from being crushed out.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disif your Nervous System is debilitated, from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but lieves, and often ourestasthms, the state of the Catholic Church, the Ca

Some Observations by the Way.

On Sunday morning last, after Mass, Rev Father Stufford, in a short address to his congregation, gave a brief account of his recent health-scarching journey to the old world. It may be premised that the rev. gentleman has been greatly invigorated by his trip. It is needless to state that he has received a most cordial welcome home from bis people.

that he was very much pleased with the way everything had been done in the parish duiing his absence. On his return he had noticed that Father Fleming looked fatigued up new school houses. The attempt had and he had requested him to take a short been made by the government to secuholiday, and he had accordingly gone to Kingston for a few days. He would return but the movement had not been satis-on Friday, and it was his (Father Stafford's) factory from a moral point of view. In Fleming to assist permanently in the work of greater activity in the liquor business and a good deal of intemperance. He would be very sorry, indeed, to hear that any of the young men of his parish had been | Father Stafford concluded by remarking that behaving otherwise than well and that their conduct had been governed by anything other than principle. They should do what was right in this important matter. He was very glad to see such a large congregation this morning, and was grateful to learn that God had blessed them with a good harvest. It was needed in the town as well as in the country. He could not say the same regarding France, where he had spent the greater part of the summet. There they had a good crop of course of the agitation. He states that there intense heat of the summer He had ing on the Kidneys, and renovating and tonbeen told that this part of the province had been specially blessed this year in their harvest; and he hoped they would still continue to practice the economy they had been made to practice during the hard times. He had left New York on the 8th of June, and had spont a short time in London under eminent usually interesting. The contents are:—medical treatment. He had then gone to Commodore John Barry (with portrait); The Paris where the heat was excessive, there being no record of anything like it in the past history of France. He had spent the month of August and a part of September at Vichy, DeCaptillon. A Resolve; Bringing in the a watering place made famous by Napoleon Christmas Pudding; The Opening Door; III., who had spent millions upon it, for which the return to the French people had in the Penal Times; My Last Christmas Eve; been very large. Between 40,000 and 50,000 The Spirit of Poverty; The Irish Bar; A people went there for their health during the summer. After he had been Thoughts; In the Service of France (con-there three weeks his doctor told him that if cluded); Saluting the English Fing; Yorkhe was an honest man he would return to his town Celebration (Bishop Keane's Great Serduties, but he determined to remain three mon); The Carse of Germany; Gladstone—weeks longer under monerate treatment. His Parnell; O'Oonnor; Ireland; Our Young bishop had told him to stay away a year or two or three if necessary to effect complete restoration to health; and he thought it better to test his renewed strength by a little fatiguing travel, and at the same time pay a visit to the holy father at Rome. He had done so and had obtained some special favors for his people. He described his interview with his holiness, and the favors and privileges that had been granted. He had epent six days in Rome visiting the

churches, and was much impressed by the grandeur and magnificence of St. Peter's. There was nothing in the world to compare with it. Speaking of the French Father Stafford said be had a very high opinion of them as a hospitable, generous, intellectual and brilliant people. They appeared to him to have toned down and to be more sensible than they were before they received their experience from the Prussians. Their wealth was without parallel; they had so much they did not know what to do with it, and they were consequently looking out for investments in this country as well as elsewhere.

He had constantly visited the worker.

He had constantly visited the worker. He had constantly visited the markets and seen the farmers and had found the Western Hemisphere is demonstrated them well clothed and prosperous. The whole of a farmer's clothing would not cost more than eight or ten dollars and some not more than six dollars. There was in this a very important tesson in economy. The industry of all classes was very great and was not equalled in the world; and their economy was equal to their industry. They lived well, and on almost half what would supply our people, because they had the happy art of being able to turn everything to good account. He thought there was a larger attendance at the churches in Paris now than twenty-three years ago, when he first visited it, and a larger attendance of men. At Vichy the churches were well attended. Still there was a large amount of infidelity in Paris. Work on the great public buildings went on on Sunday as on any other day; and the government showed its iufidelity and contempt for religion by appointing races, fairs and elections on Sundays. All this was a great public scandal. He did not think there were many more, shops open

