gaw that Trescoe disliked him, and that there was something inexorable in Trescoe's dislke; and he oredited the young man with much greater strength of will and purpose much greater saturd him, even his wile and his than those around him, even his wile and his than those around him, even bis wile and his father in law, were disposed to believe in.

And as I stood there I asked my guide for its father in law as it little nicessy about young Fanshawe's share in the inquiries, whatever they were, now going on in the North. An thought he could give Geraldine some reasons for all that he had done which would satisfy her at least of that a meaning in everything show her that he had a meaning in everything right, I grant you that they snow not did, and thus increase the influence which he already began to see that he was which he allowed He had determined But they would not have yielded on the other gaining over her mind. He had determined But they would not have yielded on the other that a man can have no stronger hold over a woman than to confide to her some strange very night which would have startled her;

minutes alone with her. with a smile of peculiar sweetness, which seemed to have a special welcome in it.

Mariou, on his part, was a little embarrass. ed, and awkward, and cold. He felt as if his friend had a right to repreach him because he had listened to any inquiries or suspicions about him, and he was not certain whether Montana might not have heard something of this, and might not show it in his manner. Then he was perplexed by Montana's peremptory sum mons to Geraldine. Remembering Geraldine's appeal to him, he felt as if he ought to act from the beginning in the charactor of a protector to her against advances which she declared to be unwelcome.

So the friends met on altered torms. But Montaga's smile had its usual effect upon Marion, and they shook hards as though nothing had happened to keep them apart. Montana came to the point at once. He never talked commonplaces. He never spoke of the fice weather, or greeted a newly-arriving friend with the indisputable truism, "So

you've got back i' "I have heard," he said, "something of what has been going on among your friends in the North. So they think they have found out something about me, do they? Well, I am neither disturbed nor offended. If they make inquiry keen enough, they may find out a good many things about me that the world has not known. But without any boasting, Marion, I think they will find out nothing to do me any great discredit."

"That I believe to the full," Marion said. earnestly. "I am almost ashamed to have been there at all, and listened to any of their more of it."

"Well don't let us talk of that," Montana was not for that I sent for Miss Rowan. 1 yonder whom I wished to give into Geral. dine's charge. I give her now into

through his mind. "Who is it?"

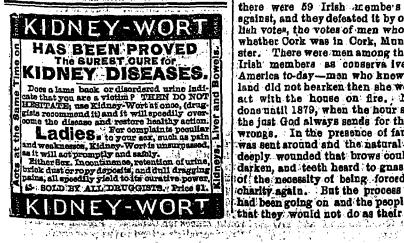
relief to him to hear only of Melissa.

(To be Continued.)

MESSES, GEO. F. GALLAGHER & CO proprietors of the Beaconsfield Vineyard, have commenced shipping plants to fill their fall orders, which are very large. We would advise intending purchasers to send their orders for plants immediately, so as to have them in 10 3 time for planting.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR FURTHER WAB.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:-The Admiralty have decided to arm 14 fast and powerful ocean mail steamers, and to send them forthwith to cruise in the Indian Ocean, the China Seas, and on the Australian Station. Fifty additional steamers have been surveyed and reported upon as out of the Egyptian question at all likely to involve us in hostilities with a rival naval Power, these will at once be armed and dispatched to various quarters of the globe, to saleguard our ocean highways and convey sure an uninterrupted food supply, while our regular men-of-war are employed on more serious work. Sixty guns have been ordered for the 12 cruisers now being armed, besides 48 Nordenfelt machine guns and the usual service allowance of ammunition for each gun. Every cruiser will carry four M.L. 64-pounders, one B. L. 40-pounder, and four machine guns. It is some-what significant that, at the same time, Baker Pacha and the English military officers serving in Turkey are being withdrawn from the service of the Porte, and transferred to that of the Khedive, to reorganize the Egyptian Army. We shall not be surprised to hear that Hobart Pacha and the English naval officers serving in the Turkish Navy have followed suit. But what will become of the Turkish ironolads? It is evident that the Admiralty are, at any rate, preparing for all eventualties; and the outlook is certainly not a very reassuring one, so far as the maintenance of the peace of Europe ds concerned. A same at ...



