

THE LAND WAR AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

Parnell's Great Galway Speech

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE

THE IRISH ABROAD AND AT HOME.

T. P. O'Connor's Splendid Address

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

The following is abridged from the special report of the Freeman reporter, dated Galway, Sunday night, Oct. 24:—

The land demonstration held to-day in Galway was one of the largest ever held in this part of the country—indeed, it may safely be stated that there never has been a meeting in furtherance of an agitator, which brought together a more representative or more enthusiastic assemblage. Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., left Dublin last evening by the mail, and stopped at Athlone for the night. At Athlone a great demonstration of welcome took place. The railway platform was crowded by an enormous number of men bearing torches and accompanied by a band. When Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor alighted they were greeted with the most enthusiastic warmth, and were escorted to the hotel by the procession, cheers being again and again given for the members, who expressed their acknowledgments for the welcome. This morning at about twelve o'clock a contingent from Athlone and the surrounding districts assembled, and accompanied Messrs. Parnell and O'Connor on the road to Galway, where they arrived about three o'clock. It was, therefore, much after the hour at which the proceedings were expected to commence that the chair was taken. A platform, by no means large enough for the occasion, was erected in Eyre Square, near Black's Hotel, and not only the entire side of the square but a great portion of the adjoining streets and roadways were densely packed. People had been arriving during the afternoon from all the outlying places, and bands, banners, and streamers of green and gold lent an air of great animation and spirit to the scene. The banners bore mottoes such as "God Save Ireland," "Speed the Plough," "The Land for the People," &c. On one banner were the words, "We'll trample on oppression; tyrants, we'll compel to show their great aggression, with the aid of great Parnell." One of the most striking and imposing features in the demonstration was the number of horsemen who rode in from Athlone, Kilmann, Barna, Carrara, and other places. Unusually large numbers of constabulary had been drafted into the town, and were billeted in Black's Hotel and other places. One of them, however, appeared during the meeting, except the officers, who watched the proceedings from the hotel steps. A Government shorthand writer was afforded accommodation on the platform.

Amongst those on the platform were:—Mr. C. J. Parnell, M.P.; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Rev. James Cummins, P.P.; Castlegar; Mr. P. M. Donoghue, P.P.; Oughterard; Rev. Martin Cummins, P.P.; Charleville; Rev. Mr. Coyne, A.D.M.; Kilmann; Rev. Mr. Rochford, S.J.; Rev. Mr. Larkin, Superior, O.S.F.; Rev. Mr. Carran, O.C.; Rev. Patrick Lalley, C.C.; Rev. John O'Connell, C.C.; Rev. E. McGurran, C.C.; Rev. J. O'Driscoll, C.C.; Rev. J. Conry, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Manly, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Ralph, O.P.; Rev. Peter Newell, C.C.; Messrs M. J. Tierney, H. Heffernan, M. D. Malley, Errismore branch of the Land League; Mr. Keane, E. Keane, J. Moran, J. Gilligan, Mark Connolly, Matthew Harris, T. C. Ballinasloe, P. Hickey, Secretary, Cong branch of the Land League; J. L. Hylard, Patrick Kearns, William Ryan, John Kearns, E. O'Gorman, D. Fogarty, M. O'Sullivan, T. H. Coy, Edward Ahy, Michael Fallon, John Fallon, Peter Kearns, Michael Ball, M. O'Connell, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Mark Connolly, the chair was taken by Mr. Martin Tierney. Mr. Charles Kane proposed the first resolution, which demanded immediate reform of the land laws.

The Rev. James Cummins, P.P., seconded the proposition.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., on coming forward, was received with tremendous cheering, which lasted for some time. He said—Mr. Chairman and people of the city of the county of Galway, it gives me great pleasure to stand in the county which was the second in Ireland to take up the great movement which was started last May twelve months by Michael Davitt at Irish town (cheers). You have nobly upheld the cause from that day to this, in the face of every difficulty and discouragement—despite of the famine that threatened to carry you off in thousands last winter—and you are upholding that cause to-day in spite of the thousands of police and military (loud cheers) that our hypocritical Chief Secretary and pretended Liberal Government have hurled into this county (cries of "Down with them"). If famine was not able to subdue you last winter, neither will the drain of taxation for additional police conquer you to-day (loud cheers, and cries of "never"). Your chairman has deprecated assassination and violence as being unnecessary to win your cause, and very properly and justly deprecated them. At all the land meetings which have been held up to the time when extra police were planted down in the county of Mayo I also took care to join in that condemnation (cheers). But I utterly refuse further to allow any credence to be attached to the charges which have been made against us and our people by the English people and by the English press (cheers and crime), by its future deprecating outrage and crime which do not and have not existed (hear, hear). And if it were otherwise, I say that the conduct of the Government themselves in violating the engagement on which we gave them the votes for the constabulary after seven night's debate, and in sending these extra police into the famine-stricken counties of Mayo, Galway, and Kerry (cheers), disenthales them to my advocacy in assisting to uphold an unjust and infamous law? What is responsible?—who are responsible for the murders of landlords which have from time to time at all times in our history taken

