

THE LAND WAR

AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Leaders to be Prosecuted

SPREAD OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WEST.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

Mr Gladstone and the Duke of Leinster to be summoned for the Defence.

AN EXHAUSTIVE DEFENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Dublin, November 2.—Messrs. Healey and Walsh left Bantry to-day for Dublin. Bail for £1,000 in two securities of £500 each was accepted for their appearance at the winter sittings, which will probably be held at Limerick. Riots have occurred at Tuum, County Galway, where a priest was severely handled and his property injured because he opposed the Land League. The police were badly beaten, and many were wounded on both sides. The reported arrest of Mr. Dillon, M.P., is not confirmed.

The Irish Attorney-General to-day laid information against Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., John Dillon, Joseph Biggar, M.P., J. D. Sullivan, M.P., and Thomas Suxon, M.P., also Mr. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, Mr. Brennan, Assistant-Secretary, and Mr. Bayton, paid organizer; also Messrs. Gordon of Clara Morris, Harris of Galway, Kelly of Mayo, Walsh of Balla, and Sheridan of Tubber Curry, charged generally with conspiracy to intimidate. The jury will be struck under the old system.

A mob attacked the Shanagolden police barracks at Limerick to-day, but were dispersed without bloodshed. The Land Commission are receiving evidence at Cork. The Bantry district, County Cork, has been proclaimed in a state of disorder.

At the meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Redpath, in a speech, fiercely denounced Lord Mountmorres' character. The indictment against the agitators contains thirteen counts. It charges that the defendants conspired to prevent farmers from paying lawful rents, and that defendants also prevented the enforcement of rent and letting of vacant farms by collecting in large numbers and using threatening and violent language to those who paid rents or took vacant farms.

LONDON, November 3.—Mr. Nally, one of the Irish agitators indicted for conspiracy, in a speech near Tuum on Monday, recommended the use of dynamite and gun cotton against landlords. Mr. Parnell's tone has been more violent lately. A meeting of the Land League was held to-day to consider a policy for the defence of members indicted.

Dublin, November 3.—Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, Suxon and Egan have also received summonses. Others accused will be served during the evening. The summonses order the accused to appear on Friday before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Dublin, November 3.—1.20 p.m.—Mr. Parnell has just been served with a copy of the indictment and information against him by a detective officer at the Imperial Hotel in this city. Mr. Gordon, one of the defendants charged in the indictment, is seriously ill at Clarendon. Subpoenas were also served on Mr. Brennan, Secretary at the Land League Office, and on Michael Sullivan, at the Nation Office. Others are being served. Mr. Sullivan says he intends to refuse the writ, as the subpoena reads "Maleachi," while his name is "Michael." The informations are very full, containing nineteen counts, and charging, in a general way, conspiracy against the Government. The prosecutions will be conducted in Dublin by the Right Hon. Hugh Low, Attorney-General for Ireland, assisted by the Crown and Treasury Solicitor.

Dublin, November 3.—Mr. Parnell is inclined to accept the criminal informations lodged against him and the other Land League leaders and their consequent indictment in a very jocular way. In his comments upon them he ridicules the impending prosecutions, and says they will amount to nothing, and that he has no fear of the result either to himself or others named in the indictment. Police detectives are now closely watching the offices of the Land League and also Parnell's hotel.

Dublin, November 3.—Messrs. Parnell, Sullivan, Suxon, Egan and Brennan will arrange the defence against Government's charges. The Land League is preparing a manifesto to the Irish people. At a banquet at Omagh the Land League was denounced by the speakers. Troops are being distributed in the south and west of Ireland.

Dublin, November 3.—A mob at Ballinacree to-day attempted to drown Captain Boycott.

Dublin, November 4.—The Freeman's Journal appeals for contributions to the Parnell defence fund, and heads the list with a subscription of £50.