[Continued from First Page.] The Story of the Wrongs of Ireland.

father in law, were unpushed about young history. "Ah," said he, "the people marched haturally he was a little uneasy about young history. "Ah," said he, "the people marched up to the hill the night the house of lords they were, now going public inquiry of any exposure, or even a public inquiry of any palace." That night, he told mc—and he was kind, might be fatal to him just now. He old enough to have seen it that Geraldine suspected him, but hill and counted the flame of six incendiary knew that testatuted. On the contrary, he fires, within the small range of his vision in law-abiding England. These were educa-tionary measures, and the house of lords gave for all that no has strength of purpose, and in. If what was demanded had not been her at least of his strength of purpose, and in. If what was demanded had not been

WOULD NOT HAVE YIELDED,

gaining over her described of women dans if something desperate had not been on making Geraldine his confidence of women dans on manny trom his experience of women, done. Thank God, it is indelibly written on the page of Irish history that the Catholic Irish called on the Protestants to be firm, woman that the concerns him, and which telling them that they would rather wear their secret which doop, the and she alone. He chains than be freed by a sacrifice of prinno mortal and to tell Geraldine something that ciple. It took from 1800 to 1829 to see Catholic emancipation after one treaty had been very night white Captain Marion had come there broken, as England was accustomed to break and now that Captain Marion had come there and now that the convertation of five her treaties. Now I ask Americans whether they think that for twenty-nine years a Caninutes alone with his usual tholic minority should keep the yoke on the He went to moon uncertain whether he neck of a Protestant majority? It was only composure, meet a friend or enemy. He when the country was on the verge of civil was about to mile west and serene smile. It was that the Duke of Wellington went to the smiled his distant with Marion before, and did old king and told him that Catholic emancinahad done now. There was something tion must be granted. So far everything strangely fascinating to the few who were done for the peace of Ireland has hung on the errangery random when that cold, beautiful, disposition of a minister in England, so that pnyleged to see was suddenly brightened the changes which you effect by the healthy action of representation when you will it, we can only have after indignation has been roused, after generations have gone to their graves, after pleading, begging, storming. Will any American tell me that the passage of the land act was invited by a generous prime minister, who woke up one morning and decided that it must be done? I will have to rub the gilt off that gingerbread. It would never have been passed but for

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

(applause), who made the English feel that something must be done, and on the other hand we must thank the good fortune which sent us a minister who woke up and did a great part of what there was to do. How was it brought about? Why in 1876 and 1880 America once more reached out a generous hand to the victims of famine in Irelandwhat it had done in 1840 when the gun-decks weretaken out of the "Macedonia" so that it could be loaded brimful of corn for starving Ireland. But I tell you to night that our pride would no longer endure the humiliation of identifying ourselves as a nation of beggars. We swore then that it should never happen again, and it never shall, that aid will have to be sent to starving Ireland. We will through Trenton on the way to the depot, prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 do away with the system which causes such there was in improvised innered asked: "Did you not feel clated when cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one do away with the system which causes such there was all improvised inneral. Hundreds asked: "Did you not feel clated when things. Why has America not been begging for money for Spain, for Austria, for Norway, for Prussia? Answer me that question, and perhaps you will have discovered the key to the situation. It is because in Ireland a system of land tenure has always prevailed by which the level of existence was pitched talk; but I came away, Montana, that is the truth, because I could not stand any SWINE IN OTHER NATIONS