in Paris on Sanday than in London, but London had a better reputation in this respect than Paris, and there were no nublic works in progress in London on Sanday. Another objectionable thing in Paris was the exhibitions in the shop windows that would be suppressed by law in any English-speaking country. It was of a piece with the abomin. able literature in Paris, where they published things in the papers that you would never see in any English country in the world. These were black spots; but there were in Paris and in other parts of France institutions for the alleviation of buman suffering and misery not equalled by any in the world. Italy was the most beautiful country in the world. Nature had done everything for Italy; it was much more beautiful than France, or England, or Ireland. The people were making great material advancement but were, heavily taxed. The cathedrals and churches men admire had not been built in modern times. It struck a person coming from America that the great work the church in building had

been done many hundred years ago, and that modern times had done very little. On his way home he had spent only a few days in England as he passed through, and a week in Ireland. He was in Dublin during the riots, and everything throughout the country was turbulent. Everything seemed to have changed even since he had been there five years ago. Then there had been difference of opinion, especially on the part of the well-todo Catholics and Protestants; but nowall were apparently of one mind. They admitted that those who had been tilling the earth had no chance, and that they had bitherto been too indifferent. They all thought that Parnell' had done great good by his advocacy of the must not compel me to talk about it." tenants' rights and that though he had perhaps made some mistakes, his course, on the whole was judicious. He had observed that most of the members of the House of Comwas best for Ireland, and that all admitted

during five months in every other country through which he had travelled. The opinion he formed was that the people could hardly be in a worse condition; that they had been growing poorer and more wretched. The worst accounts of the riots that had been printed as to the conduct of the police were not equal to the reality. It was believed that they had taken a certain line of conduct to excite the people to do something violent so that they might be shot down in order to intimidate the rest of the people in Ireland. The police had acted in a way that would not be submitted to in any country in Father Stafford commerced by stating the world. He was pleased to observe that considerable progress had been made in educational matters. Paris had spent eight millions recently in putting larize the schools as far as they could, factory from a moral point of view. In intention to ask the bishop to appoint Father Italy there had not been much progress; but in England there had been the parish. He (Father Stafford) had learned very great progress. Many men thought from the local press that there had been indeed there had been too much progress, and that there would not in time be erough people left to do the unskilled work; that there was too much education going on. he would not detain them any longer, but would again refer to his holiday trip on a sub-Bequent Sunday .- Lindsay Post.

A MISTAKE.

It is a great and often fatal mistake to take repeated drastic purgatives for consumption of the bowels, they induce piles and cause debility of the bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters is a safe and perfect regulator wheat and grapes, but apart from these the of the bowels, aronsing the torpid Liver and whole of France had suffered greatly from the all the secretions to a healthy action; acting the system in the most perfect manner. 15.2

Books, Magazines, &c.

DONOHOR'S MAGAZINE for November is un-Position of Christian Womanhood in the World; What an Englishman has to say; Terrible Hurricane and Fires in Michigan; The Immaculate Conception ; Christmas Eve Christmas Fireside Musing; Christmas Folks: Mariana, or the Fairy Child; Useful Knowledge; The Humorist; A Talk with our Readers; An Invitation to Wendell Phillips to represent America in Irelan Events of the Month; Personal; Obituary; Notices of Recent Publications. Price, 20