Dublin, November 4.—Several fresh outrages are alleged to have been committed by members of the Land League or under its inspiration. The following case is known here to be authentic:—Olas, Dodgeon, magistrate of Leitrim, while journeying from Clonsilla, in Meath county, to Longford, the capital of the county of the same name, about 48 miles from Dublin, was fired at from behind a hedge on the roadside by some unknown person. Mr. Dodgeon, who was not hurt, drew his revolver and returned the fire from his carriage, at which the would-be assassin ran and made his escape. Yesterday an armed party attacked the dwelling of Mr. Long at Goshen, Co. Clara, and having made Mr. Long prisoner, took him to his farm yard, and proceeded to torture him. Among other indignities inflicted, they out-

off his ears, and then left him more dead than alive to find his way into his house, and send for assistance. It is believed the outrage was committed in revenge for Long's not bidding for a farm from which the former tenant had been evicted.

Dublin, November 4.—Lively preparations are going on among Land Leaguers for defence of the agitators who have been summoned to appear to-morrow before the Queen's Bench, to answer charges of conspiracy. Besides Messrs. Wm. McLaughlin, Q.C., W. D. Andrews, Q.C., and A. M. Sullivan, M.P., who have been offered briefs by the Land League, Mr. Louder, a London barrister and a prominent member of the League, who defended Daily and Killen in the last prosecutions at Sligo, about a year ago, will also appear to defend. Five or six of the traversers, including Messrs. Sexton and Michael O'Sullivan, will undertake their own defence.

The Irish Times says:—It is stated to be the intention of the traversers to organize their defence so as make it an exhaustive affair, and force the Land Commission to extend over a long period. They will examine Mr. Gladstone in reference to Midlothian speeches and his more recent utterances. Mr. Bright upon his Manchester speech, and Chief Secretary Forster both upon his writings and his observations in the House of Commons. It is also the purpose the public several landlords in Ireland as well as their tenants. Among those who will be summoned will be the Duke of Leinster, Lord Sligo, and Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kilmore, and Mr. Mitchell Henry. The line of defence will be as follows:—They will in the first place endeavor to show cause why information should not be taken against traversers. Upon this point an interesting legal question is expected to arise. Having pleaded not guilty, and the case having gone to trial, they will examine witnesses with the purpose, as stated, of justifying the speeches upon which it is sought to condemn them. They intend to produce tenant farmers from different parts of the country, especially districts in which land meetings were held. With reference to the charge of conspiracy, they propose tendering as evidence the work done by the Land League in its character as a relief committee during the recent period of distress in Ireland. Mr. John Dillon M.P., now absent from Dublin, will, on his return from Nenagh, he served with a subpoena summoning him to appear before the Queen's Bench.

New York, November 4.—A London special says Mr. Finnegan and T. O'Connor and some other equally prominent members of the Irish Land League have not yet been brought to book by the Government. It is understood this is a device of the authorities to break up the good feeling which now exists among the "martyrs," as they have taken to calling the fourteen indicted members of the Land League. It is a futile device, as the leaders of the Land League are in entire harmony with one another.

Dublin, November 4.—The Irish Times, in an article on the situation in Ireland, with especial reference to the indictment of the leaders of the Land League, says that all the charges against the Land League is engaged in an unlawful social conspiracy. There is abroad, says the Times, a serious fear of an outbreak of socialism in Great Britain. The stability of the established order of things is regarded as the only remaining defence against the tendency to change and revolution which is manifest so extensively throughout Europe, and indeed, the civilized world wherever monarchical institutions prevail. The Times therefore thinks that the English Government, as engaged in a struggle against the Land League, a phase of the socialist movement, will challenge the aid of a friendly public opinion everywhere. The Times concludes that if, in the impending contest, whether it comes to be a question of force or is managed by existing laws or new legislation, the Government finds the more influential class of Irishmen alienated from it, the Government will have only themselves to blame, and can credit the defection of Irishmen to the fact that the Ministry yielded to the pressure of the English supporters.

Dublin, November 5.—The address to the Irish people issued by the Land League praises and justifies its objects and words as reasonable and peaceful and thoroughly loyal, offending in no degree against the natural right and moral obligation of any intelligent human law. It trusts the Government for forgetting its professed liberalism, and appeals to Irishmen to raise a national fund to assist those who have been prosecuted. At a meeting of 3,000 tenant farmers at Portadown today, resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to suppress outrages and sedition.

THALES, November 5.—A band of men numbering one hundred, partly armed, marching in military order, traversed an estate near here last night, forcing the tenants to swear not to pay above a certain amount of rent.

