

new that Trecoed disliked him, and that there was something inexorable in Trecoed's dislike; and he credited the young man with much greater strength of will and purpose than those around him, even his father-in-law, were disposed to believe in.

The Story of the Wrongs of Ireland.

And as I stood there I asked my guide for his history. "Ah," said he, "the people marched up to the hill, the night of the house of lords threw out the reform bill and set fire to the palace." That night, he told me, and he was old enough to have seen it—he stood on the hill and counted the flame of six incendiary fires, within the small range of his vision in law-abiding England.

done in 1840. They determined to offer the rent at the government valuation of the land. The speaker continued reviewing the agitation which preceded the land act, the working of the Land League, and the provisions of the bill itself.

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 Pad.

FIVE THOUSAND MOURNERS.

The Last Solemn Tribute to the Memory of Miss Fanny Parnell—evidence of sorrow and respect displayed by thousands at the funeral procession—the cortege in the city.

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 present.

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 was to be done. How was it brought about? Why in 1876 and 1880 America once more reached out a generous hand to the victims of famine in Ireland—what it had done in 1840 when the gun-decks were taken out of the "Macedonia" so that it could be loaded with corn for starving Ireland.

SWINE IN OTHER NATIONS

were better fed than the honest men on the hills of my country. But we have taken a step forward and will never consent to live as we did to pay the landlords. But has not the landlord a right to his own? asks some philosophical American. Yes, certainly they have a right to their own but not to our own as well.

IN EVERY CIVILIZED COUNTRY

length of possession is held to constitute title. We've not gone into the root of this matter yet. Land, when it was granted, was with 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 tenant. Such was the condition of affairs that the tenant feared to build decent houses on the land for fear the agent should come and raise the rent. He feared even to cultivate a flower-garden. This is a mark of the degradation of the country when the tenants actually put on their worst coats to pay the rent in, for fear that it should be thought that they were thriving.

IT WAS TOO LATE.

Yes, they would settle it, but on more moderate terms was the reply then. In 1876 a bill was introduced to 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 moderate men 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 Gladstone 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 DUTY LAND BILL

there were 59 Irish members for and 13 against, and they defeated it by over 500 English votes, the votes of men who could not tell what the duty was in Cork, Munster or Leitrim. There were men among those fifty-nine Irish members as conservative as any in America to-day—men who knew that if England did not hearken 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 deeply wounded that brows could be seen to darken, and teeth heard to gnash at the idea of the necessity of being forced to ask for charity again. But the process of education had been going on and the people determined that they would not do as their fathers had

David Zouaves, marched ahead of the hearse, preceded by O'Brien's Band and Drum Corps. The Hudson County, New Jersey, Land League was represented by a large delegation, consisting of its officers and a full complement of delegates from each Branch. The Ladies' Land League of Hudson County formed up a large delegation, Mrs. Conly, President; Mrs. Harney, Treasurer; Mrs. Kavanagh and others going to Burlington.

Following the remains was a long line of carriages containing delegates from the different organizations of this city, Philadelphia and Trenton. After the carriage came many Irish societies, including 1,500 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Several platoons of New York Land League brought up the rear. There were fully 5,000 mourners in line of march. Lower Broadway was lined with people, and every available point commanding a view of the procession was occupied.

THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE. A representative of The Times-Democrat was present at the office of The Louisiana State Lottery Company when Mr. D. P. Bair of Columbus, Miss., received a check for \$15,000, as the lucky holder of one fifth of the capital prize of \$75,000, on ticket No. 42,101, and asked: "Did you not feel elated when favored by fortune?" "No, not at all. I had an idea I would win. I had been taking tickets—well, now it must be for nearly two years, and I was bidding my time, for I felt my turn would come soon. I never hurried the Lottery Company up, but waited, taking my tickets regularly every month, and now I've hit them." "What do you intend doing with the money?" "Well, the night I believed I had won, I mentally distributed it. I have children, and I propose to invest a portion of the money for them. The plan I made on that night I intend carrying out. I felt on that occasion by intuition, it would almost seem, that I had won. The feeling, of course, is impossible to describe. Thus he bided his time. The next drawing will occur November 14th, and any information thereof can be had on application to Mr. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.—N. O. Times-Democrat, September 16.

