

landlords, or men of wealth in other respects, who have been twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars a year; their secretaries receive ten or fifteen, and surely they would not degrade our Ministers to the level of clerks. It is clear the idea of independence is obtaining among the masses. Mr. Todd's article in the *Canadian Monthly* will give it new force, for it will provoke wide discussion, and the result will be that those who intend bringing the matter before Parliament will have received information, and digested it in time for the debate.

The Rev. Father Stafford, P. P. of Lindsay, Ontario, has just returned from France, where he had been for the last few months residing from his labors. He is in the best of health.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS
DEAR SIR:—I am one of those who was not overjoyed when His Grace, the Archbishop of Cashel, threw himself into the national movement in Ireland, for I foresaw that the time would come when he would have to retire or submit to the censure of his ecclesiastical superiors, and perhaps to his suspension. It is useless to ignore the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the Pope, to declare against the Land League. There is a powerful Catholic aristocracy in England, which is bitterly hostile to Irish agitation, though it was an Irish agitation which struck off its fetters, and I think I may say without exaggeration that this body has more influence in Rome than the entire Irish Catholic nation, which has sacrificed so much for the true religion. Since the conversion of Doctor (now Cardinal) Newman the Catholic Church has made immense strides in England, through conversions among the higher classes and the leaving of the masses among the lower by Irish immigration. Through these means the final conversion of England to the Church is hoped and prayed for. Now, though Ireland would like to see all the world Catholic, not excepting England, its people are not foolish enough to hope for any concessions from Catholic lords or Parliament no more than from Protestant. History has taught them the bitter lesson that Catholic England can rob and murder as well as Protestants. It was a Catholic King who first brought war to Ireland with the sanction (the historians say) of an English Pope.

The struggle now going on in Ireland for national rights—including a national land—has nothing to do with religion. There are Catholic rack-renting landlords like my Lord of Kinnaree, and there are Protestant patriot leaders, like Mr. Parnell. If it were a religious question Mr. Parnell would be an oppressor (if his nature permitted him) and Kinnaree be with the oppressed. I would not for a moment be supposed to infer that a dignitary of the Catholic Church should not take part in politics; Cardinal Cullen was a politician, Archbishop McCabe is a politician and Archbishop Croke has the same right to be a politician as the former had and the latter has. What I object to, as an Irishman, a Catholic and a Land Leaguer, is that Dr. Croke should not be allowed to carry his sympathies to their legitimate conclusion as well as Dr. McCabe. Dr. McCabe issues a politico-religious pastoral against his countrymen periodically in which he condemns the Land League, but this did not prevent Dr. Croke from supporting the movement and quoting Scripture to prove that the tiller of the soil was entitled to its first fruits, and interpreting the texts quoted to mean that the tenant should first feed and clothe and educate himself and his family, and then give the landlord what was left. I am inclined to think that Mr. Parnell and His Grace were running upon lines which would meet at a given point, for the man who feeds and clothes himself and educates his children and supports his church has nothing to spare for a landlord. The recommendation of His Grace, therefore, goes further even than the manifesto of Parnell and associates, for they advise only a suspension of rents until the release of the imprisoned leaders. Why then, it may be asked, has the patriotic Archbishop assumed a hostile attitude towards the manifesto just when such an attitude wounds more or less deeply, and when his sympathy was most required? I am sure Mr. McCabe would not thus desert the English Government if he saw it in a fix, at least not until he was sure it was certainly doomed, and neither power nor influence left to push the interests of its friends at home or in Ireland. Can any sensible man imagine that if Archbishop Croke were sincere in the first instance, and that he was so unquestionable, he would halt when the supreme moment arrived unless under pressure from his ecclesiastical superiors? Now, as his ecclesiastical superiors are in Rome we must only conclude it is from them the pressure has come, and that it was at the instance of England and her Catholic hierarchy. As for me I have no more doubt of it than if I heard the language used which brought about the final consent of His Holiness the Pope. If any one doubts the amount of English influence at Rome let him look at the character of the last half dozen Archbishops of Dublin, and let him remember that it is the man who was most anti-Irish who was made Cardinal. How is it the Archbishop of Tuam has not been made Cardinal?