LONDON, November 6.—The Channel squadron has been ordered to Ireland.

Dublin, November 5.—The land commission continues to receive important evidence, principally favoring the principle of long leases at fair rents, the tenant's right of sale and the creation of a peasant proprietary. The evidence of several landlords has strengthened the tenants' case very much. Myne, a farmer at Midlon, who was fired at last February, has surrendered his farm to the Land League after nine months' defiance.

Dublin, November 5.—Considerable excitement exists here this afternoon, concerning the approaching trials of Land League leaders. Mr. Parnell advised all Land Leaguers to be legally represented by counsel. The Leaguers have decided to make no demonstration, but to allow the lawyers to lodge their appearance in the usual legal and formal manner.

Dublin, November 5.—The approaching prosecutions of the leaders of the Land League are beginning to bear fruit in speeches of defiance and increased violence as evidenced at Westport yesterday. There was a meeting of the League at that place, at which the chairman, John Lavelle, said the people should now be more determined than ever in asserting their rights. The Nationalists of Ireland, England, Scotland and America will no doubt convince the Government by their prompt patriotic action that the cause of freedom, the banner of which is now raised in Ireland, will not be put down without a gigantic struggle.

The Land League in Loughrea has issued an address concluding as follows:—The solemn hour strikes upon the dial of time. The terrible history of your long-suffering country lies open before you. Approach it, men of Ireland; write upon its most glorious page the imperishable word of "Freedom." God save Ireland.

Meetings are now being held daily throughout the country. Twelve will be held next Sunday. Parnell will attend at Athlone, Dillon at Killaloe, County Clare.

LONDON, November 4.—Mr. Charles Parnell, M.P., yesterday continued his conversation with your correspondent on the subject of the Irish prosecutions and the action of the Government. He said: The present Government is powerful to send the Irish people

backshot and cartridges, and to forge fresh coercive fetters. It is adopting the regime of the French Empire and filling the country with soldiers. It is taxing starving people for their support. This result has been brought about by the predominance of Tory influence in the Cabinet, represented by the Marquis of Hartington. In my humble judgment Mr. Gladstone erred in attempting anything more than the present Radical and Whig combination party than the measures of household suffrage to which the Whigs were pledged. With a household suffrage constituency he could have dissolved Parliament and returned with a Radical majority, which would have had to carry the great measure of land reform, upon which it is well known he is intent. By persevering with the present Parliament he will secure nothing but failure. He will break up his party. The Whigs may coalesce with the Tories, and he may find himself ultimately unable even to carry the measure of household suffrage, and England may again see a return to the policy of imperial butcheries and smaller war budgets which so much increase the miseries of the people. The last few years of Conservative Government have cost the British and Irish taxpayers two hundred million dollars, no inconsiderable portion of which will be raised from those Western peasants who were saved from starvation by American charity.

Correspondent.—What object do the Government propose to serve by the prosecution if a conviction should be obtained?

Mr. Parnell.—They have first to rush a Coercion Act through Parliament, and secondly introduce a bill unworthy of the acceptance of the Irish people.

Correspondent.—Will the action of the Government in prosecuting you affect the future policy of the Irish party in Parliament?

Mr. Parnell.—It must affect the confidence of the Irish people in the efficacy of Parliamentary action at Westminster. I do not believe in the permanence of an Irish party in the London Parliament. Sooner or later the demoralizing power which every English Government has at its command would sap the independence of even the best party we could return to the House of Commons. I think the Irish people ought not to place too much trust in the independence of an Irish party sitting in a foreign legislature at a distance from their constituents and removed from the healthy influence of Irish public opinion. But I think we can maintain a vigorous independence amongst the present party while we are making a short, sharp, decisive struggle for the restoration of our legislative independence. If, after a reasonable time, when we have exhausted all the resources of Parliamentary action we should fail in achieving the transfer of Parliament to College Green, I shall consider it my duty to return to my countrymen, and announce to them that we have exhausted the means placed at our disposal for the constitution for regaining our national independence, and I shall be prepared to take counsel with the representatives of the Irish nation as to what action we might then have to take.

Correspondent.—Will the agitation be abandoned during the trials?