place in this country? (Cheers). It is admitted by everybody that English-made law is responsible (groans), and I say that the people who are principally responsible for the murder of Lord Mountmorres, if it was an agrarian crime—

A Voice—It was not (cheers). Mr. Parnell—And of that I have very great doubt, are the House of Lords, who by rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance Bill took the arbitrament of this question from the Courts of law and placed it in the hands of the people (cheers); and the man who is secondarily responsible is this pretended humanitarian Chief Secretary, Buckshot Forster (loud groans), who, when the House of Lords kicked out his bill and spouted one cheer, turned to them the other cheek to smite also. He foresaw then, and publicly stated in the House of Commons, that he anticipated an increase of crime, outrage, and loss of life in Ireland; and yet, in the face of that, he deliberately refused to keep Parliament together and to force through the House of Lords a measure which would prevent him from being made the instrument of landlord tyranny and injustice (cheers). Well, you are left to your own resources, as the people of Ireland always have been left, so far as anything that the Parliament of England ever has done or is likely to do for them; and I suppose that we shall witness the usual crop of prosecutions this winter (laughter)—the return to the old policy of coercion, which has always been the resort of English statesmen after they have found out that England is unable to govern Ireland. I anticipated this when this great Liberal Ministry came into power, of which we have heard so much, and of whose professions we have had so many—I expressed my belief at the beginning of last session that the present Chief Secretary, who was then all smiles and promises, would not have proceeded very far in the duties of his office before he would have found that he had undertaken an impossible task to govern Ireland, and that the only way to govern Ireland is to allow her to govern herself (cheers).

A Voice—A touch of the rifle. Mr. Parnell—And if they prosecute the leaders of this movement.

A Voice—They dare not. Mr. Parnell—If they prosecute the leaders of this movement it is not because they want to preserve the lives of one or two landlords. Much the English Government care about the lives of one or two landlords.

A Voice—Nor we. Another Voice—Away with them. Mr. Parnell—But it will be because they see that behind this movement lies a more dangerous movement to their hold over Ireland—because they know that if they fail in upholding landlordism in Ireland their power to misrule Ireland will go too (cheers). I wish to see the tenant farmers prosperous; but, large and important as is the class of tenant farmers, constituting, as they do, with their wives and families, the majority of the people of this country, I would not have taken off my coat and gone to this work if I had not known that we were laying the foundation in this movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence (cheers). Push on, then, towards this goal, extend your organization, and let every tenant-farmer, while he keeps a firm grip of his holding, recognize also the great truth that he is serving his country and the people at large, and helping to break down English misrule in Ireland (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., moved the next resolution, and was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said—What is the principle we are fighting for? We are fighting for this—that two millions and a half of people shall no longer be governed by eight thousand or ten thousand landlords (cheers), and if there be any part of Ireland in which this fight should be carried on with energy and to the end it is this county and this town of Galway, for there is no part of Ireland that has groaned so much under landlord oppression as this very place on which we are now standing.

A Voice—That's true. Mr. O'Connor—Have not the landlords of this county of Galway inflicted duty labor upon you? Have they not inflicted lashes on the Irish tenants as were inflicted by the South Carolina planter upon the slave under his control? Is it not true that in this very county during the famine years landlords have murdered the tenants of the county of Galway?

A Voice—It is true. Mr. O'Connor—Is it not also true that many a landlord in the past has used the power which the English law gave him to destroy family virtue and to send virtuous girls that had been in virtuous Irish homes to asylums of vice in Liverpool and in the New World? Are not all these things true?

