# The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

### CATHOLIO CALENDAR

For September, 1881. 29 .- St. Michael, Archangel, Bishop Martin, Natchitoches, died, 1875. FRIDAY, 30.—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. Hen-

nessey, Dubuque, 1866. For October, 1881. SATURDAY, 1 .- St. Remigius, Bishop and Con fessor. Cons. Bp. Feehan, Nashville,

-Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. Solemnity of the Holy Rosary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 27-28; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. MONDAY, 3 .- Feast of the Angel Guardians. (Oct. 2). Abp. Bayley, Baltimore, died, 1877.

Tuesday, 4 .- St. Francis of Assisi, Confes-WEDNESDAY 5 .- SS. Placidus and Companions, Martyrs,

An extra session of the American Senatenot the Congress-has been summoned by President Arthur to meet on the 10th of October. At this session, which will be a short one, steps will be taken to provide for the succession to the Presidency, and the links in the chain between the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Republic will be supplied.

AYOOB KHAN has been defeated by his rival Abdurrahman Khan outside Kandahar. Two of his regiments are reported as having deserted him, which was sufficient to enable Abdurrahman to win the battle. In the action fought two months ago, the same cause lost the battle to the Ameer, a few disaffected regiments having | left him to join Ayoob. The Afghan soldiers are a curious set surely. and very hard to be understood by the outside barbarians.

As no country in the world has a warmer friendship for the American Republic than Ireland, so none has displayed a sincerer sympathy in its present sorrow. It was eminently befitting that the Irish Convention, held in Dublin lately, should have evinced their sympathy as representatives of the Irish race all over the world, and as such it has been accepted. So in like manner we notice Irish societies and associations and corporations everywhere have performed the same graceful act, not excluding the St. Patrick's National Society of Montreal.

Ir is reported by cable that the Transvaal Parliament has rejected the convention with England, and that much excitement is the result. It is small wonder that there should be excitement for it may lead to the renewal of hostilities at once. We may easily understand that the clauses in the treaty which lead to its rejection were those empowering England to govern the foreign relations of the Transvaal and creating Queen Victoria Suzerain over the country. The Boers did not fight so valiantly for a state of dependence; they must have the statu quo ante bellum or know the reason why not, on the battlefield.

It is wonderful how rumors of European wars arise and how rapidly they are dispelled. At present everything is profoundly quiet and there is not a word said about war. Italy is half satisfied seeing the difficulties of France in Tunis; Spain is content with the Oran indemnity; the Emperors have met and hugged; France and England may enter into a treaty after all; Greece has quietly taken possession of Thessally, and not a drum is heard nor funeral note, save, perhaps, in Ireland when Mr. Forster's buckshot is having its effects. Nevertheless, Europe is an armed camp, and several of its countries are nearer the edge of a volcano than they dream of.

THE Land Bill of Mr. Gladstone has not pacified Ireland. Ireland will never be pacified while evictions are carried on at the rate of a hundred or so per diem; while flying columns march along her highways least, what little they have left; while the jails are filled with her best and truest sons, It the Irish people bore the present system contentedly, they would be unfit for freedom They must either be exterminated or permitted to govern themselves; until then they will be discontented. The English have tried to rule them in their way for centuries and we behold the result, in poverty, degradation and a decreased population.

the encouragement of Irish manufactures, and which is as touching as it is encouraging. than one hundred and fifty true Irishmen are people that this continent is not Angloimmured in prison for agitating for the land | Saxon, never was and never shall be.

bill, each and every one of them bearing as good a character as Chief Secretary Forster, and the Crowbar Brigade, backed by an English army, are levelling the huts of the people to the ground in every direction. It is hard to understand all this except it be that Mr. Forster is a great hypocrite, and that it is a few place hunting Whigs who prate of a monument to "Coercion Bill,"—the babbling

SENOR CASTELAR, the famous Spanish orator and statesman, has broken forever with the Spanish Intransigentes and with Communism and Socialism generally, if indeed he was really ever tainted with their ideas. In a late speech he condemns the opportunism of Gambetta, and endorses Jules Simon's ideals of a Conservative Catholic Republic in France.

W. H. HORNER, Managing Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, died on last Wednesday morning. He fell sick the day after President Garfield was shot and conceived the idea that his fate was connected with that of the President. Such is the force of imagination, that as the President grew worse or better, a corresponding change took place in his case until on Tuesday night, when he heard the bells tolling the death of the Chief Magistrate, he sank rapidly and died on the following morning.