Mr. Parnell.—Certainly not. On the contrary the agitation will be carried on vigorously, and immediate steps will be taken to complete and solidify the Land League organization throughout the country.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE.

A special meeting of the League was held this afternoon at Dublin to discuss the prosecutions. Mr. Parnell presided. The chairman said that he considered the League ought to bring on the trial as quickly as possible. The Government desired to postpone the trials until January, so that the trials might be contemporaneous with the session of Parliament, and the accused would thus be prevented from taking their seats, and coercion acts would be passed in their absence. "If the Government refuse to place me on trial immediately," said Mr. Parnell, "I shall let the country know why the Government has done this." Mr. Parnell complained that he was dogged by detectives and said, "Mr. Forster knows that when he wants me he can find me. I give him notice that I am going home to-morrow. If detectives follow me and come on my grounds, I'll have them put into the river."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN ON THE LAND AGITATION.

In a pastoral letter on Sunday, October 10, in the churches of the archdiocese of Dublin the Archbishop says:—

Even at the risk of being misunderstood and misrepresented we must not by our silence fall in our duty to God and our people. It has always been the glory and strength of Catholic Ireland that her priests and people presented an unbroken front to the assailants of her faith and freedom. The results of that union are to be read in the glorious triumphs won for our Catholic people during the present century. It would be a strange phenomenon if at the present moment the priests of the people did not take the keenest interest in the agitation which has brought the land question so prominently before the world. The periodic famines with which our people are continually threatened, the insecurity of their land tenure, which paralyse the most industrious hands, and the wretched condition of thousands of families, whose domestic arrangements might test the temper of a Slave Coast African—all proclaim that our land laws require a prompt and thorough revision. On this point we are all united. All agree that if peace and security are to be firmly established amongst us, it must be by the hand which blots out those odious laws that constitute the charter of oppression.

Good landlords, whose dealings with their people are marked by justice and kindness, are, thank God, numerous in the country. But unfortunately many are to be found who, under the pretext of asserting their just rights, arm themselves with all the power which harsh laws place within their reach, the result being that misery and fierce hatred reign supreme around them. Surely, this state of things must not continue unchecked. But whence shall the remedy come? The management of public affairs is now placed in the hands of men who seem to have the most abundant goodwill to redress the wrongs of the country, as far as a Government can accomplish such a work. Guarantees for the sincerity of their good wishes are furnished by their antecedents; their determination to carry on the administration of affairs in Ireland by laws in harmony with constitutional liberty has been made manifest. They have repudiated the idea of coercion. But how has this generous and unusual moderation been met? Men who claim the high honor of being leaders of the people were not ashamed to proclaim that they would send the country unit for a constitutional liberty by making it un governable by constitutional means. Is this the policy by which our people are to be led to freedom and prosperity. And we have heard pronounced by our sagacious men, no doubt in all sincerity, schemes of amelioration of such an order that no Gov-

ernment laying claims to statesmanship could for a moment entertain them.

But, Very Rev. Fathers, let us ask her who is so dear to the heart of every Irish Catholic, Mary—the Sedes Sapientie, the "Seat of Wisdom"—that by her prayers she may obtain for our rulers the wisdom they require to guide our affairs to a happy issue; and for our people, so severely tried, patience, and moderation, and love of justice. But whilst these prayers ascend to the throne of the Mother, another terrible voice is heard challenging the attention of the Eternal. Our unhappy country has, within a few months, drunk deeply of the blood of her own children. That blood must call for vengeance to Him who declared that even the beast of the field should account for man's blood spilt by it. That blood will cry out not only against the hands that made it flow, but against us all, if we fail in abhorrence of the crime which sent a butcher's soul, without a moment's notice, without a moment's preparation, before the judgment-seat of the terrible Judge.

The enemies of all concession to our people have not been slow to turn these dark crimes into arguments against the cause of justice. But whilst men are right in expressing their horror for these crimes, they should not be precipitate in laying their guilt at the door of any individual or any cause. The tribunals of the country have pronounced no sentence; self-constituted judges should be slow in condemning.

