

**Time Turns the Tables.**

Twenty years ago, when she was ten, I used to tease and scold her. I liked her, and she loved me. A boy some five years older.

I liked her. She would fetch my books, and she would fetch my books. I would fetch her books. I would fetch her books.

She loved me then, though Heaven knows why. I loved her then, though Heaven knows why. I loved her then, though Heaven knows why.

She loved me then, though Heaven knows why. I loved her then, though Heaven knows why. I loved her then, though Heaven knows why.

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**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 an exhibition at their office, 662 Craig street, a large number of tape and stomach worms and thousands of testimonials. A specimen—

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1881.

Miss MARIANO Co.

Gents:—I am requested by Miss Sarah Yorkan to inform you that your treatment of tape worms has proved a great success. In five hours after she had taken the medicine the worm passed alive, with head complete, measuring 2 1/2 feet. The medicine caused no pain or uneasiness. You may rest assured that I will never cease to recommend your treatment whenever the opportunity offers.

Yours,

J. B. I. FLYNN.

30 Chaboulet Square, Montreal.

**FROM PEMBROKE.**

HONORS TO "NORAH."

PEMBROKE, Nov. 18.—Mrs. McDougall, late special correspondent in Ireland of the Montreal Witness and author 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, and the chair was occupied by the 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 Ireland, relating briefly what she saw and heard of the condition of the landlords and people. When she had concluded a vote of thanks was tendered to her for the interesting and instructive account of her tour. Mrs. McDougall leaves here to-morrow morning for the West.

**HUMBLED AGAIN.**

Well saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some I concluded to be humbled again; and I am glad to say, 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 artist, whose marvellous soprano voice carried away her hearers 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 grand Hungarian prima donna. For the solo performance and accompaniment, at all her concerts, a Weber Grand piano only is used, and for her private rehearsals a smaller instrument of the same eminent maker. Gerster has a contract with Max Strakosch for twelve concerts at \$15,000, after which she performs in opera during her remaining stay in America. She sings this week in Boston.

For all purposes of a Family Medicine, HAYWARD'S YERVOY Ointment is the head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Sores, Frost bites, rheumatism, and often cures asthma.

**FATHER STAFFORD'S EUROPEAN TRIP.**

**Some Observations by the Way.**

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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 summer. There they had a good crop of wheat and grapes, but apart from these the whole of France had suffered greatly from the intense heat of the summer. He had been 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 spent a short time in London under eminent medical treatment. He had then gone to 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, a watering place made famous by Napoleon III., who had spent millions upon it, for which the return to the French people had been very large. Between 40,000 and 50,000 people went there for their health during the summer. After he had been there three weeks his doctor told him that if he was an honest man he would return to his duties, but he determined to remain three weeks longer under moderate treatment. His 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 with his holiness, and the favors and privileges that had been granted. He had spent six days in Rome visiting the churches, and was much impressed by the grandeur and magnificence of St. Peter's. 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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 was on Sunday as on any other day, and the government showed its infidelity in its 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 steps open in Paris on Sunday than in London, and London had a better reputation in this respect than Paris, and there were no public works in progress in London on Sunday. 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 abominable literature in Paris, where they published things in the papers that you would never see in any English country in the world. There were black spots; but there were in Paris and in other parts of France institutions for the alleviation of human 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 of 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-to-do Catholics and Protestants; but now all were apparently of one mind. They admitted that those who had been killing the earth had no chance, and that they had hitherto been too indifferent. They all thought that Parnell had done great good, but that Parnell's 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 Commons appeared to be desirous of doing what was best for Ireland, and that all admitted that radical changes must be made. What struck him was the singular, ragged, misery and degradation of those who appeared on some of the streets of Dublin. He had thought that some poor house must have let out its inmates

**THE IRISH LAND AGITATION**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIDEN CITY—LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS AND LEAGUERS INTERVIEWED—IRISH AMERICAN INFLUENCES—THE EFFECTS OF COERCION.**

[Toronto Globe Correspondence]

LONDON, 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 1708 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 narrow limits of the former town. The streets, with the exception of the principal business thoroughfares, are narrow and frequently crooked very much, resembling in this respect those of Quebec—which, as Artemus Ward suggested, was laid out by a surveyor afflicted with delirium tremens.

**THE BUILDINGS**

are many of them extremely quaint and old-fashioned. 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 size they are by no means so clamorous and pertinacious as the usual accounts of Irish mendicancy would indicate. The hackmen, though eager and voluble with their profers of service, are not to be mentioned in the same breath with their brethren of Niagara Falls, who are indefinitely 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 military force quartered in the neighborhood. The soldiers of the regular army, however, are not nearly so fine-looking men as the constabulary, many of them being small and bony-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 land agitation is prominent on the counters of the book stores. At all the post-offices notices are posted, announcing that a synopsis of the Land Act is kept for sale—price one halfpenny. It is a pamphlet of eight pages, containing the gist of the principal clauses of the Act. "It is not selling as well as it ought to be," 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 transatlantic tour last year, is a larger book, going more into detail, and sells at one shilling. On the counter of one of the book-stores 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. "Oh, yes; in May and November there's always plenty wanted," was the reply.

**AN ATTITUDE OF EXPECTANCY.**

"You've come at a bad time," said a gentleman to 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 next."