If the Irish land agitation bordered upon Communism or Socialism it would be different; then indeed Archbishop McCabe would be justified in opposing it and Archbishop Croke in withdrawing his support from it, but it is not. O'Connell went in for a sweeping land reform, and no one but Englishmen ever called him a Communist—they who call Irishmen all manner of vile names. If the Irish were powerful enough to take forcible possession of their land, it would be Communism, for the lands were not long ago taken forcibly from their ancestors. It is true that a percentage of them has been since purchased by the old race, but it is not right to receive stolen property; the receiver is as bad as the thief. If in the present crisis the Church goes against the Irish people, they will have two powerful enemies instead of one, but the Church will suffer for the alliance. Enthusiasts seem to think that nothing can wear Ireland's affection from Rome, but they are mistaken; there is one thing that can, and that is an alliance between England and the Church dangerous to the liberties of the people. The French were just as good Catholics a hundred years ago as the Irish are to-day, but the corruption among high ecclesiastics and their grinding of the people alienated their affections. Such delectable high church dignitaries as the Cardinals Richelieu, Mazarin, Dubois and de Rohan were enough to disgust any people. Like causes produce like effects; human nature is human nature the world over, and if the Catholic people of Ireland realize that their religious allegiance to Rome is taken advantage of to favor England and landlordism,

Catholics will become indifferent, and we all know that from indifference to infidelity is only a short step. That such may not be the result should be the prayer of every man who wishes well to the Catholic Church and to Ireland.

Yours, &c. J. T. O'N.

Toronto, Oct. 24th.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

—The right of the Sisters of Charity to be exempt from paying taxes, is being tested by the municipality of Cote des Neiges.

—The Minister of Justice has promised to hold an investigation into the case of T. P. O'Brien, at present confined in the penitentiary.

—The Canadian Pacific intend building their workshops on the Price Farm, on the Lower Lachine Road, the difficulty as to the title deeds having been overcome.

—The Syndicate of the Windsor Hotel last evening, at their meeting, awarded a bonus of \$200 to Mr. George Halliday and \$150 to Mr. E. A. O'Brien for their efficient services in the hotel during the past season.

—Mr. George Lee, baggage agent Q. M. & O. Railway, Hochelaga, arrested two boys named Ferguson and Dunning, who had run away from their parents at Buckingham, last night, and sent them back this morning.

—The Intercolonial train due at Quebec on Saturday night travelled at an extraordinary rate of speed, some thirty-five miles before reaching Riviere du Loup, making seventeen miles in sixteen minutes, as timed by three gentlemen on board.

—Mr. Badson, Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries, is doing a much needed work of reform at St. Vincent de Paul. He is enforcing the strictest discipline and metes out a heavy punishment to the convict who shows the slightest signs of contumacy.

—At the meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of St. Bridget's parish, held on Monday afternoon, a resolution was adopted sincerely sympathizing with the family of the late Thomas Tiffin, Esq., one of the society's greatest benefactors, in their bereavement.

—Alderman Laberge has obtained the contract for rebuilding the college of St. Therese, lately burned to the ground. It will be erected at a cost of \$150,000, and it is expected will be much more commodious than the old building. Some forty men are already busily employed in the prosecution of the work.

—A meeting of the former students of St. Mary's College was held last evening in the Academic Hall, under the Church of the Gesù. There were present about one hundred and fifty gentlemen. The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. M. Desbarrats, and Mr. P. B. Mignault acted as Secretary. After the latter gentleman had read the minutes of the meeting of the provisional committee, addresses were delivered by Mr. C. C. de Lorimier, Hon. H. Mercier, Mr. C. J. Doherty and Mr. E. L. de Bellefeuille. The greatest enthusiasm characterized the meeting, and it was unanimously decided to hold, in the course of next summer, a convention of all the former students, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements therefor, composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. L. O. Loranger, Messrs. C. C. de Lorimier, D. Masson, C. J. Doherty, Dr. G. H. Merrill, Dr. G. O. Desbarrats, E. Prevost, C. O. Perallet, G. E. Desbarrats, P. B. Mignault, J. Prefontaine, M. P. P., H. J. Kavanagh, J. D. Purcell, &c., &c., with power to add to their numbers.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The lady directors of the St. Patrick's Bazaar, in favor of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and of St. Bridget's Refuge, have the great and unexpected pleasure of announcing to their generous patrons, that the large sum of four thousand two hundred and ten dollars and seventy-two cents, net (\$4,210.72) has been realized. This result is the more satisfactory because not expected, owing to the stormy weather which made it almost impossible to visit the hall three out of the six evenings the bazaar was open, and owing also to the unpleasant fact that another bazaar, worked partly on the same ground, was only just closed when the St. Patrick's was opened. After the blessing of God, the ladies owe their just success to the untiring generosity of their charitable friends to whom they tender their most sincere and fervent thanks. The ladies make no particular mention of their friends, as the holy bond of charity on this, even more than on former occasions, united all without distinction of any kind, in the most noble and sacred work of religion—the care of the orphan and of the helpless poor. Special thanks are due to the St. Patrick's Temperance Society for their invaluable services in preserving perfect order in the hall, and for collecting the entrance fee at the door. The ladies are grateful to the band of the 6th Fusiliers for having kindly added the attraction of their excellent music to the other inducements of the bazaar; also to Mr. Shaw who kindly lent a splendid Weber piano during the whole time of the bazaar; to the press, especially The Post, for friendly notices; to the kind friends who sent presents of rich fruits, and to all who by particular services showed their good will towards the work of charity.