But is it not to be deeply deplored that the shortcomings of those who have presided at many public meetings should give even the shadow of an argument to those who are only too willing to connect the tenant question with outrage and bloodshed? Unfortunately, at many of these meetings, when the character of an erring landlord was being drawn by the public speaker, cries that never, even in levity, should be heard from Christian lips have been uttered. And although we firmly believe the managers of these meetings abhorred the crime of murder as much as we do, yet no indignant protest came from those who were answerable for the proceedings against these wicked utterances. This was not the rule followed by the great man who liberated his country. Though a passionate lover of liberty, he declared again and again that liberty was not worth a drop of human blood if shed in crime. He taught his followers that the man who committed a crime gave strength to the enemies of his country; and if in his most excited moments a word of violence was uttered, the thunders of his eloquence speedily silenced the offender. We all know the results of his wise policy.

But do we counsel our people to lie down under their present load of misery in hopeless despair? God forbid. What, then, should be our practical course? First of all, let our plan of action be based on this, the very first principle of Catholic Theology—that if the violation of God's laws could purchase the happiness, temporal and eternal, of all the children of Adam, that violation will not, could not, escape the anger of an unoffended God. Secondly, let our demands be—unimpaired—but within the region of the practical. We cannot expect statesmen who thoroughly understand the delicacy of the organism of the body politic to take up incongruities as the materials for constructing a practical code of laws. Have not the bishop and priests of the great diocese of Cloyne set a good example, worthy of our imitation, by embodying in their resolute outlines of an scheme which statesmen may discuss and moderate men accept? Many good priests have joined the organization already existing; but the vast majority who have held aloof, not for want of good will throw themselves into the people's ranks, but from fear of the principles by which this movement is now governed.

Let the wise and moderate men of the country join their counsels to arrange a plan of action which God can bless and the Church of Ireland adopt. And then the grand old scenes will be witnessed again in the land—the bishops, priests, and lay of Ireland joined in demanding justice. And that organization will not be many months old when justice shall spring up, and peace and plenty take their lasting abode amongst us.—Believe me yours sincerely.

DISGUSTED VISITORS.

Last week a carriage and pair drove up to the door of the Irish National Land League, in Abbey Street, a powdered dunkey let down the carriage-steps, and handed out of the carriage the Duchess of A. and the Countess of B. and two other ladies. Proceeding into the office, the duchess asked could she see the pictures. The courteous official to whom she applied was a little puzzled, but suddenly remembering the moral admonitions that decorated the Boardroom of the League, he displayed an appreciative smile and led the way in. There he waved his hand in a gratified manner around the room generally. The duchess put up her eyes and read, as did the other ladies, the green and orange placards which the committees of the various land demonstrations have sent to the Land League Academy, and which has been "hung on the line." Such cheerful and soothing observations as the following met the astonished patricians' gaze:—"Down with the Land Lobbers," "Land Thieves Beware," "Nova Zembla only to the rescue," "Consent to be landlords, learn to be men," "Land of the landless people," &c. Her grace was indistinctly heard to say something in reference to a mistake, and abruptly sought her carriage, leaving the Land-Leaguer with a black face with not hearing some such aristocratic compliment as "awfully nice" or "quite too lovely." The carriage and pair, with its inmates in great confusion, drove off, and after some enquiries their ladyships found the establishment of which they were in quest, namely, the residence of a talented Illuminator who had on view an address to the Duke of Abercorn.—Freeman.

BE YE LIKE FOOLISH.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S. flask with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once in my life. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye likewise foolish."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

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

When a cough sounds like Croup—that is, dry and hard—do not delay an instant! Give Winslow's Elixir—often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be over.

THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT

THE CAUSE OF IT.

The usually American citizen appears to better advantage on the day after an election than on any other day in the year. It is the popular verdict is on his side, he takes his share of the credit of a victory which, in one way or another, he has helped to win. If the judgment of the majority be against him, he commonly consoles himself with the reflection that his side made the best fight possible; that it deserved to win, and that ultimately the cause for which he has been contending will prevail. There ought to be no room in the heart of a citizen of the Republic for rancor or bitterness because of a decision fairly reached through the ballot boxes. On the contrary, it is among the obligations of a good citizen, when the majority is against him, to even to seek for a reason to justify the conclusion reached by the majority—for when its judgment is assailed, even to the extent of throwing discredit on it, an attack is made upon the vital principle on which a government through and by the people rests. It does not follow, by any means, that the minority should surrender anything for which it has been contending. The firmer its faith is in its cause, the more ready will the minority be to assume either that it has failed in making a strong and full presentation of its principles, or that the majority choose to decide the election on other issues than those presented by the minority.