THANKS to the generosity of the American people, the widow of President Garfield will be a wealthy woman and her children will be well provided for. There is now little doubt that the subscription in her behalf will amount to over \$400,000; the President has left behind him over one hundred thousand more in life insurance policies, real estate and bank stock; Congress will give her a life pension, and perhaps continue her husband's salary to her during the term for which he was elected, so that she need not have any fear of poverty. Republics are not always ungrateful, though the widow of President Lincoln was treated rather shabbilv.

THE war against Afghanistan which Lord Beaconsfield entered into so gayly and so festively, has cost the British empire one hundred and seventeen million dollars without counting the lives lost. Of this vast sum the empire proper-England, Ireland, and Scotland-pay twenty-five millions, and poor impoverished India the balance, and all this to please the aristocratic jingos of England and the rapacious civil servants of India, the jingo within and beyond the Ganges. What did Aighanistan ever do to the people of Cork or Limerick, or the effiminate Bengali, that they should be obliged to pay war taxes for its conquest?

Tuz Marquis de Catania has just written work on "Social Disorder," which has been eagerly caught at by the political economists of Europe, and has been the talk of the clubs and a principal subject of discussion among the serious men of all countries, to whom it is addressed. He declares that after long study and unremitting attention, he has arrived at the solution of the engine which the one. "The Church of Rome," he says, "alone holds the key to the secret door which leads the toils and sorrows of the poor man supanother life."

Ir was hardly to be expected that the obsequies of President Garfield could pass over without reference to the great Anglo-Saxon race, which a good many worthy people seek to identify with the Protestant religion and quite a few of the more enthusiastic with the lost ten tribes. At the memorial service Dr. Sullivan-a pure Anglo-Saxon by name -comforted his audience by declaring that the Applo-Saxon race was destined to regenerate the world. It is quite possible, but it must, at the same time, appear to a non-Anglo-Saxon that it has not commenced the business very well. It has up to this succeeded admirably in regenerating the red Indian pretty nearly off the face of creation; it has done the same by the aborigines of Aus\_ earth; it raided into Afghanistan and then those benighted wretches, and that opium is, and this argument would be splendid, only or while she is ruled from a foreign capital, and Calvanists as straight out as any of those gentlemen who listened to him in the American Presbyterian Church yesterday. There is no race to-day on the earth's for the Chief Magistrate of the great shelterwe'll be bound their orators-pulpit or platrace, or the bitter one of religion, in MR. FORSTER, the Irish Chief Secretary, has rendering tribute to the memory of the offered the sum of two hundred and fifty great departed. It is not the propounds sterling as his subscription towards per time; it is not the proper place. On such solemn occasions respect for the we are told the farmers of the North of Ira- dead should ally itself with charity for the land are organizing to erect a statue to Glad- living, but this cannot be while the domineerstone. This is a reciprocity of good will ing Anglo-Saxon indulges in pride of race which in his mind means religious ascend-But while this flow of soul is going on more ancy. How often have we to tell those

THE New York correspondent of the London extract:--

"As far as England is concerned, we have no particular reason to congratulate ourselves on the inauguration of Mr. Arthur. He owes his election to Irish votes. In New York his constant associates were Fenians. In brief, the succession of the present Vice-President to the office of a statesman so widely different in character proves how badly the plan of carrying the Vice-President on the Presidential ticket works."

This is a regular. Anglo-Saxon whine surely. In his present capacity General Arthur is President of the Republic, and no matter what his sympathies were as an individual he will be loyal to his cath of office. Those Englishmen would like to see the Irish without friends at home and abroad, and with that view they not only calumniate them, but calumniate their friends also. As regards Irish votes electing Arthur the correspondent must be in error; if the ballots were counted it would be found that the Irish voted more against than for General Arthur. It is a pity the correspondent cannot discover that Guiteau, the Patron of the Y. M. C. A., is a