A Voice—They are too true, unfortunately. Mr. O'Connor—And if they be true have not the landlords of the county of Galway proved themselves the enemies of the people and of the country? (Hear, hear.) I have heard, like my friend Mr. Parnell, a great deal of the friendliness of the present Liberal Ministry when they came into office. The chief of that party and the Ministers generally gained their power by destroying the power of the Turk. I believe that was a noble and holy object, but if they want to destroy a worse oppression than was ever exercised by the Pashas of Constantinople over the people of Bulgaria, let them come over here and abolish the landlords of Ireland (cheers). In Bulgaria the people of a village called Batak were all murdered; and their murder settled Turkish rule. Why, we have Bataks in every county in Ireland, in the middle of suffering—in the middle of deaths occurring daily, ay, hourly. Well, I believe we are to win a great victory as the result of this struggle (hear, hear). The spirit that reigns in Galway at this moment is a proof that the people of Galway are aroused to the magnitude of the situation. We mean to kill landlordism in the end (cheers). We have already killed the spirit of landlordism. In the streets of this town, in my boyhood, I have seen tenants standing, while it was pelting rain, with their hats off, talking to their landlords. If any tenant should do that in future, denounce him as a coward and a traitor (cheers). We have, as I have already said, killed the spirit of landlordism, and by and by we will bury the corpse of Irish landlordism. For us who have entered this great fight with light hearts, not in the spirit of levity, but with a full responsibility of our actions, for it remains to hold the standard of tenant freedom aloft in spite of the threats of the Government. We are animated by the sublime hope of killing a worse despotism than ever reigned over the negro slave, for the negro slave was fed, and the Irish tenant was starved (hear, hear). We are animated by the hope of putting down a despotism as atrocious as that of the pashas of Turkey—a despotism which, although it is not backed by Turkish rule, is backed by something as objectionable—the notice to quit (hear, hear). We are animated by the hope of having found a nation of paupers made prosperous men—we are animated by the hope of having found a nation of slaves, and leaving a nation of free men. Animated by that hope we appeal to the ver-

dict of every just and generous mind, and we will go on to the bitter end (cheers). I have now only to move:—

"That such legislation must deal with the soil of Ireland as the property of the commonwealth, to be directed only, if not exclusively, to the welfare and happiness of the cultivators of the soil."

The Rev. Mr. Craddock, C.C., Oughterard, seconded the motion, which was adopted. Mr. J. B. Killen moved:—

"That believing in the absolute necessity of an independent and united Irish party, we strongly condemn the action of those Irish members who have taken their places among the Whigs, and hereby call upon them to sit with their colleagues in opposition to every Government that refuses to accord legislative independence to Ireland."

Mr. Matthew Harris, T. C. Ballinasloe, in seconding the resolution, said they had assembled in their tens of thousands to show how little they cared for either the Government or their prosecutions (cheers). How would it have been with them, if instead of Mr. Parnell, they had had as a leader Mr. Mitchell Henry (groans) or Mr. Shaw, who was dining with the Chief Secretary? If these men had been in the front to-day, they would have been in a worse position than they were in '44, when the O'Connell party shrank from the contest that was forced on them by the Government in '43. When he saw the exterminator carry out his work—when he saw wrong triumphing over right and justice—he said to himself, and he said it there that day, "If the tenant-farmers of Ireland shoot down landlords as partridges are shot down in September (cheers), Mr. Harris never would say one word against it" (cheers). He added—The poorest tenant-farmer could advertise that his lands were poisoned (cheers), and thus they would be able to send the Galway Blazers to blazes (cheers).

The resolution was adopted. The chairman said that what Mr. Harris had said about shooting landlords did not meet his approval, or that of the clergy or bishop whose letter he had read (cheers).

Mr. Harris explained that all he meant was that if landlords were shot, he should not do as he had done in former times—come forward and denounce the men (hear, hear).

The proceedings then terminated. The meeting separated in good order, cheers being again and again given for Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

About one hundred gentlemen were present at a banquet given to-night in the railway Hotel, Galway, in honor of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and T. P. O'Connor, M.P. The banquet was served in admirable style, and reflected much credit on the manager of the hotel. Mr. Martin Tierney presided. Amongst those present were:—

Rev. James Cummins, P.P.; Rev. Martin Cummins, P.P.; Mr. J. B. Killen, and Mr. Harris.