The cause which brought about the result yesterday appears to us to-day to lie upon the surface. The Democrats have apparently failed to carry a single Northern State with the notable exception of the State of New Jersey. Even in New Jersey, at this writing, the result is close and doubtful. There is significance, however, in the fact that the Democrats appear to have done better in New Jersey than in any other commonwealth, outside of the group of so-called Southern States. It will be folly to say that the tariff issue entered into the contest, and that the election went against the Democrats because of it. If the word tariff had never been mentioned during the canvass, there is no good reason for believing that the outcome of yesterday's contest would have been different from what it is. Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, California, and several other States which might be named, were certainly not influenced against the Democrats by considerations into which a revision of the existing tariff enters. Yet the Republicans did relatively better in those States than in New Jersey or Connecticut, or even in Pennsylvania—States which, on the issue of protection as against free trade, would vote for or against either of the existing parties, according to the side it espoused on what would be, probably, a controlling question with the citizens of the States named. The tariff discussion was but a flurry in the late canvass. The Republicans, doubtless, turned it to advantage for a time, and they may have gained greatly by it in Indiana and Ohio in October, but as soon as the mechanics and the manufacturers had time to think it over, and to recover their balance, they found no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that they had nothing to fear from either party through any radical change at this time in the revenue system of the country. Neither party is at present in a position to deal with the question of the tariff, and before either attempts any innovation, it will seek such support as it can obtain through a full and intelligent discussion of the subject. Enough has been said about the tariff question, however, to bring it forward in our politics.

It may become a controlling issue in the not remote future, but so soon as it becomes so, change in the personnel of the existing parties will become inevitable. The election in Vermont was, in its way, quite as significant as any of the State contests which followed it. Those who favored the omission of General Hancock believed that he would secure a large incidental and personal support from those citizens who had served with him in the ranks of the Union army during the war, and Vermont has its full proportion of this class of citizens. They believed also, that the North was ready and eager for a full reconciliation with the South, on the terms on which it could have been secured, and through the success of the Democracy under a leader whose name certain not to relinquish any legitimate result of the war. The election in Vermont showed and increased Republican majority. It dispelled the hope indulged in by Hancock's friends that the veterans of the war could be relied on to very great extent to show their appreciation or affection for each other through their ballots. The Vermont election went a long way toward proving that the North was not prepared to except the full restoration of the South in the Union, with the right, conceded to other sections, to shape its political action as it pleased, without affording just ground for criticism or fault finding.

What Vermont indicated has been demonstrated by the general result of the election held throughout the North yesterday. We do not believe there is anything resembling hatred felt by the people of the North toward those of the South. We do not think the North is averse to conceding to the Southern States a full restoration of all their rights in the Union. There is no use, however, in trying to evade the conclusion that a large and potential class of intelligent Northern voters are not willing to give the South controlling influence in the management of the affairs of the Federal Government at this time. Apart from the popular vote, the active and controlling political force within the Democratic party, had it succeeded yesterday, would have been furnished by Southern representatives. Party, in its action, must necessarily be controlled by a majority of its members, and through a caucus of Democratic representatives at Washington, the South would seem to control. This was what was feared by the class of men we have referred to, and this class of men decided the election against the Democrats yesterday.

There would have been no apprehension of the South, if it could be shown that the strength of the Democratic representation from the North would offset the influence of the Democratic South, if it chose to confront the Northern Democratic sentiment. But it was made certain, long before the people were called upon to vote for President this year, that the South would be the controlling power in the Government, if the Democrats had succeeded. This control would be tempered only by Southern wisdom and moderation, and we are bound to confess that the Southern speakers in this campaign, whether on the stump in the North or in the South, showed an exceptional wisdom or moderation.