PARNELL'S ARREST.

THE IRISHMEN OF ST. GABRIEL ENTER THEIR PROTEST AGAINST THE TYRANNICAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

A representative meeting of the Irishmen of St. Gabriel village was held on Sunday afternoon in the Council Hall, for the purpose of entering a solemn protest against the tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the British Government in imprisoning the recognized leader of the Irish people, with his staunch and patriotic band of associates. The object of the meeting was also to make arrangements for assisting in the reception of Mr. T. P. O'Connell, M. P., for Galway, on his arrival in Montreal. At about four o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. John Lynch, who, in a brief but practical speech, explained—if any explanation was required—the object of their gathering. He said that a crisis had arrived in the history of Ireland when action—prompt action—was necessary from all those on this side of the Atlantic who had the Irish cause at heart. This action necessarily had to assume a practical shape, for the men at home looked to their exiled brethren in America to second their efforts in their unequal fight against landlordism and British oppression. The speaker concluded by hoping that every individual member of the Land League should feel himself in duty bound to forward this movement in every way possible. He also announced that a subscription list was at present in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. James McNamara.

Mr. Lynch set down amidst applause.

The Secretary, Mr. J. J. Ellis, read the following:—

"IRISH WORLD" OFFICE,
56 & 58 Park Place,
New York, Oct. 24, 1881.

MR. JAMES McNAMARA, Treasurer Land League, St. Gabriel Village.
DEAR SIR:—Your letter of Oct. 21st, enclosing £24 12s for Land League fund, is received. The amount will be acknowledged in our issue of Nov. 5 and letter published as soon as space will permit.

With thanks we remain

Respectfully yours,

"THE IRISH WORLD."

A circular from Mr. Patrick Ford, spurring the members of the League to action in the present crisis was also read and warmly appreciated. A complete statement of all monies received by the *Irish World* up to September last, for some months previous, placed the grand total at over \$150,000 sent to Treasurer Egan, and acknowledged by him by letter from Paris.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, it was decided to draw no money whatever from the League fund to be used in defraying the expenses of Mr. T. P. O'Connell while here, the amount necessary to be raised as heretofore by voluntary subscriptions.

A list for this purpose was immediately opened and the amount subscribed. The League fund proper was also the recipient of a tidy sum.

In answer to the call of the meeting, Mr. J. C. Fleming delivered an address. He commenced by complimenting the Irishmen of St. Gabriel for the warm and liberal support, in proportion to their numbers, they had always given the cause of Ireland during the present agitation. A supreme crisis in the history of Ireland had arrived when even the most apathetic could not but recognize the necessity for action. The cry of horror and indignation which had gone up from the millions of Irishmen at home and abroad at the arrest of their leader, was a proof of how bitterly they resented the tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the British Government. It was a singular fact that Irishmen in the past were always brought together to protest against something. Their leaders were invariably imprisoned in British dungeons whenever they attempted to wrench from English prejudices small instalments of the justice due to their down-trodden country. He hoped, however, in the near future, that the object of the gatherings would be for congratulation that they had achieved their independence. (Applause.) The cause for which their forefathers had fought, were imprisoned, and died for, was still being advocated on the floor of the British House of Commons by a noble band, despite the frowns and jeers of a brutal majority. (Hear, hear.) The force of public opinion in the present age was a mighty weapon, and the English readily recognized it as such. They were not only capable of coercion acts but also of maligning us before the rest of the nations of the earth. For this purpose had the historian, Frobenius, been sent to America, but his mission here was an ignominious failure, thanks to the efforts of that noble Irishman, Father Tom Burke. This failure was proven when the United States Congress adjourned to hear the case of Ireland stated, by Charles Stewart Parnell, in the Capitol in Washington. To today to public opinion in America the British Government had requested that their Minister at Washington be invited to Yorktown to witness the commemoration of the humiliation of his flag. For the purpose of telling thumping British lies of us, English statesmen had possession of the cable, and nineteen-twentieths of the press. Every day we hear of outrages in Ireland, but strange as it seemed names were omitted in the reports. The speaker related a story of a London editor, who on being asked by the printer's devil how to fill up a certain corner in his paper, was told to put in "another outrage in Ireland; crime in Tipperary." (Laughter.) He concluded by hoping the Irishmen of St. Gabriel would show in the future the true spirit of patriotism they had shown in the past.