During the dinner a display of fireworks was made in the square in front of the hotel. The Government reporter was refused admission to the banquet.

The chairman said the first toast on his list—"Ireland a Nation"—would be responded to by Mr. J. B. Killen.

The chairman said the next toast was "The land of the people, and not the land for the stranger" (cheers).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., responded. The chairman then proposed "The Health of the Irish Abroad," and coupled Mr. Parnell's name with the toast.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed again and again, the company standing. When silence had been restored, the hon. gentleman said:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel very much indebted to you for having permitted me to reply to this toast, because I almost think that I have not had an opportunity of paying my tribute of gratitude and esteem to my fellow-countrymen abroad since I returned from America last before the last general election. Now, I was during my trip in the United States, brought in contact with the Irish people abroad in a way, perhaps, that no one ever has been before me. The circumstances were very peculiar and exceptional, and I must confess that I was surprised at the experience which met me there. I had no notion of the position to which our people had attained in America, not the slightest; and when I saw them in every city, when I became acquainted with their strength and power, and when I recognized the great love which they have for their own country, those of them who were born in Ireland and those of them who were born in America of Irish parents (cheers),—and I draw no distinction between the two except in so far as a practical education which those of our people born in America have received enables them to be of even greater use to Ireland, and to place their talents to a greater extent for the advantage and service of Ireland than those of our people who were born here and driven into exile in times of famine—I say I draw no distinction between the two save in my admiration and wonder that those men and women who have never seen Ireland should feel the affection and love and devotion to this country quite equal to that of any man living in this country (loud cheers). When I started for America on the trip by which I obtained this experience Ireland was threatened with a great famine—a famine of which we had given warning for many months previously; and we had repeatedly entreated the Government of England to come to our help, and by affording employment to our people to save them from a repetition of the scenes of 1847 and 1848. Up to the date of my departure there had been no response (loud cheers, and cries of "No"); but immediately it was announced that I and my friend—Mr. John Dillon, the member for Tipperary (cheers)—were to sail for America on this begging expedition, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland also issued her appeal to America (some hisses). The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the first time, through his wife, admitted the imminence of famine, and his Government had done nothing to prevent it, but the Government were not ashamed to beg to the world for our people furnished by their laws wills they themselves refused to give one penny or to allow our people to work for a living (cheers). Well, we sailed for New York, and it was only on my entry to New York that I first commenced to appreciate the undeveloped power that is available for your succor, not only in a matter of charity, but in other matters of a very different nature, if you call upon them (loud cheers); and I was perfectly amazed at the extent of the sympathy which the name of Ireland obtained in every quarter of the United States of America (hear, hear). Now, it was not very pleasant for us to beg for Ireland. I have many times carried my hat (loud cheers), personally and literally, through the crowd of meetings in America, and I have received the hundred dollars of the poor and the hundred dollars of the rich (cheers); but when we were making this application to save the heart of our people from being broken, as it was broken in '47 and '48, we promised that it should be the last time, and that our people would never

consent to pay those rackrents to the landlords or put themselves in the position of having to starve (cheers, and never). We promised this in their name, and nobly the West of Ireland has redeemed that promise (loud cheers). Recollect there have been three bad harvests. The harvest of '78 was worse than the harvest of '77, and I am inclined to think that the harvest of '77 was as bad as the harvest of '79, which was supposed to have produced the distress in Ireland last winter. Our governors, who were watching all their fingers' end, made no sign. They set on foot no relief works, and, as I said before, we were simply left an object of charity for the nations of the world—for every nation except England. Well, I pass from this subject of our countrymen abroad with this remark—that I feel convinced that if you were called upon them in another field and in another way for help, and if you can show them that there is a fair and a good chance of success (enthusiastic cheering), that you will have their assistance—for the purpose of breaking the yoke which encircles you, just in the same way as you had that assistance last winter to save you from famine. I pass, I say, from the subject of our countrymen abroad, and I come to matters which, perhaps, more immediately concern us at the present moment. You know there was a change of Government. The Liberal Government came into power. That Government was supposed to be friendly to this country. It knew that we had passed through this period of distress, and that if we had another bad harvest our distress would be intensified twice, or perhaps three or four-fold. Did it, on its entry into office, do anything for the purpose of providing against a bad harvest? (No.) Did it set on foot any relief works? (No.) The only Relief Bill it introduced was simply a repetition of that of its predecessors. The Conservative Government asked for £750,000 for the Irish landlords. The Liberal Government asks for £750,000 of your money for the Irish landlords. That was the only difference between one Government and the other; and so far as the imminence of famine went, had it not been for the bounty of Providence in sending a good harvest and the determination of the Irish people in refusing to pay rackrents, we should at this moment be in just as much if not a great deal more extremity than we were at this time last year (loud cheers). Well, we have got the Liberal Government to thank for the present state of affairs. They have done nothing; they tried to do something for a while in a half-hearted kind of fashion, and of course they failed, as everybody who tries a half-hearted manner must fail, and the people have put their own shoulder to the wheel, and we are going to help ourselves perhaps for the first time in our history. I do not think there is anything more I can talk to you about this evening. I said almost all I had to say at your magnificent meeting—one of the largest I ever attended in this or any other county, and which we all had the pleasure of witnessing to-day. We are, perhaps, but not on the eve of an attempt on the part of the Government to close with the people of Ireland.