ALTHOUGH Americans are strong on politics they are always loyal to the Government, and intensely so to the Executive. This was fully shown when Haves occupied the White House in 1876, for although it was well known he was not really elected to the Presidency the people accepted the decision of the Supreme Court Judges, and what in into mourning for a whole week (there are other countries might have led to civil war was passed over in the States with only a murmur. And so in the present instance. Garfield dies, Arthur takes his place as a matter of course, and the Government mawas effected under the most common-place circumstances. Who shall then say that the American Constitution cannot bear the emerged unscathed through the assassination of two Presidents inside of sixteen years and all this because the people govern themselves. After what has passed, we can hardly conceive any calamity capable of doing material injury to the trial of Government by a pure democracy. We hear of no movement of troops attending the generals to place Arthur in the position to the Lafayettes and the Steubens to be prewhich he is entitled by the Constitution; the as if it was the President of a bank or a railroad company who was taken away by a violent death instead of the ruler of fifty millions of people. Surely the world can get along well enough without kings and immense | mind and cheered vociferously in Parliament standing armies to keep them in their places

If the London Times and the World and Truth and other leading journals of the great city, wish to see Canada sunder the connection with England they cannot pursue a better policy towards that object than they Old World is ceaselessly endeavoring to solve: | are pursuing at present. The out and out He defines the question as a purely religious loyalists of Canada have up to this en steadfast to the Crown under great difficulties. They have seen young to the open country. She alone can render | Canada emerge from the colleges full of enthusiasm for national life and portable by her promise of compensation in faith in Canada's future, not as a Crown colony, but as an independent nation; they have seen those young men scatter themselves over the land as apostles of the independent idea, perhaps unknown to themselves, until now they have formed circles which will enlarge themselves, until they abama indemnity. She is now in a position to touch others formed before and become a live | feel that America is mistress of the situation. factor in the destinies of their country. The | The Republie has a population of 50,000,000, idea is observed everywhere, in the pulpit, held in the American Presbyterian Church | in the forum, in the press, and what at one time would have been whispered with bated breath, is now spoken out boldly, frankly and fearlessly to sympathetic ears. Ten years | losing her trade and living on her capital. ago not a daily paper in Canada, and very few weeklies, had nerve enough to advocate independence pure and simple: to-day there are many, and the number is likely to increase. Indeed, it must surprise no one if at the next | their whining affection towards America of general election there should be an independence as well as a Conservative and Liberal tralia; it has taken possession of the lands of ticket. Seeing this state of things the Maori in New Zealand; it has made the the ultra-loyalists of Canada naturally look beautiful island of Erin almost a hell upon to London for sympathy and support and do not find them. It is true that an English left as suddenly, the result being a bloody civil | statesman rises now and then from his chair war; it invaded China in order to increase at some public banquet to indulge in postits revenue by making the Celestrals eat and | prandial eloquence upon "our Colonial Emsmoke opium, and wherever it has gone it pire," but when he does it is almost certain a has left the trail of the serpent. It may be colonial magnate is present to inspire him. advanced by the reverend Angle-Saxon that As a rule the English look coldly on the countries mentioned are either heathen | Canada, the Times especially, the great exor pupistical, and that lands are not good for ponent of British public opinion, does not encourage the connection. Almost any country can borrow money in England upon threatening the libertles of the people, or, at | that unfortunately the Anglo-Saxon also cast | more favorable terms than Canada. Neither his regenerating glance on the Transvani, love nor interest, therefore, binds us to the a country possessed by Lutherans Empire, and the sooner we set up for ourselves the better. We have forty or fitty per cent. more population than the thirteen States had when they proclaimed their independence. We have no enemies; we have broad surface which mourns more sincerely no great power on our border which would like to annex us. If the ing Republic than does the Irish, and yet | United States lusted for territory they could | have San Domingo for the purchase and form-do not bring up this hated question of Mexico almost for the asking, and civilization would rejoice at the acquisition, but to whom they appeal have, or had, Irish Uncle Sam does not want them; neither does fathers or mothers or both. People will he want Canada; he has lands enough and to not soon forget the mission of Fronds. The representing \$634,896 capital; nays, 2; represpare, and will for a hundred years to come. If Canada were independent its Government could make its own treaties with foreign states; it cannot do so now; its trade would increase beyond anything we can dream of, the stream of emigration from Europe, or

sor, Port Stanley, Port Colborne would swell Standard sent a cable despatch on the death into opulent cities like their American neighof the President, of which the following is an bors, for it is not a geographical line that depresses the Canadian border and elevates the American, and in a word, Canada would find: her level among the nations of the earth. If independence were ours no war cloud would appear above the horizon; but as a British colony we are never secure from England's numerous enemies. It is possible, for instance, that England and France may go to war over Egypt. France is now one of Canada's best friends, but if war broke out she would be our enemy, and instead of lending us money to develop our resources, we would have French ironclads driving our merchant vessels from the ocean; the small circle of maple leaves surmounted by a crown, displayed on the British ensign, and which some fondly imagine constitutes it a Canadian flag, will not save the ship over which it floats from French or American cruisers. Seeing that the love which once existed between England and Canada has grown cold, and that their interests are very often divergent, why should the connection be perpetuated? Let the politicians prepare an answer, for most assuredly it will be asked of them ere long.