The more liberal and independent class of Northern Republicans are not insensible of the problems the war and the reconstruction period have left the South to solve. They are not prepared to say what they would have the South do which it has not done, nor do they go so far as to claim even that they would do better than the South is doing, under all the circumstances. It is, of course, easy to say that the South ought not to be

"solid" for one party; that is an unnatural condition of public affairs. The only way the South can show it is not "solid," is by voting for the Republican party as a whole or in part, and by some course of political action, which would be as unbecoming as anything which can be imagined in political Republican rule resulted in the plunder and impoverishment of the South. It was an ever present menace to its prosperity and peace. Its restoration, with the consent of the South, can hardly be expected by any intelligent man. If the State of New York had anything exceptional to gain in Federal concern, by favoring the Democratic party rather than the Republican, or vice versa, a change of a majority of its people from one side to the other would involve no great hardship; but it would be greatly different if that change insured the transfer of our State Government to men who had no interest in the State, and who looked for political favor solely to the class who contributed little or nothing to the State's support. It is very easy for men at the North to clamor for a free expression of the will of every citizen through the ballot, secure from anything resembling coercion or intimidation. But if the property owning classes of this city had to deal with a majority who owned no property, while they were denied by God himself the ability to distinguish one of those voters from another, as a rule, then the severity of the judgment of the property owning classes in this city, in considering the status of the colored race at the South, would be greatly tempered.

We do not believe for a moment that the Northern people were prepared yesterday to commit themselves to the policy of imperialism or to try experiments with their Government, in order to insure protection for their section. If they could have been convinced that there was an imperative necessity for a change, they would have ordered it. The fear of giving the South ascendancy through the Democratic party was the controlling motive in deciding yesterday's election, and it accounts for the defeat of the Democratic party. The verdict of yesterday is not an endorsement of Grantism, or Conklingism, or Third Termism, or Imperialism. It is rather a verdict in favor of waiting for some solution of the problem of a solid South other than that presented by the Democratic party, through the election of a gallant soldier of the Union, mainly by the electoral votes of the Southern States. The Eagle thought this solution desirable and satisfactory. A majority of the voters have decided against us, and the future alone will determine the wisdom of their action. It is the duty of all good citizens to cheerfully acquiesce in it, until the judgment is reversed by the great tribunal by which it has been rendered.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. WESSNER, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. 11-00-6

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Atlas Wine will be \$3.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. Coors & Co., 245 North Dames street. 05-67

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USE DR. KAHNEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. Purely Vegetable. 13-1

It is expected the new Catholic Church, Galt, will be opened in the latter part of November. The Queen of Italy has made a gift to the Italian Roman Catholic Church of Boston of a bronze statuette of Augustus Cesar, an antique of exquisite workmanship. During a faction riot at Canton the Roman Catholic mission was attacked, and one of the priests wounded. The rioters only dispersed after the military had been called out and had fired several volleys. At the Catholic Bazaar, at Toronto, Mrs. Robinson, wife of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, dropped on her knee and devoutly kissed the signet ring of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. Recruits from Protestantism still steadily fall into the Roman ranks. The "New York Telegraph" announces that the Rev. Samuel Farman, M. A., Vicar of St. John's district church, has been received into the church at the Brompton Oratory. From another contemporary we learn the rumour that two distinguished Oxford men are also likely to succumb from the Church of England; while from the Continent we learn that at Zurich Dr. Lutz-korth, a well-known author, has added to his former and fragmentary creed the completeness of the Catholic Church.—Liverpool Times.

The Catholic Literary Association of Belleville held its first annual meeting last week. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result:—President, D. Murphy; Vice-President, P. Donny; Sect.-Treasurer, T. O'Hagan. This Society has been a great benefit to the Catholic young men of this city during the past year, and promises to afford still greater literary advantages during the coming year. The programme of each meeting consists of readings, essays and debates, and every facility is offered to members to improve in both writing and speaking. The subject to be discussed next evening is "Resolved that Knowledge is more potent than Wealth," to be preceded by a paper from Mr. O'Hagan on "Poets and Poetry." Many new members have been added to the Society this year; but we have suffered a loss in the person of Mr. T. A. O'Rourke, who is at present in Toronto.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. WESSNER, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. 11-00-6

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