A Voice—Let them do their best. Mr. Parnell—It is like some of the many attempts that they have been making for the eighty years that have elapsed since the Union. The theory of government in Ireland is a pretended constitutional system, but at every time when it suits the convenience of England—that is to say, when it finds it cannot govern Ireland in its own way without the suspension of the constitution—it never scruples to show the sham of the constitutional system of government in Ireland by suspending the constitution (cheers). At one time it is the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; at another time it is a Coercion Act; again it is the sending of extra police into counties or the proclamation of martial law. They cannot suspend the Habeas Corpus Act without an Act of Parliament, and they can't pass a Coercion Act without an Act of Parliament. I will undertake to say they will pass neither one or the other (loud and prolonged cheering). If they desire, for the purpose of governing Ireland in their own way, to pass coercion laws, to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and to set in motion all the other paraphernalia of exceptional law which they emanate from time to time for the purpose of ruling this country, they must do it without us. They must get rid of us first, and they understand this perfectly well. Now, I don't mean to say they can't get rid of us, but if they manage in any way to convince the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party, then I say we shall resign our seats into the hands of our constituencies, as a solemn and sacred duty, to elect men in our place who will carry on our work, and who will offer just as stern a front in the House of Commons to coercion, so that, although they may get rid of half a dozen troublesome Irish agitators, and although they may be able to meet Parliament with projects of coercion free from the opposition of those agitators, I tell them that they will have other men to meet in their places worse than those who went before them.

A Voice—So they will (cheers). Mr. Parnell—Now, in case we have to face a prosecution, I should like to do it with a light heart (laughter), and the way in which my heart can be made light is by the knowledge which I can be done without. Now, you can only do that by organizing.

A Voice—Reprisals. Mr. Parnell—Yourself in every parish in Ireland. When you have a branch of the Land League established in every parish of Ireland you may laugh to scorn the attempts at coercion of this Liberal Government (cheers).

A Voice—So we will (renewed cheering). Mr. Parnell—And I would ask all those who are listening to me to-night to strain every exertion to set on foot such an organization in this country as will show the Government the absolute futility of attempting to prosecute us in order to get rid of the present agitation (loud and prolonged cheering).

The company immediately after separated. When a cough sounds like Croup—that is, dry and hard—do not delay an instant! Give Doan's Kidney Pills often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be over.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USE DR. KAREY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. Purely Vegetable.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchical Trochiscs" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchical Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. 13-2

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BETTER THAN BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Liptum. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible balling which is experienced by the sufferers, and strengthens the stomach, without impairing an appetite for strong drinks. 11-4

SCOTCH NEWS.

Princess Louise arrived at Inverary on Wednesday night on a visit to the Duke of Argyll.

Lady Ray has signified to her tenants, Stow estate, a reduction of 15 per cent on last year's rents, on account of the unproductiveness of that season.

Returns from the criminal department of prisons in Scotland show that at the close of the quarter ending with September last there were in all the prison 2176 persons. At the same date in 1879 the number was 2376.

The greater part of the potato crop has been lifted throughout Scotland. It is evident from what has been seen of the tubers that the loss from disease will be quite as serious as even the more despondent predicted two weeks ago.

On Thursday last posters were circulated over the city announcing the engineers, boiler-makers, smiths, pattern-makers, platers, and riveters of Glasgow and district to a mass meeting on Saturday. The poster concludes thus:—Working men, now is the time to demand from your employers the restoration of the wages which they wrested from you during the period of depression. Members of the engineering trades, turn out in your thousands in order to secure for yourselves just and lawful wages."