LOD 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. Hopkin, Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, of the United States at London, a despatch inclosing a copy of a note from Lord Granville to him, dated the 27th ultimo, in which His Lordship says that on the receipt of Mr. Lowell's note in reference to your arrest he lost no time in applying to the Lord Lieutenant of 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: "I am convinced that the United States Government will readily acknowledge that considerable allowances must be made for the difficulties with which the officials charged with the preservation of order in that country have to contend at the present time. Nevertheless, in view of the information furnished by Mr. Lowell as to character and pursuits of Mr. George, which certainly rebuts any presumption of unlawful designs on his part, I can only express to you the regret of Her Majesty's Government that this incident should have occurred." 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, FREDK. 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 McKeechle, Rochester, N.Y., 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 Oil. 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 Oil a 'dead sure' cure for rheumatism in every form." Mr. James Dempsey, Coburn 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. Jacobs Oil, and can confidently recommend it to any one suffering in like manner."

Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, has declared the doctrine that no man can convey property to the prejudice of his affianced wife. The case was that of the widow of James Baird, who was astonished to find that, just before marrying her, Baird had made an assignment of his entire property. His intention was to prevent himself from squandering it, but his relatives improved the opportunity to deprive the widow of her right of dower. The conveyance was decided to be invalid, on the ground that it conflicted with the equities between Baird and his intended wife at the time it was made.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1883.

FREE TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past few years made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a wide general improvement.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

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 knowing that to many people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll 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 Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to call premiums or "chromes" as an inducement to subscribers, even if 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 circulation doubled in 1883, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$3.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publication, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout 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 mailed to clergymen, 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, but can work up their quota from different cities 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, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

New subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS 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 information 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 express, at our risk.

All new subscriptions sent in between this date and the 1st of January, 1883, will entitle the subscribers to receive the "TRUE 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. We are, Sir, yours for the cause, POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

A FRENCH 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. Turning, as he scrambled up the face of the works, to sound the charging call, a hostile rifle-bullet came down on his head, and he was tumbled back to 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 foe to the cold steel, according to the prescription of Sir Garnet Wolseley. Here he raised a brazen note, but in the midst of it was bayoneted in the shoulder by a Nubian. 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 carnage. The feat had more humor and not less valor in it than that of the French drummer at the battle of the Pyramids, who had his right hand slapped off by a horseman of the desert, but kept hammering the sheepskin with his left. It is possible to call out a line of boy heroes of whose company the Tipperary bugler is worthy. One might go back to that plucky youth, the standard bearer of the "Ten Romans," who showed a pattern to the Thundering Legion when they were doing with the English what the 18th Royal Irish did with the Egyptians.

PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK.

In an interview with a reporter of the Times, Vicar-General Quinn of the Catholic diocese of New York said that the Roman Catholic Church in this city was "not in the least" affected by the religious intolerance of which the Protestant clergy are generally complaining. "Our only trouble," he said, "is a lack of places in which our people can assemble for worship."

"Five new churches are now going up above Fifty-ninth street, and even these additions, he said, will not satisfy the demand in the upper part of the city."

It is manifest to any one who observes the Roman Catholic church on Sunday, that what the Vicar-General says in regard to the need of more places for worship is perfectly accurate. They are almost invariably crowded, and oftentimes 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 pastors and people were quick in their faith, enthusiastic 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 sermons.

Besides, the tendency of recent years has been to crowd Protestant churches into the fashionable districts of the city. These 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 apparently exclusive temples erected by Protestantism in the neighborhoods afforded by fashion.

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

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

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

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

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 Hill Dale, on the Hampshire Downs, within a walk of Aldworth, Mr. Tenison'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 son, leaving a helpless cripple with his wife.

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acts by absorption through the nerve forces and the circulation. HOLMAN'S PAD has such complete control over the most important organs of the human system, as to cure all chronic diseases of the stomach and liver, including a list of forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, catarrh, biliousness, indigestion, and flatulency, as to apply justly to the eminent Professor Loewitz's "A Universal Panacea than anything in medicine."

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY & BILIOUSNESS, CATARRH and all diseases of the SKIN and Blood. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 32 page pamphlet free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston and Montreal.

In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charges I'll back to me. 118 yrs.

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Be sure to get the Genuine. Price \$2.00. Sold by all Druggists or mailed post-paid. Full treatise sent free on application.

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Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box, or 8 boxes for \$2.00, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing

W. L. MORGAN, Ont., Canada. Sold in Montreal by E. E. MOGALÉ, St. Joseph's street, and all Druggists everywhere.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are afflicted with KIDNEY DISEASES? Use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily cure you, and restore healthy action to your kidneys. Ladies: Beware of cheap imitations. It is sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00.