were better fed than the honest men on said. "It is really of no consequence. It the hills of my country. But we have taken a step forward and we will never consent to did not know you were in town, Marion. I live as we did to pay the landlords. But has heard of all this in a strange sort of way. not the landlord a right to his own? asks some An unexpected messenger came and told me. philosophical American. Yes, certainly they It is a strange story; but many things in my have a right to their own but not to our own life have been strange. It some suspect me as well. Their claim reminds me of a speech and are untrue to me—some from whom I of a lady on woman suffrage in England. might have looked for better things—some | Woman and man are one 'said she. 'Cerare devoted to me to whose devotion I had no tainly, but man is the one.' So ours was the manner of claim. There is a sweet, generous landlord's and his was his own. Landlordfond, foolish young woman in that room ism meant that the lendlords a couple of centuries ago received slices of Ireland marked out on the map and some king who wished to portion an illegitimate son marked his "Good God!" Marlon exclaimed, as for a land out for him thus with its farm, its peomoment a thought terrible to him passed | ple, its fences and its cattle. Go read the pedigrees of some of the proud atlatocratic Pained as he was to hear of Melissa, and of families of England. Here in happy Ameriher foolish flight, yet it was an unspeakable on you may be so little skilled in heraldry that you do not know the meaning of the bar sinster on so many escutcheons. It means that, they got grants of land by basely pan-

IN EVERY CIVILIZED COUNTRY

length of possession is held to constitute title We've not gone into the root of this matter yet. Land, which when it was granted, was worth three thousand a year, the people dug and ditched until now it is worth thirty thousand, yet the landlords claim not only their three, but the people's twenty-seven thousand as well. This, we say, belongs to the terant. Such was the condition of the secret. A hearse of tasteful design suraffairs that the tenant feared to build decent mounted with white plumes—having pendant houses on the land icr fear the agent should in front the Irish and American flags, and "I am convinced that the United States Govcome and raise the rest. He feared even to drawn by six milk-white horses, fittingly ernment will readily acknowledge that concultivate a flower-garden. This is a mark of caparisoned, awaited the party at the iderable allowance must be made for the difthe degradation of the country when the ten-ferry bridge. Hundreds—it might be ficulties with which the officials charged with ants actually put on their worst coats to pay in proper condition to act as armed the rent in, for fear that it should be thought Philadelphia with craps emblems, were there to contend at the present time.

cruisers, and should complications arise that they were thriving. We come to im- to receive the remains with sympathetic hon"Nevertheless, in view of the information cruisers, and should complications arise that they were thriving. We come to imout of the Egyptian question at all likely peach this system because of which the Irish peasants had their spirits so broken that they consented to live worse than dogs in hovels. We will not submit longer to have the finger of scorn pointed at us as beggars. On the grain-laden ships to our shores, so as to in- | floor of the house in 1875, I urged that this question be settled before

IT WAS TOO LATE. Yes, they would settle it, but on more moderate terms, was the reply then. In 1876 a bill was introduced so moderate that the landlords afterwards exclaimed: "Give us the bill of 1876." Then we answered, "Too late, my lords, too late." It has been repeatedly said that it was the misfortune of Ireland to be led by demagogues-such men as Parnell, Davitt and Dillon-and not by moderates like Shaw and Bates, and I must confess that I too, have been classed with the moderates. Mr. Shaw in 1876 introduced a bill far behind that of Giadstone last year, and what did he get by it? I was for moderate means, and I am not ashamed of it. What did I get for it? Through long nights of discussion, which shortened my life and the lives of better men, we urged them to settle these questions in time only to be answered with contumely and scorn. On

THE DUTE LAND BILL

there were 59 Irish members for and 13 against, and they defeated it by over 300 English votes, the votes of men who couldn't tell whether Cork was in Cork, Munater or Leinster. There were men among those fifty-nine Trish members as conserva ive as any in America to-day—men who knew that If England did not bearken then she would have to act with the house on fire. Nothing was done until 1879, when the hour struck which the just God always sends for the righting of wrongs. In the presence of famine the hat was sent around and the natural pride was so Rome Rule Club. Among the delegates deeply wounded that brows could be seen to was Mr. J. Fortune, of the Liverpool darken, and teeth heard to gnash at the idea (Eogland) Branch of the Land League. Notof the necessity of being forced to ask for withstanding the darkness and bad condition charity again. But the process of education of the streets, the procession form-

rent at the government valuation of the Iand.