This expresses very well the general condition of suspense and expectancy consequent upon the vigorous action of the Government in the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues and the prohibition of the League meetings. The loyal portion of the population are confident that an essential blow has been dealt to the Land League, and point triumphantly to the number of tenants who are crowding to the Land Courts, eager to take advantage of the provisions of the Act. The League, they say, is virtually dead—the influence of its leaders over the masses of the people is gone, 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. "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 is either notoriety or the prospect of sharing the funds so liberally supplied by the Irish in America. Every one—leagues and loyalist alike—admit that a great deal will depend

using the word in its legitimate sense of rigid non-intercourse, not as implying outrage, and held that it had done more than anything else to ensure the stability and permanence of the League. My Land League friend 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 goal, the movement is evidently very far from being crushed out.

If you suffer from any chronic disease arising from Impure Blood, Sluggish Liver, disordered Kidneys, or inactivity of the Bowels, if your Nervous System is debilitated, from whatever cause arising, do not despair, but procure a trial bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters; it will only cost 10 cents; Large Bottles \$1.00. For sale by all medicine dealers.

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**THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.**

The North American Review for November is unusually interesting. The contents are—Commodore John Barry (with portrait); The Position of Christian Womanhood in the World; What an Englishman has to say; Terrible Hurricane and Fire in Michigan; DeCastillon. A Resolve; Bringing in the Christmas Pudding; The Opening Door; The Immaculate Conception; Christmas Eve in the Penal Times; My Last Christmas Eve; The Spirit of Poverty; The Irish Bar; A Christmas Fireside Meeting; Christmas Thoughts; In the Service of France (concluded); Saluting the English Flag; Yorktown Celebration (Bishop Kenne's Great Sermon); The Carae of Germany; Gladstone—Parnell; O'Connor; Ireland; Our Young Folks; Mariani; or the Fairy Child; Useful Knowledge; The Humorist; A Talk with our Readers; An Invitation to Wendell Phillips to represent America in Ireland Events of the Month; Personal; Obituary; Notices of Recent Publications. Price, 20 cents.

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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 contents that are to-day exercising men's minds, those treated of in this number of the Review would certainly occur to him among the first. The most important and most opportune of all the articles is one by the Hon. John A. Kasson, entitled "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881." In this statesmanlike paper, or pronouncement, as it might not improperly be called, is certain to be regarded by foreign publicists, the obligations of the United States government to effectually assert its supremacy throughout the Western Hemisphere is demonstrated 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, J. C. Mason Sims, and John T. Hodges, 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 spokesman, considers the American ideal in itself unsatisfactory. 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 perfectly well." The article, which throughout displays most consummate priggishness and self-conceit, concludes as follows:—"The world is big enough for us 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 Ingersoll to colloquial combat, has just died at the age of 82. He was an excellent scholar, capital stump speaker, and as a dramatist exhibited considerable ability in a play called "Elihu's Oath." He was for many years chaplain to the Orange organization.

**WALT WHITMAN.**

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 reputation, fine taste, or judgment. It is a place for material things and conservative people, for fat conventionalities, and well-established customs, cannot class it with other cities, and you must not compel me to talk about it."

"What will you have, ma'am?" said the waitress girl behind the counter of a bakery at Wapakoneta, Ohio; to the richly dressed woman who had alighted from a carriage at the door. "I'll have some satisfaction, if you please," the latter replied; and she got it by scratching the girl's face, knocking her down and kicking her. "Now, perhaps, you won't be quite so civil to my husband when he comes for bread," she added.

**GRANT VS. BEAUDRY.**

**JUDGMENT AGAINST THE ORANGE GRAND MASTERS.**

The Royal Orange Lodge Declared an Illegal Society—Chief Justice Dorian Goes into the Merits of the Case—Mayor Read vs. the Action—Through-out Justice—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 vs. Beaudry, by Chief Justice Dorian, Judge Monk, Ramsey, Cross and Buby assisting. The judgment of the Court was unanimous in confirming the decision of the Court below. Chief Justice Dorian, 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 signifies that "a suit for damages could not issue against a public official acting in his capacity, unless notice of such suit was given him before 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 held, confirming the judgment of Judge MacKay, that a letter writing such as had been served, was insufficient, and that ground the action would be dismissed.

The next point in the case which was dealt 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 1811. "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 1811 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 ostensibly laudable purposes at the beginning, but afterwards diverted to the overthrow of lawful government. Any man who took an oath 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 combinations of men as workmen's and traders' unions, and as late as 1865 a special clause was added to bring within the reach of the law all men who might combine together under such pretences.

The Court was not prepared to admit that special exception should be made in favor of the Orange order. The oath which must be taken was somewhat in the following:—"I solemnly swear never to disclose any of the signs, words or tokens now about to be communicated to me; and to be faithful to the Crown 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 1811, but it was not pretended 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 solemn affirmation was unauthorized and consequently illegal.

On the whole, therefore, the Court was unanimously of opinion that such an association as the Royal 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 TARIFF CONVENTION.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The National Tariff Convention organized this morning. Rufus 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 he 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 begrudgingly.

Mr. Adams, of Cleveland, offered resolutions favoring the building up of the merchant marine, and the policy pursued by England and other European governments.

David B. Mason, of Chicago, offered resolutions denouncing British free trade as a scheme 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 laws.

Major Winton of the 8th Regiment has been received into the Catholic Church.

**THE HORRORING SYSTEM.**

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 League in many parts being deprived of an intelligent leadership, men of inferior calibre and crude 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 earnestly 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 imbued with Land League principles as those in other parts of the country. The Government wished "it to be supposed 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 some thousands 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 lack 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 won systematically boycotted, and the knowledge that this would be done had a deterrent effect. He was a strong advocate of

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