or grief and regret. It is almost a pity the two great nations were ever separated, politically, but then it was all the fault of that old chinery works as smoothly as if the change | blockhead, George the Third. And the sympathy of England has a tinge of Christianity in it, and of forgiveness. No matter how harshly she may shove opium down the mightiest of strains that can be put upon it throats of the unhappy Chinese, who never without giving way? It has passed through | did anything to her, she has nothing but love the ordeal of a great civil war; it has and affection for America, who has cheated her in so many treaties and extorted such large indemnities from her. But, then, blood is thicker than water, aye, or than beer. It is to be regretted that this beautiful feeling is not altogether reciprocal. We are sadly afraid that Brother Jonathan is not such a perfect Christian as John Bull, or how would he think of celebrating the Yorktown change, no councils of war, no gathering of anniversary and inviting the descendants of sent. This is an uncousinly act, but John change is made as orderly and as peaceably can forgive anything to a population of fifty millions, provided they are not mild Hindoos. But perfect Christian as John is. he was not always so. Twenty years ago he was in a doubtful state of when news of Southern victories came, thinking, it may have been, that if the great Republic were burst, he would have three or four cousins to love instead of merely one. American cynics say that England prayed and hoped and believed the great Republica would actually fall to pieces, and that Gladstone (the now famous chatterbox) and his island, lying immediately behind England, called Ireland, which would certainly rise in rebellion did they make the attempt. Alabamas were, however, sent out, which was carrying on the war against the Union in a sneaking way; but 'twas of no avail, the Republic emerged from the titanic struggle intact, and England thought it best to pay the Alwhich, in twenty years hence, will have increased to eighty millions or more, with boundless resources and immense energy to develope them, while England is all the while The disparity between the "cousins" will grow wider each year, until America will be able to shake England as a terrier shakes a rat. English statesmen know this, and hence late; hence their profound grief for the death of President Garfield, a grief they did not display when North and South stood arrayed against each other, But why, after all, should England fear America? Why should she not be proud and joyful at the strength of the great Republic? Well, it is because, and there is no use in disguising the matter, she instinctively feels that the Republic contains an implacable enemy in the Irish element, which she forced across the sea with many a jibe and curse, little dreaming that it would become such a potent factor in the politics of the United States. The Irish element has increased to twelve or fourteen millions, and Irish blood flows more or less in the veins of half the white population of the States. English statesmen recognize the danger that exists for their country from the hatred of those millions, and they work hard and unintermittingly to try and nullify it. All their cable despatches, novels, newspaper articles, pamphlets and most of their literature are written with the view of showing native Americans what a bad lot the Irish are at home and abroad, forgetting that a good many of those native Americans Irish element in America, numerous and wealthy as it is, is more dangerous to British pretensions to-day than the Irish in Ireland, and England knows it well. English newspapers affect to laugh at the gasconnade of the American Fenians and Clan-na-Gael; at least a fair share of it, would be diverted but the laugh is not honest, it has a false

that the associates of General Arthur are Fenians (Englishmen think all Irishmen-Fenians. It is hardly possible that the fact of General Arthur notifying two Irish-American Judges-Brady and Donobre-that he desired to he sworn in as President of America, escaped the eye of the correspondent. And why should not General Arthur associate with Irishmen? Was his father not an Irishman, as have been the fathers of a Navertheless the grounds and huilding. thousand other distinguished Americans now living? But the English correspondent is right; the fact is significant. The Irish are obtaining a foothold in those States of America which, in good time, will cause the crocodile tears now shed in England to have been shed in vain.

THE AGE OF HUMBUG.