The speaker continued reviewing the agitation which preceded the land act, the workof the bill itself. Speaking of the announcement that the Land League was dead that it was still alive with no idea of dying. he had heard with amusement and soon. Davitt and Parnell might differ as to methods, but they were together in the common cause, and as for Dillon he had only retired on account of his fast failing health. He paid a high compliment to Parnell, Davitt, and Dillon, and after them to Gladetone,

After the close of his address loud calls were made for Father Betts. That gentleman, responded by proposing three cheers for the lecturer which were given with a will.

BEWARE of imitation Pads sold by parties claiming to be former agents for the sale of Dr. Holman's Pad. The only genuine is Holman's Par.

FIVE THOUSAND MOURNERS.

The Last Solemu Tribute to the Memory of Miss Fanny Parnell—vvidences of Sorrow and Respect Displayed by Throngs Along the Line of the Funeral Procession—The Cortege in

The funeral procession over the remains of the late Miss Fanny Parnell was a most impressive and significant event in connection with Irish affairs. The first obsequies, when grief was freshest and might be supposed to have been more intense, were as nothing compared to the pageant of the present; and perhaps a new interest was added to the occasion by the knowledge that theremoval of the body from Treaton to Boston is but the first step toward a pilgrimage some time it had been decided by the family to have the body removed to the Tudor vault at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, and the nocessary preliminaties were intrusted to Mr. J. J. Nolan undertaker, of Philadelphia. The Land Leagues and other Irish organizations of Trenton and Philadelphia, as well as those of New York, had been engaged in active preparation for the colemn proceedings for weeks. Yesterday morning at grey dawn Mr. Stephen J. Meany, representing the Irish National Land League-and one of the original pall-bearers - met by preconcert the Trenton Committee-Captain Lawrence Farrell, J. H. Sanderson, Robert Wilson and A. T. Smith-and proceeded with workmen and a well-appointed hearse to Livereiue Comotery, near Trenton, the place of temporary deposit. The casket was speedily of people crowded to the thoroughfares and | favored by fortune?" "No, not at all. I had | copy free and \$3.50. walked in procession after the heares. Around | an idea I would win. I had been taking at the Trenton station it was found that large | tickets-well, now it must be for nearly two contingents from the Irish patriotic organthe body. These, representing Ladies' Leatery Company up, but waited, taking will act as agent in their locality for the pubgues and Men's societies, wore suitable my tickets regularly every month, and now lishers, and assumpte copies will be sent on apmouraing emblems. By the early trains I've hit them." "What do you intend doing plication. from New York some few representative personages arrived, including Mile. D'Erina, on special invitation of Mrs Parnell; Mrs Kate Diggs had reached tion of the money for them. The plans Bordentown on the previous evening, accom- made on that night 1 intend carrying out. ceased lady; Mr Mooney, President of the almost seem, that I had won. The feeling, Central Land League, and Mr. Hines, its of course, is impossible to describe. Thus he Philadelphia was largely repre-Parnell. sented. New York City was represented by Stephen J Meany of the Irish National Land League and Mrs Diggs of the Ladies' Land | September 16. League, pro forma, to take charge of the body

for the Leagues of this city. During a temporary stay at Trenton the lid of the casket was detached, and there the privileged few had an opportunity of beholding the well-known and familiar featuresunchanged since that summer day at Bordentown when death assumed the aspect of a calm and placid and happy sleep. The body has undergone a further process of embalmment under the direction of Mr. Nolan, and save for the presence of the sad accessories, no one could associate death with the appearance of Fanny Parnell's face. The magnificent casket having been placed in position on the p'aces with all due solemnity. At Borden- 27th ultimo, in which His Lordship says that town Station a halt was made, in expectation on the receipt of Mr. Lowell's note in referbut the lady's state of prostration under this

that sad gratification. At Camden a surprise awaited those members of the funeral procession not already in mounted with white plumes-having pendant to receive the remains with sympathetic honoccupants, trucks and drays were availed of by eager sightseers. The police tried to be of | should have occurred." fective, but failed to a degree, and it was a labor of difficulty which nothing but the mourning badge was sufficient to lighten to find way through the solid masses. Notwithstanding the crush, there was a solemn and respectful silence amounting to the dignity of sorrow. This, so to speak, the second funeral pageant of the day, was an immense and imposing affair. Over 3,000 persons participated as mourners.