We understand that the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited) have contracted to build for a large and influential body of shareholders two powerful screw steamers of about 750 tons burthen. These vessels are specially designed to maintain regular weekly communication between Glasgow and London, in connection with the London, Brighton, and South coast Railway from Littlehampton, and will also proceed to a French port, conveying goods to Paris and the north of France. As the steamers will call at Belfast, both Glasgow and the North of Ireland will thus be placed in direct and speedy communication with London, Paris, and surrounding districts.—Glasgow Mail.

Review of Books.

The Harp for November contains unusually interesting reading. A biographical sketch of Sir Francis Hincks, by J. J. Curran, &c., is the piece de resistance. It is written in Mr. Curran's racy style, and will be perused with special interest by our readers, among whom Sir Francis is a favorite because of his broad liberal opinions. Mr. J. K. Foran's prose and poetry also serve to make November's Harp interesting.

Almanach Agricola, Commercial & Historique, de J. B. Rolland & Fils pour 1881, price 5c. This is the 15th year of this useful publication, which contains many informations regarding the Governments of the Dominion; 50,000 copies were sold last year amongst the French Canadian population of the United States and Canada. The weather prophet of this Almanach claims an infallibility which Vennor does not approach.

Almanach des Familles de J. B. Rolland & Fils, pour 1881, price 5c. Besides the usual religious Calendar, this pamphlet contains a choice selection of tales, good-words, enigmas, &c.

Le Calendrier de la Puissance des Canards pour 1881, price 5c. This large sheet of 22 x 34 inches of compact reading matter, besides the religious calendar of the month, contains the names and residence of nearly 7,000 priests in the Dominion. We recommend to our readers to send fifteen cents to Messrs. J. B. Rolland & Fils of Montreal, and they will receive a collection of these three publications.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

Messrs Young & Co., Edinburgh, in calling public attention to the revised edition of their Concordance, which they now offer to the American religious public through the medium of Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., New York, beg to say that a publishing firm in America, without making the slightest effort to obtain the concurrence of either the author or the publishers, are attempting to foist upon the community an unreviced and imperfect edition of the Concordance, who, when written to on the subject, replied that they did not want or care for our concurrence, and ended by generously offering to take copies, if supplied at a lower price than they themselves could produce them!

First editions are more or less imperfect, but without attempting to correct over the most obvious typographical errors, they are reprinting verbatim, leaving out most important omissions corrected in the second edition.

This Concordance may be regarded as the practical outcome of forty years' study of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, which the author commenced in 1810 and has kept up daily ever since.

But Dr. Robert Young is not only the author, he is also the sole proprietor of the work which cost him thousands of pounds sterling in the printing, besides three years of labor night and day in carrying it through the press.

In the view of these facts, we cannot but trust that every right and honorable-minded man and woman in the United States will prefer to all other the beautifully printed and carefully revised edition which we are now offering at the price of paper and press work, and will send at once their order to I. K. Funk & Co.

"GEORGE ADAM YOUNG & Co." Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1880.

CHIEF OF DRINKING.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others who have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leader, R. K. Official, Chicago, Ill.

MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY, with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMBITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Sold by all druggists; 25 cents a box. 11-4

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels. 11-4

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

THE "NORWAY" AND "ZEALAND" LOST.