Some of our most benevolent optimists tell

us that in future times this age we live in

will be called the age of progress and inven-

tions by the historians of the period, and it undoubtedly may, but if the historians take its most salient points and tell the truth, they will be more honest in calling it the age of cant and humbug. It is quite true that steam and electricity have become potent factors in civilization during the past half century, and the blessings they THERE is no circumstance connected with have brought with them cannot be denied. the death of President Garfield more affecting But those blessings are not unmixed. Newspapers have accompanied them, and although than the profound sympathy expressed by newspapers also are blessings, and part and England for the dead President's family in particular, and for the bereaved Republic in parcel of the advanced civilization we speak of, they are too often used as vehicles for the general. The English Court has been ordered grossest flattery and puffing of the great and the wealthy. You cannot keep snobs away seven days in a week), and the English press has thrown out thousands of columns from the press no more than from the pulpit or the courts, and as a consequence we have that eternal puffing which does not nauseate so much because it is so common. When Flood and Fair and O'Brien and Mackay were poor men struggling through life like the great majority of their fellow mortals the newspapers noticed them not, but when they became millionaires how the reporters followed them and observed their majestic stature and their solid jaws, their deep, penetrating glance which would distinguish them among a million; their gait, their speech, their gestures, every move they made, and called upon the world to look on and admire. If we are to believe the newspapers, those men possess as many virtues each as dollars, and yet they were never discovered until they were lucky enough to strike the Big Bonanza. See how royal personages are beslavered. If it is a lady, and she is not absolutely ugly, she is the most beautiful woman in Europe; does she play half decently on the harp or piane or mouth organ she is one of the most accomplished musicians of the age; does she walk abroad, no matter how disguised, she cannot preserve her incognito for her majestic carriage betrays royalty, and she swigs her thimbleful of brandy unlike any other person. Royalty is there, and it cannot be concealed. If, on the other hand, it is a male royalty the newspapers have to write about, they at once place him among the demi-gods. Who can manœuvre a fleet like the Duke of Edinburgh, imparted the rather startling information or handle an army of volunteers like the that there must be bears around some friends would have gone to war in order to Duke of Connaught? Even the Prince of where, the horses, seemingly, having make the thing sure, if it were not for an Wales is a military genius, so we wary pleasing intelligence immediately are told, and might be a great General had the effect of making every one look were he so minded, though to give His Royal around in apprehension, when sure enough Highness his due if he were asked, he would in the roadway only a few yards in advance truthfully answer that he cannot distinguish lifted claws, growling fearfully; a companion the reverse from the pivot flank of a battalion. | was just in the act of crossing a ditch in the And newspapers are to blame in other re- adjoining field. The ladies shrieked and the spects, though it may be we are giving cause for effect. When those wealthy and illustrious persons are given such a valuation by of the party, a young lady named Miss the press it is no wonder they arro- Angelina Notman, with great presence of gate to themselves almost sublime mind and coolness, drew a pocket revolver attributes, and look down from the pedestal upon which the reporters and correspondents have placed them with sovereign contempt. I leaving a trail of blood behind him. The When the Governor-General of Canada makes a tour through the Provinces what need is there for such a number of addresses except it be to have the names of the "addressers" appear in print. If the newspapers were not so fond of publishing names the little village magnates would not be so hasty in presenting addresses, and the public would be saved a great annoyance as well as the Governor-General. Listen to the rant among our neighbors at present about the heroism of Mrs. Garfield. No one doubts that she is a splendid woman, and that she has borne her ing, that no member whose dues were not affliction like a Christian; she has the sympathies of the civilized world with her; but, to read the reports, one would think that she was the only noble woman a division might be called. in all Christendom. Yes, indeed, are fast becoming snobs, and toadies, and flatterers all round, and it is the newspapers which are partly to blame, for, if they did not puff the great and wealthy so awfully high, we should have a better opinion of ourselves. And yet, it is to prolong the existence of such a race that so many clever physicians study and prescribe, as if seventy years were not enough for it to live, and too many.

> Those of our readers afflicted with deafness will do well to note the advertisement of H. P. K. Peck & Co., in another column.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-The By-law passed by the Council. offering a bonus of \$10,000 to the first person or Company, that will establish a beet root sugar factory in St. Johns, was voted upon today with the following result, viz. : yeas, 258; senting \$2,800 capital.

Yours very respectfully. J. O'OAIN.

St. Johns, 20th Sept , 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WISNESS: SIR,-My name, in Class 5, Prize List report, should read S. N. Hicks, not J. N. second prize, but first prize for both gilding to the shores of the new republic with its in- ring in it. The Standard correspondent and sign painting. exhaustible Northwest; the villages of Wind, lat New York cables the ominous fact S. N. HICKS.