Mr. CLARK, seconded by Mr. McNAMARA, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Fleming for his able address. Carried.

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. PATRICK PARNELL, seconded by Mr. JAMES CURRAN and Mr. O'CONNOR: "That this meeting of the Irishmen of the village of St. Gabriel solemnly protests against the tyrannical and unconstitutional action of the British Government in imprisoning the representative of the Irish people, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and his associates, and that we pledge ourselves to give them our strenuous and hearty support in the present crisis." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned until next Sunday at 4 o'clock p.m.

MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall. There was a large number of members present, notwithstanding the indignation meeting which was in progress at the same time in St. Gabriel Village and which attracted a numerous body of the friends of the Irish cause thither.

Mr. C. J. DONOHUE, President of the League, opened the meeting by reading a despatch from Mr. Ford, of the *Irish World*, stating that it would be impossible for Mr. O'Connell to keep his engagement with the Montreal Branch on the 9th of next month, as had been agreed upon. He could not tell when that gentleman could come to Montreal, but certainly it would not be before December.

A second despatch also from the same source was laid before the meeting, giving the welcome news of the shortly expected arrival of Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy in the country, and asking that—if the Montreal Branch desired it—arrangements be made to secure their presence here.

Mr. J. McCANN proposed that Father Sheehy and Messrs. O'Connell and Healy be all invited to come to Montreal at the same time. It would be better, the speaker thought, to have them together, and thus make a grander demonstration. To give three separate receptions might weaken the effect of them all.

It was then proposed by Mr. MICHAEL DONOVAN, seconded by Mr. REYNOLDS, that the Executive Committee be instructed to communicate with Mr. Ford and obtain further particulars regarding the programme to be followed by Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy.

A clause was added to the resolution by the President, with the consent of the mover and seconder, to ask Mr. Ford at what time Mr. O'Connell would be able to come to Montreal.

The motion was carried in this shape.

Mr. J. P. WHELAN made a few remarks about the Irish Question. Events had transpired so rapidly that people were perplexed with opinion to express on the situation. Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds, followed by Mr. Parnell's masterly answer at Wexford; Mr. Gladstone's speech at Guildhall, followed

by Mr. Dillon's answer, repudiating the honor that Mr. Gladstone sought to confer on him, the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, the rearrest of Mr. Dillon, who Gladstone honored so much, the determination of the Government to suppress the Land League, notwithstanding their express opinion in Parliament that it was a perfectly legal body. The "No rent" manifesto issued by the League, the lying assertions of the English landlord monopolists organs, echoed by their servile imitators in this country, that the League was falling to pieces, that the people were rushing into the Land Courts, and a thousand and one other equally false assertions. Now we know what the press of England is capable of committing; the history of the past 500 years has not been read in vain. The attempt of the Government to cause a premature surrender has failed; passive resistance is the line to be followed. The resources of civilization will be exhausted in vain against it, as it was exhausted 50 years ago on the tithe question, and as it was enacted in vain in the Prince Edward Island Land question. There the no rent policy was successful. And what is to prevent its success in Ireland? The no rent is not directed against the rights of property, but as a leverage to compel the British Government to relinquish their system of terrorism, and to restore to the Irish people their constitutional rights. The whole matter at issue now is a question of money and endurance. Can England evict a whole nation or even a less portion? Now, let us see how it will work. The Circuit Court travels over Ireland every three months, staying a week or ten days at a time at each place. But with money and good lawyers 10 to 20 cases at the very most is all that could be decided on at each place, so that 1,000 tenants per annum at the very most could be evicted legally. Of course they could create new Courts, but they could be blocked also. There are 500,000 tenant farmers in Ireland, so that at 1,000 cases per annum it would take 500 years to evict all the tenants. By that time Macaulay's New Zealanders will be arrived. The League is the greatest political organization in the world. There is no parallel that I know of in history. There are in Ireland, England, Scotland and America, say, 5,000 branches averaging at the very least, 200 members each, equal to one million, besides the many others who have their sympathy. Can England suppress them? It is impossible. The Irish people to-day know their rights and are determined to secure them, come what will, or, constitutionally if possible followed, but secure them they are determined, let the cost be what it may.