The North American Review for December is in all respects a good number. The writers without exception are men eminently competent for the tasks assigned to them, while of the subjects discussed, there is not one which does not possess a living interest. Indeed, were one called upon to enumerate the contentions that are to-day exercising man's minds, those treated of in this number among the first. The most important and the Hon. John A. Kasson, entitled "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881." In this states. gether under such pretences. manlike paper, or pronunciamento, as it light not inaptly no called and is certain to special exception should be made in favor of both by the arguments of authority and precedent, and upon the grounds of reason. Then follows a discussion of the Death Penalty, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Judge Samuel Hand and Wendell Phillips. The policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government toward Ireland is strenuously defended by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, son of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. This paper is confessedly an appeal to the judgment and the sympathy of Americans in the struggle now going on across the Atlantic, and is a graceful, practical admission that British statesmen are not indifferent to the enlightened public opinion of the United States. Four physicians and surgeons of the first rank, namely, Drs. W. A. Hammond, John Ashhurst, je., J. Marion Sims, and John T. Hodgen, review the history of President Garfield's case. Finally, the Hon. David A. Wells treats of Reform in Federal Taxation.

COLUMBIA-PHIL MANIA. The appearance of the Stars and Stripes at the Lord Mayor's show induces the St. James' Gazette to say that "there is a minority who do not regard this exuberant sympathy with America as consistent with good taste. There are those who love to worship the rising sun, and glorify and fraternize with the United States, but a minority, of which Mr. Greenwood assumes to be the spokeeman, considers the American ideal in itself mesatisfactory. Mr. Greenwood thinks it unfortunate that the two countries have a common descent and speak the same language, otherwise they would get on with each other periectly well. The article, which throughout displays most consummate priggishness and self-conceit, concludes as follows:-"The world is big enough for its all. Do let us forget our consanguinity. Blood, no doubt, is thicker than water, but we do not always like a fluid better because it is sticky."

A very notorious character in Ireland, the Rev. Tresham Gregg, who some time since challenged Bob Ingersoil to occlesiastical combat, has just died at the age of 82 . He was an excellent scholar, capital stump aneaker, and as a dramatist exhibited considerable ability in a play called "Elizabeth." He was for many years chaplain to the Orange organization.

Walt Whitman does not highly regard the city across the river from his Camden home. "I never heard," he says, to a reporter, "that Philadelphia had any literary perception, fine taste, or judgment. It is a place for material things and conservative people, for fat. conventionalities, and well-established customs. I cannot class it with other cities, and you

"What will you have, ma'am ?" said the pretty girl behind the counter of a bakery at Wapakoneta, Ohio, 'to the richly dressed ordered Kidneys or, inactivity of the Bowels; more appeared to be desirous of doing what woman who had alighted from a carriage at the door. L'il have some satisfaction; if you radical changes must be made. What struck | please," the oaller replied; and she got it by scratching the girl's face, knocking her down laws. both internally and internally lite ourse the funds so liberally supplied by the Irish in ters; situ will only cost 10 cents; Large dation of those who appeared on some of the and kicking her. "Now, perhaps, you won't America. Every one leaguer and loyalist Bottles \$1.00. For sale by all medicine streets of Dublin. He had thought that some be quite so civil to my husband when he Major Wynter of the 96th Regiment has

GRANT VS. BRAUDRY.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE ORANGE GRAND MASTER.

The Loyal Orange Lodge Declared an illegal Society—Chief Justice Dorion Goes Into the Merits of the Case — Mayor Bread y's Actions Throughout Justifiable—The Case to be Probably Taken to the Privy Council in England.

Judgment was rendered on Friday in the Court of Appeals in the case of Grant es. Beaudry by Chief Justice Dorlon, Judges Monk, Ramsay, Cross and Baby assisting. The judgment of the Court was unanimous in confirming the decision of the Court below. Chief Justice Dorlon, in rendering his decision, stated that three points had been raised by the respondent. First, according to article 23 of the Code of Civil Procedure, sufficient notice had not been given to Mr. Beaudry in his quality as Mayor before instituting an action of damages against him. This article plainly specified that " a suit for damages could not issue against a public official acting in his capacity, unless netice of such suit was given him befere issuing of the writ of summons. Such notice must be in writing, served to him personally, and state the name of the plaintiff's attorney or agent." The notice which had been served on Mr. Beaudry in this case was a simple letter, which did not cover all the ground required by the law. The learned Judge beld, confirming the jadgment of Judge MacKay, that a letter writing such as had been served, was insufficient, and on that ground the action would be dismissed.