Tranferred to the large hall of the depot, the casket was an object of attraction to thousands, and every one was marked in praise of the taste of the design, the shill of workmanship and the richness of material.

At 4 o'clock p.m., after two hours delay at the depot the sad journey was resumed en route to Boston, through New York. Crowds were still there, evidencing a sorrowful interest. At the stations along the line-Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark and other places—demonstrations of respect were made, and at 6.40 p.m., the train reached Jersey City Depot amidst scenes exceeding, if possible, those presented at Philadelphia.

Long before the hour at which Miss Fanny Parnell's body was expected to arrive in this city, a large crowd, to which every passing moment brought accessions, had gathered at the foot of Cortlandt street. At 8 o'clock the hearse, preceded by a waggon laden with floral emblems, drove slowly through the ferry-house gates. The funeral party was received by delegations from the Ladies', Irish National and Parnell Land, Leagues, and the charity again. But the process of education of the streets, the procession form on the ground that it connicted with the Inducting Legisla when stay were had been going on and the people determined ed without delay. Companies O. E. and equities between Baird and his intended wife doing with the English what the 18th Royal that they would not do as their fathers had. It Sixty-ninth regiment, and the Michael at the time it was made.

done in 1840. They determined to offer the Davit Zonaves, marcaed shead of the hearse. preceded by O'Briss's Band and Drum Corps.

The Hudson County, New Jones Land Lengue was represented by a large ing of the Land League, and the provisions delegation, consisting of its officers and a full complement of delegates from each Branch. The Ladies' Land League of Hudwhich has been made in New York, he said son County turned out a large delegation, Miss Beldy, President; Mrs Harney, Treasu-The stories of disunion among Irish lead to her; Mis Kavin an and others going to Buton. The "has Lad League of Jereey City had the honor of carrying the floral retutes. The Robert Emmet Brauch, the John Dillon B.sach, B.rgen Branch, Hoboker. Branch and all B suches from 1 to 10 water Well represented.

There we sho drapery at the sides of the hears, and it a casket was plainly visible by the flickering light of the torches, six of which were estried on each side of the valifele.

Following toe remains was a long line of

and Trenton. After the carriages came many Irish societies, to luding 1,500 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Several platoons of New York Land Lesgues brought up tha rear. There were fully 5,000 mourners in line | friends to assist us if they believe this jourof march. Lower Broadway was lined with nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think people, and every available point commanding a view of the procession was occupied. | their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is Necks were eagerly craned forward, as the | without exception the cheapest paper of its strains of the Adeste Filelis were heard in the class on this continent. distance. There was a buzz of conversation as the cortege came in sight; but a respectful ellence was preserved as the bearse passed along and many heads were reverently unthrongs on the sidewalks and the flickering torchlights made a memorable and impresthe procession reached the Grand Central

Depot at about 10. 30 o'clock. For hours theusands of patient watchers along Fifth avenue had waited, and when, at that will have its final shrine in Ireland. For last, the cortege drew in sight, the scenes of down town were re-enacted. As the band States of a Catholic paper which would dewassied from Fifth avenue into Forty-second street, they played, "Nesser, My God, to Thee." An immense concourse surged about the hearse when it stopped at the depot. People crowded, jammed and almost trampled each other under foot in their efforts to get a glimpse at the casket containing the remains of the beloved postess. In purausuce of the published programme, the body was taken to Boston on a train leaving this city at a very late hour -N. Y. Star.

THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE. A representative of The Times-Democrat was present at the office of The Louisiana State entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for Lottery Company when Mr. D. P. Bair of Columbus, Miss, received a check for \$15,000, transferred to the hearse, and passing as the lucky holder of one fifth of the capital years, and I was biding my time, for I felt to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by izations of Philadelphia were there to receive my turn would come soon. I never harried sending the name of a reliable person who with the money?" "Well, the night I believed I had won, I mentally destributed it. I have children, and I propose to invest a por panied by Mr J H Parnell, brother of the de- felt on that occasion by intuition, it would Secretary, who had been the guests of Mrs. | bided his time. The next drawing will occur November 14th, and any information thereof can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Ocleans, La .- N. O. Times-Democrat,

LOBD GRANVILLE APOLOGIZES.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION REGARDING THE CASE OF HENRY GEORGE.