Mr. WHELAN then proposed, seconded by Mr. CONNOR, that the Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for the disposal of the articles left over from the picnic, by means of a bazaar or otherwise. The mover thought such a scheme would materially increase the funds. The motion was passed.

Mr. MICHAEL DONOVAN then suggested that an advertisement be put in the different city papers calling on those Irishmen, who, through fear of injuring their business connections, were afraid to contribute openly to the League funds to send in their subscriptions privately to the Secretary or Treasurer.

Mr. B. CONNAUGHTON, in answer to Mr. DONOVAN, said that the only way to treat such men was with the contempt they deserved. The election time is coming on, and no doubt they would be willing to come forward. "Let them alone," concluded Mr. Connaughton, "and the Irish of Montreal will return to them the same treatment they have meted out to them."

Mr. J. P. WHELAN, while agreeing with Mr. Connaughton, thought it would perhaps be better to see these men in any case. Mr. DONOVAN arose and remarked that he did not wish to be understood as defending the conduct of such recreant Irishmen.

Several new members were admitted during the afternoon, among whom was Mr. Michael Hickey, also a prominent member of the Prince Edward Island Land League.

After a few more remarks from different members, the meeting was adjourned until next Sunday.

THE ST. BRIDGET'S C. Y. M. ASSOCIATION.

A SPLENDID CONCERT GIVEN BY THIS FLOURISHING SOCIETY LAST EVENING.

The St. Bridget's Catholic Young Men's Society achieved a success last evening on the occasion of the social entertainment given at their hall, 526 St. Mary street, which was filled to overflowing before eight o'clock. The programme was an excellent one, comprising vocal and instrumental music, and a laughable farce.

The President of the Society, Mr. R. HENNESSY, in his opening remarks referred to the objects of the Society and the success which had attended their efforts in engineering a spirit of fraternity amongst the young men of the parish, as well as promoting a general advancement in literature, by means of debates and lectures.

A piano solo from Miss E. Smith, followed by a song, "The Little Green Leaf in our Bible," by Mr. E. B. Fordham, opened the musical portion of the programme. Miss M. O'Shea, Miss E. Regan and Miss E. Chambers were the lady contributors, and deserve congratulation for their appreciated efforts. Messrs. Houghton, R. Beauchamp, E. Clancy and W. P. Beauchamp all gave pleasing exhibitions of their talents, the last named gentleman creating much merriment by his well known comicities.

An able address was delivered by Mr. John D. PURCELL, M. A., B. O. L., in which he complimented the young men of St. Bridget's with being among the foremost of any of the clubs or associations established in the city, for the purposes of culture and mutual improvement. The experiences of all times and all nations clearly showed that the diffusion of knowledge and education was the only true means of making a people great and respected. "Educate that you may be free," was a motto of truth, and fully recognized as such by the leaders of the Irish people at the present time; and in this fair land of common nationality it was desirable that we should all be animated by the same hopes and aspirations, and willing to join in the great work of forming a prosperous and united Canadian people.

Mr. Purcell's remarks were listened to with much attention, and were delivered in that young gentleman's usually eloquent and impressive manner.

The entertainment concluded with a laughable farce, entitled, "Nothing Like Paste," in which the adventures of a bill stoker were humorously portrayed, Messrs. W. P. Beauchamp, L. Landers, D. A. McDonald and E. Clark taking part.

Miss Beauchamp presided at the piano with her usual grace and skill.

Rev. Father LONGMAN, in a brief speech at the close of the concert, referred, in flattering terms, to Mr. Purcell, the orator of the evening. A vote of thanks was then tendered to that gentleman.