The next point in the case which was deail with, and which is calculated to interest the public, went to the root of the matter, and took up the legality of the Orange Order. Quotations were made from the act of 1841.

"An act to prevent illegal and seditious associations." The making of this act was plain, and its meaning intelligible. It stated that any society or association where either an oath or a solemn affirmation was taken by its members to keep secret the proceedings of the association, such society was illegal in the letter of the law. A special provision was, however, made in the case of Freemasons.

The counsel for the appellant contended that this act of 1841 had been passed in troublesome times, when the authority of the Crown was endangered by the formation of disloyal societies, and that by the preamble of the act it was plain that the intention of the legislature never was to prevent the formation of societies such as the Orange order. The court however held a contrary view, stating that some secret societies might be formed with estensibly laudable purposes at the beginning, but afterward diverted to the overthrow of lawful government. Any man who took an cath not authorized by law would be considered under the pale of the act. The Orange Association comes within the exact letter of the law in this respect, inasmuch as every member is obliged to take an illegal oath. Our law is based upon an old English Act, and so stringent is it in its meaning that it not only embraces regularly organized. societies such as the Orange order, but even latterly it has been made to apply to such of the Review would certainly occur to him combinations of men as workingmen's and traders' unions, and as late as 1865 a special most opportune of all the articles is one by clause was added to bring within the reach of the law all men who might combine to-

effectually assert its supremacy throughout lumnly swear never to disclose any of the signs, words or tokens now about to be communicated to me: and to be faithful to the Grown as long as it adheres to the present laws of the country : so help me God and keep me steadfast in my Orange obligations." It is plain that this oath comes within the exact meaning of the Act of 1841, but it was not protended that any authorization was ever given by the proper authorities to allow the Orange oath to be tendered. It was, therefore, plain that this oath or solumn affirmstion was unauthorized and consequently fllegal.

On the whole, therefore, the Court was unanimously of opinion that such an association as the Loyal Orange Lodge comes within the meaning of this Act, and is, therefore, prohibited by law. The third point dealt with the amount of damages which the appellant would have a. right to claim in case it were decided that the order was illegal, and the procession justifiable. Mr. Beaudry's conduct showed that he acted throughout in good faith. He consulted learned Queen's Counsel and acted under their instructions. It was evident that he had reasonable cause for all proceedings he took in the matter, and even were the legality of the Orange Society established, he was perfectly justified in his actions, and no damage could be obtained from him through legal procedure.

The costs of the case are, as a matter of course, against the appellant, Grant. It is probable the case will be taken before the privy Council in England.

United States Tabiff Convention.

Cuicago, Nov. 15 .- The National Tariff Convention organized this morning. Bufus B. Bullock, ex-Governor of Georgia, was chosen chairman pro tem.

Mr. Bullock stated that the objects of the Convention were the purification of public. service, restoration of the National flag upon the ocean, the advancement of the interests of the shipbuilding industry, regaining their lost place in the carrying trade, discussion of the advisability of an early reduction of internal taxes, and the discussion of means to naturalize new industries upon the soil.

President McKinley said be was a tariff man, because he believed in protection for the sake of protection. He did not believe in a tariff for revenue only, with incidental protection. If there was to be any incident about it, he would have it a tariff for protection with incidental revenue. As long as the great growing industries of the United States. demanded protection at the hands of Congress. he believed it ought to be voted them, and that not niggardly.

Mr. Adams, of Cleveland, offered resolutions favoring the building up of the merchant marine, on the policy pursued by Eng.

land and other Eoropean governments.

David H. Mason, of Chicago, offered resolutions denouncing British free trade as soheme to protect British manufactures in the American market and enable British capital and labor to deprive American capital and labor of the just protection of their