The following letter from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to Henry George explains itself :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1882.

Henry George, Esq. :

Sir,—The Department of State has received from Mr. William J. Hoppin, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, or the United States at London, a despatch inclosing a copy of a train, the delegates and escorts took their note from Lord Granville to him, dated the that Mrs. Parnell would there join the party; ence to your arrest he lost no time but the lady's state of prostration under this in applying to the Lord Lieutenant of new excitement was such as to firbid her Ireland for an explanation of the circumstances which led to it. After mentioning your arrest, your re-arrest, and the circumstances alleged to have been calculated to excite suspicion as to the object of your visit to Ireland, Lord Granville says :said thousands-of the inhabitants of the preservation of order in that country have

ors; but on crossing the ferry and reaching furnished by Mr. Lowell as to character and Philadelphia proper, the scene presenting it. | pursuits of Mr. George, which certainly rebuis self beggars description. Sidewalks were any presumption of unlawful designs on his made impassable, windows were crowded with part, I can only express to you the regret of Her Majesty's Government that this incident

Let me add, Mr. George, that it would give me pleasure to have an interview with you at this Department at your convenience. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
FREDR. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

EFFECTIVE WORK.

The following specific information, imparted by thoroughly reliable people will convey a clearer idea than any amount of abstract reference, how certain desirable results are being accomplished. Mr. Alexander McKechnie, Rochesterville, Ottawa, Ont. says: "I was a perfect cripple with rheumatism in my arms and feet for more than two weeks, when I was advised to try St. Jacobs Oll. I did so; in two days I went to work, and at the end of the week I was as well as ever. I consider St. Jacobs Oli a "dead sure" cure for rheumatism in every form. Mr. James Dempsey, Coburgh street, Ottawa is pleased to remark: "Having suffered for some time past with rheumatism in the back, I am gratified to say that I have been completely cured after a few applications of St. lacobs Oll, and can confidently recommend it to any one suffering in like manner."

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphis, has declared it, but his relatives improved the opportunity bugler is worthy. One might go back to to deprive the widow of her right of dower. that plucky youth, the standard bearer of The conveyance was decided to be invalid, on the ground that it conflicted with the to the Thundering Legion when they were

FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

The True Witness has within the past few years made an immente stride in circulation. and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribera is not too flattering it may also cisim a st ide in general improvement.

This is the size of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less prefensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the beart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it bolds good in newspaper entercarriages containing delegates from the differ- prises, it is the fittest which survives. The est organizations of this city, Philadelphia True Wirness is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 24 years in existence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its tney do. We would like to impress upon

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and covered. The long procession, the vast knowing that to many people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the sive scene. After several buits, the head of old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enrolt themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout O and and the United fend todic religion and their rights.

The Taue Witness is too cheap to offer premiams or "chromes" as an inducement to subscribers, even it they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.
But as we have stated we want our circula-

tion doubled in 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public ganerally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our feiends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during

the coming year.
On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements

We want active intelligent agents through out Canada and the Eastern, Northern and Western States of the Union, who can by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be malled to clergy-

men, school teachers and postmasters at \$1 00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, cripple with his wife. but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, it possible,

New subscribers for the True WITEES between this date and the 31st December 1882 will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further informaticn please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada.

Remittances may be sent by P.O. money order, bank draft, registered letter, or by expreas, at our risk.