Mr. D. McInnes, of Hamilton, is spoken of as one of the new Senators.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20, 1881.

I have read the eloquent appeal of *United Ireland* to the Irish race in America. It ought to spur to action every man with a drop of Irish blood in his veins. It ought to—but I am very much afraid the response from Quebec will be a very poor one. There are a lot of Irish people here who have made money, honestly it is to be hoped, but whose education was limited to the Scottish proverb—"gather the siller, man; gather the siller!"—and the means of "gathering" it. Sprung from a class who looked upon squires and lords as superior beings, speaking of them as the "quality," in contradistinction to their own miserable existence; these poor men, made rich, imagine that by closely imitating snobs, squires and the quality they acquire that aristocratic air and mien which they suppose belongs exclusively to the "very first families." Their children have imbibed the same degrading ideas, hence their opposition to popular movements. This accounts for their dislike to Parnell and the Land League, and particularly to those wicked individuals called Fenians. Unfortunately for themselves and the Irish race, they cannot, as a general thing, disguise their names, so they must only deplore the conduct of their misguided countrymen while they themselves loyally toast Her British Majesty and drink to the Army and Navy, not forgetting that the great Wellington, you know, was an Irishman, and so is Roberts, you know, and Wolley, you know. They love to run after a stray prince or princess, and if only the corner of His or Her Royal Highness' eye rests on them they run home to tell the family how amiable and gracious His or Her Royal Highness was in saluting such humble individuals. If a pro-English or anti-Irish prolate issues what he calls a pastoral against the Irish Land League or those "blackguard Fenians" these loyal people are satisfied they will never go against the Church, and then they thump their breasts and thank Heaven they are not like the rest of their wicked countrymen.

These are what Englishmen call respectable Irishmen—and all I can say is, may the devil fly away with them, unless, indeed, that fate is reserved for us unfortunate individuals who drank hatred to England with our mothers' milk, and still cling, in spite of prelates and pastors, to the legacy handed down from bleeding sire to son—the task of making Ireland an independent nation.

DIOGENES.

There has been some more peace kissing among the European monarchs. The King of Italy kissed the Austrian Emperor at Vienna yesterday, and thereby avenged Custoza. There shall be no more wars in Europe if kissing can prevent them, though there has been a man mentioned in Sacred History whose name was Judas.

The result of the German elections thus far show the defeat of the Government candidates in all directions and the success of what is vaguely known as the Democrats, but the name of whom is in reality legion. But Bismarck need not fear; he can always manage a minority from the heterogeneous elements which compose the Reichstag either by bribery or intimidation, or both. After him will come the deluge.

WHY GAMBETTA WENT TO GERMANY.

HAVRE, Oct. 26.—At the banquet given to Gambetta here last night he said he had been to Germany to study the means by which Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin and Leubuck attained their present greatness.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 26.—Sir William Harcourt after receiving the freedom of the city here yesterday, said that both the late and present Governments were reluctant to proceed at an early stage against the Land League, because it was not desirable to suppress what pretended to be a constitutional agitation, especially if connected with a real grievance, but when agitation avowed illegal ends, no Government would fail to be supported in any and all measures it might take for the safety of society. The task, he said, was difficult and powerful, but the Government having put its hands to the plough, they might rely upon its not turning back. The speech was received with prolonged cheers.

PLUNKETT AT CHELSEA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Plunkett, Conservative member of Parliament, and formerly Solicitor General for Ireland, speaking at Chelsea, approved of the recent action of the Government in Ireland, and declared that the partitions of Ireland must be shown that they would do all loyal men of every party against them, and the vigorous action in the present crisis should not be abated until every sign of resistance to law was overpowered. These declarations and those of Harcourt and Chamberlain attract much attention, as they demonstrate a practical agreement of the various sections of politicians on the present treatment of the Irish question by the Government.

GLADSTONE AT KNOWSLEY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gladstone at Knowsley yesterday, said the point was whether Ireland should be governed by laws made by Parliament or by laws made by nobody and written nowhere except in the brains of a few persons and enforced by an illegal arbitrary, self appointed association which sought to over-ride by organized attempts the free will of Irishmen. It was a question between law and chaos. Thirty thousand application forms issued under the Land Act, he said, led him to anticipate future peace and prosperity.