The Toronto Globe of Wednesday says:—All day yesterday reports were being received by the various marine insurance companies, ship-owners, and others of further wrecks and accidents resulting from the gale of Saturday night. Nothing definite was known as to the loss of life, but so far as could be ascertained this calamity had, except in one possible instance, been avoided. The case alluded to is that of the propeller "Zealand," for the safety of which great fears are entertained. She was loaded with 12,000 bushels of wheat and 350 barrels of flour by Messrs. I. Collier & Co., and left here for Montreal on Saturday evening at six o'clock. She would, therefore, have had time to go some distance down the lake before the storm would strike her. Since leaving this port, up to a late hour last night, there were no tidings of her. If still floating, she would have had ample time to reach Prescott or Cornwall, and in any case would almost certainly have been sighted at some point west of these ports. That "no news is good news" is unfortunately the reverse of true in this case, for the fact that she has been so long out without being heard from is very strong evidence of itself that she must have come to a disastrous end. Besides this, however, there is peculiar but strong corroborative evidence in a telegram received in the city to-day from the master of the "Mary Taylor," that while near Oswego, on his way from the Bay of Ontario, he passed a yawl boat marked "Prop. Zealand," and a number of floating barrels of flour bearing the "Garden City" brand. About two-thirds of the flour carried by the "Zealand" was of this brand. The propeller was of about 300 tons burthen, and was owned and commanded by Capt. Edward Zealand, of Hamilton. Messrs. Sylvester Ross & Hickman, her agents here, say that it is only about four years since she was built, and that she was thoroughly seaworthy. Her cargo was well within her capacity. The crew numbered in all about sixteen men. The vessel was valued at \$15,000, and was insured for \$5,000, in the Manhattan, of New York, and Greenwich, of New York, each company holding one-half. The vessel was insured in the "Union" of Brooklyn. There was great excitement yesterday among shippers and others over the news concerning the "Zealand" and the generally expressed opinion was that she must have been lost.

The propeller "Africa," Captain Paterson, arrived here last night from Montreal. Captain Paterson states that he is certain they did not pass the "Zealand" in the river on this side of the Cornwall Canal, and on the way up to Kingston. He got into Kingston on Monday night, discharged part cargo, and left there about one o'clock yesterday morning. The "Zealand" was not there at that time. Coming up the lake yesterday the look-out on the "Africa" did not see anything to attract attention. Captain Paterson adds that he was particular in his watch for the "Zealand" on the way up the river, for he knew that she was to leave Toronto on Saturday evening. And his anxiety was excited from the circumstance that he had experienced the storm on Sunday morning while they were crossing Lake St. Francis. He says the force of the wind was greater than he had ever known in all the time of his sailing.

MONTREAL, November 9.—The melancholy intelligence reached here this afternoon that the propeller "Zealand," which left the port of Toronto on Friday last, had gone down with all on board. Messrs. A. W. Ogilvie & Co., of this city, had on board 12,000 bushels of grain and 350 barrels of flour of the Garden City brand. It was expected that she would have been heard from at Kingston on Sunday or later from some other port, but no tidings having come the Ogilvies began to be a little uneasy on account of Saturday's gale and the storm on Sunday. Their uneasiness gave place to anxiety as Monday and Tuesday passed without tidings. They telegraphed their Kingston and Oswego agents this morning, and received the news that an Oswego vessel, the schooner "Mary Taylor," which reached Oswego this morning, reports that she passed through a large quantity of wreckage and had picked up the yawl boat of the "Zealand" when near the port, having found the yawl boat bottom upwards. Several barrels of flour were also picked up, headed "Garden City Mills," which the Ogilvies recognize as part of their cargo. Your correspondent could learn nothing further as to the vessel's fate, nor could the names of her crew be learned from any of her agents or shipping men here. It is believed that she went down on Saturday night, and that no fewer than twelve or fifteen persons went down with her.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 9.—Capt. Wilson, of the schooner "Marquis," reports that the schooner "Norway," of Garden Island, founded about twelve miles out from The Ducks, loaded with timber. She was dismantled, and all hands are lost. The "W. T. Robb" took her in tow this morning.

LATZ.—The loss of the "Norway" was the topic of conversation along the docks this afternoon, and a gloom has been spread over the sailors in general. Up to a late hour to-night the tug with the "Norway" in tow had not arrived here. The steamer "Hiram A. Calvin," which left last night in search of the "Norway," has not yet returned. It is probable that she met with the tug "Robb," and that both steamers are now towing in the dismantled vessel.

KINGSTON, Nov. 9.—The schooner "Norway" loaded timber at Toledo, and in company with the schooner "Oriental" was in this lake on Saturday, bound for Garden Island. At dark the "Norway" was lost sight of, and has not yet arrived. The "Oriental" arrived on Sunday morning. A steamer was dispatched from Garden Island last night in search of her. The vessel was owned by Calvin & Son, and was sailed by Captain William O'Brien of Garden Island. Alfred Jolliffe, of Wolfe Island, was mate, and Sarah Colender, of Garden Island, the cook. The sailors were Thomas and William Snell, Francis Quinn, William P. Crosby, and Jos. Bischoff, all belonging to Garden Island. The vessel was valued at \$10,000. No insurance.

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