All new subscriptions sent in between this date and the lat of January, 1883, will entitle the subscribers to receive the "Trun WITNESS" From the date of subscription to 31st December, 1883.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amount due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once. "POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

761 CRAIG ST, MONTREAL, CANADA.

A BRAVE IRISH BOY. In the French army, the bugler of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, at the recent battle of

Tel.el-Kebir, would have received the cross and bugle of honor. This youngster, a mere lad, was breast to breast with Major Hart at the head of the attacking force. Turing, as he scrambled up the face of the works, to sound the charging call, a hostile rifle-butt came down on his head, and he was tumbled back into the ditch. He staggered to his feet, picked up his bugle, and followed the red wave, which had rolled by during his disaster. He got to the front, while the rank and file were treating the fue to the cold steel, according to the prescription of Sir Garnet Wolcoley. Here he raised a brazen note, but in the midst of it was bayoneted in the shoulder by a Nublan. The Irish boy had lost his sword in his fall, but he held his bugle in his fist, and with this he joined battle with his black antagonist; whom he put down in no time with that "point of war," called in Ireland, "a hand and foot." Then standing over the prostrate captive he blew a triumphant blast. The performance is related by Lieut. Drummond Wolff, who adds in his letter that the drollery of the performance set the soldiers laughing even in the very thick of the carthe doctrine that no man can convey pro-perty to the prejudice of his affianced wife. valor in it than that of the French diummer The case was that of the widow of James at the battle of the Pyramids, who had his Baird, who was astonished to find that, just right hand slashed off by a horseman of the before marrying her, Baird had made an as- desert, but kept hammering the sheepskin signment of his entire property. His inten- with his left. It is possible to call out a line tion was to prevent himself from equandering of boy heroes of whose company the Tipperary

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

In an interview with a reporter of the Times, Vicar-General Quinn of the Uatholic disc se of New York said that the Roman Cathelic Church in the city was "not in the least" affected but) a migious ind fferentism of witch the the the clergy so generally com; it. Our only trouble," ... in a lack of places in he wat o.... which our people can mesemble for worship." Thire new churches are now going up above. Fifty-ninth stre t, but even these additions, he and, will far short of the demand in the upper part of t rown

It is manifest o any one who observes the Rom of Catholic cources on Sunday, that what the Valar General says in regard to the need of more places for worship is perfectly accurate. They are almost invariably crowded, and oitentimes uncomfortably crowded, at every service. As soon as a new church is ready, it is sure to be filled up.

The majority of the Protestant churches of the city, on the contrary, so far from being filled, generally have from a quarter to a third of their seats vacant. The Episcopalians perhaps excepted, it is useless for the denominations occupying these churches to try to get large congregations unless they succeed in securing very popular preachers as pastors.

That affords a bad indication. It shows a decline in genuine religious interest. If paetors and people were quick in their faith, enthusisatic and devoted, there would be less complaint of dull sermons and less demand for star preachers. It is the jaded and morbid, and not the simple and vigorous appetites, which exact high seasoning.

Besides, the tendency of recent years has been to crowd Protestant churches into the fashionable districts of the city. Those regions are now oversupplied with church accommodations, and the more fashionable the churches have become the further are they removed from the sympathies of the great majority of the people.

The Roman Catholics have been wiser. They have built their churches, without reference to fashion, just where there was a demand for them, and the poor have been called in, the people who would instinctively turn away from the elegant and app rently exclusive temples erected by Protestantism in the neighborhoods affacted by fashiou.

Moreover, the Ochoiles act as if they really believed in their religion. They are in carnest. How is it with a great part of the Protestants?-New York Sun.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Bince 1850 eighty-two people have thrown themselves from the Vendome column in Paris.

A Boston deacon is to be put under discipline for inserting in his dry goods advertisement the line: "High, low, jack and the gamie."

England has thirty electric light companies, with a capital of over \$30,000,000. Nearly as much money is similarly sunk in France.

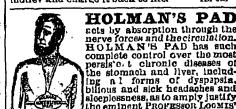
Two hundred youths belonging to the best families in Paris and the north of France have left Calais for the Jesuit College at Canterbury. Prof. Tyndall has built himself an iron

house at Hird Brad, on the Hampshire Downs, within a walk of Aldworth, Mr Tonnyson's residence. Not only did a Michigan woman lose her

husband by elopement, but his companion in flight was the hardy servant girl, and he took along an able bodied con, leaving a helpless

more popular with the ladies than with the other six, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our bahaif on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their elsters and cousins as well. Bate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

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