TIME, it is said, proves everything, and among other things it has proved the value of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a standard remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs. This is a household medicine with thousands of people, and deservedly so, for it has been in use more than forty years, and all who use it know that it accomplishes even more than is claimed for it. Nearly every community possesses evidence of its great curative power, in persons who have been cured by it of various throat and lung complaints, and owe to it alone their recovery from the threatening symptoms of consumption. In emergencies like croup and sudden colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the remedy that every family should have at hand for the treatment of these cases as they arise. —Richmond, Va., Standard.

A Wisconsin Central Railroad official expects to prove an extended conspiracy among the conductors to defraud the company of passenger fares. Conductors Cunningham and Givins have been arrested, and twelve others have been suspended. The conductors returned from punching tickets and returned them to the station agents who were in conspiracy and who sold them again. The conductors also divided the cash taken in lieu of tickets and were in league with scalpers.

ROUND THE WORLD.

The State in France owns 2,164 stallions. The Toronto Mail does not object to a Tory infidel.

Gao, W. Stephens is coming out for Montreal Centre. Myles O'Regan appears once more as The Post correspondent.

The French candidates were all elected to the Reichstag in Alsace-Lorraine.

English volunteer battalions have volunteered to relieve regular battalions for Ireland.

The average English jailbird gets 260 ounces of food, the average pauper 166 ounces per week.

Land League Secretaries take down the names of those who touch their hats to the "gentry."

The usual notice is published in the *Gazette* further proroguing Parliament until the 17th of December next.

An employee of Eddy's lumber yard at Hull, named O'Neill, fell dead on Saturday from heart disease.

It is on the cards that a few "independent" members will show themselves at the coming Provincial elections.

The Montreal Catholic School Commissioners are too happy; it is our duty to stir them up occasionally.

Morcan, who murdered his wife at St. Anaclet, Rimouski, has been found guilty of murder at the Rimouski Assizes.

Professor Richardson has received quite a number of Aldermanic pupils since the late unpleasantness in the Council.

Three vessels will load potatoes at Halifax N. S. this week for the States, and 5,500 barrels are to be shipped to the West Indies.

Not only did Queen Victoria go to see a play at her son's Scotch home, but on a subsequent evening she was his partner in a dance at a ball there.

American agents are in St. John, N. B., buying up cabbages, squash and turnips as well as potatoes, and their vessels visit the fishing stations and buy up all the fish.

Monday last was the twenty-ninth anniversary of Daniel Webster's death. It is proposed in Boston to celebrate the centennial of his birth on the 18th of January next.

A 7-year-old boy in Harrisburg, Pa., while "playing circus" a few days ago, stood upon his head so long that he was attacked with brain fever, and died in a few hours.

If Mr. Ryan receives the Collectorship of Montreal Customs, J. J. Curran, Q. C., will stand in the Conservative interest. No Liberal candidate has as yet been named.

Lord Bute is about to build a new dock at Cardiff larger than any now existing. He and his family have already invested over two millions sterling in docks. Cardiff must be going ahead.

A young man named J. L. Sproston, employed in a stove manufactory, Hamilton, Ont., at a dollar a day, has fallen heir to property in Ireland valued at £10,000, besides buildings in London and suburbs.

The Boston Pilot recommends, in view of the friendship which has grown up between England and America that the latter buy up the Confederate bonds, three-fourths of which are held by the British aristocracy.

A number of sparrows come into the editor's office every morning to be fed, and this, notwithstanding a rather scurrilous editorial which appeared against them some time ago. They are more forgiving than Christians.

Thomas Disco, with his wife and two children, aged three and five years, arrived at St. John, N. B., en route to Moncton, having tramped from Brookfield, Miss., since July 5th. They had only \$5 to start with, having lost all their household effects by fire.

A woman named Mrs. Bothune, aged 25 living near Carleton, N. S., was fatally burned on Friday last by her clothes catching fire from the kitchen stove. One of her little children was also so severely burned that amputation of its limbs was deemed necessary.

Ilfracombe, a lovely seaside place, seems to be the English Niagara. A gentleman who went there for his honeymoon says that before he had been at the Royal Clarence Hotel three days he was asked to occupy the head of the table, as being the oldest married man present, and he hadn't been spiced a week.

A London contemporary informs us that when a man is in straitened circumstances he is now said by society to be "impy"—i. e., impecunious. Swift opposed the word "mob," a contraction of *mobile undique*; but the sneers of the great Dan did not prevent its general acceptance. "Impy" has less to recommend it than "mob."