## THE EXHIBITION.

he Great Fair a Grand Success—Hor Races and Rain—Small Attendance—Th Exhibitors Packing up.

The last day of our great Provincial Exh bition was but poorly attended, there n being over five hundred persons presen This was, of course, caused by the dreary star of the weather, a drizzling rain falling durin Nevertheless the grounds and buildings pro sented a scene of great activity, the exhibitor being engaged in packing their goods an otherwise preparing for departure. Many re joiced in the possession of prize tickets an seemed perfectly satisfied that all was over. The committees, judges and managers

the various departments are certainly to complimented for the universal satisfaction they have given, and deserve much praise to their decision, patience and general efficience Most especially was this the case with Mr. C. Stevenson, the Secretary of the Industri Department, and his able assistant, hr. M E. Searl, and also Dr. Leclere, the Secretar of the Agricultural Department.

A GRAND BUCCESS.

There can be no doubts entertained, but that our great provincial fair this year has been a grand success, and will be remembered with pride by our citizens and all who participated in it.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION This really interesting portion of the attractions offered to the public terminated yes tractions outside to the passive terminated yesterday, and although the weather was most unpropitious a large number of visitors and citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing one of the finest displays ev exhibited in that line. The exhibits garden produce were superior to anything ever before attempted in that line, and great regret is expressed that the patronage accord ed was not what might have been expected in view of the excellence of the truly beautiful sights to be witnessed. Of one fact, however there can be no doubt, the gentlemen entrusted with the management of the busines did everything in their power to make it success, and performed their duties in a mor satisfactory manner, and any drawback to most successful financial termination of th exhibition must be attributed to apathy o the part of the public, and not to any neglect of duty by the committee of management.

### LACROSSE CHALLENGE.

Monday morning Mr. Snow, the Secretary the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, received a cha lenge from the Toronto Club to play a mate for the championship. Immediate actio will be taken, and the Western team will re ceive an answer without delay.

The match will, probably, come off on th 15th October.

#### A MONTREAL HEROINE.

A YOUNG MONTREAL LADY SHOOTS A BEAR, AND I THE PROBABLE MEANS OF SAVING MANY LIVES.

Last Saturday afternoon a party of ladies and gentlemen, hailing from Montreal, were out on a pleasure excursion in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, P.Q. They had been driving the greater part of the afternoon, and, as it was nearing dusk, found themselves passing through a dense forest, the overhanging branches only serving to increase the surrounding darkness. The road was very bad, and the coachmen were obliged to go at a pace not much faster than a walk. Just as the first of the two carriages turned a sharp curve in the road the occupants were somewhat surprised to see the horses come to a stand still and refuse to go further, totally regard. less of the blows and shouts of the driver, Quickly surmising the cause, the coachman pleasing intelligence immediate men looked enquiringly at each other, as how to act. To add to the dilemna th horses were becoming unmanageable. O which she had fortunately brought with he and taking steady aim, fired two rapid shots Bruin uttered a deep growl, turned and fled coachman immediately whipped the horses, and in a few minutes the party was at a safe distance.

The coachman, a man named Osborne, with one of the gentlemen, returned a short time after with arms and found the brute badly wounded and easy to despatch. Bruin's skin now makes a splendid carpet rug.

## IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the League was held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. P. Carroll in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. C. J. Doherty gave notice of motion, at next meetpaid in full should have a right to vote at the election; and, further, that no person, over three months in arrears, should have the privilege of voting on any question on which

Messrs. B. Connaughton, F. A. Quinn and M. Donovan were appointed auditors, After which the following resolution proposed by Mr. F. A. Quinn, seconded by Mr.

M. Donovan, and carried unanimously:-"That the members of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League consider it their duty to give public expression to their sorrow at the death of the President of the United States, the shelter-land of the oppress ed of all nations, where the people of Ireland have found a field for the display of their talents and virtues which is refused to them in their own land."

It was moved by Mr. C. J. Deherty seconded by Mr. F. A. Quinn, and resolved " that the committee appointed to make arrangements for the holding of a mass meeting under the auspices of this branch of the league, take steps for the holding of said meeting at the earliest convenient date, and be instructed to draft resolutions for adoption at that meeting, expressing the approval of the Irishmen of Montreal of the conduct of the National Convention of the Land League of Ireland recently held in Dublin, and conveying to the Land League at home the assurance of our hearty co-operation in carrying out the programme adopted by the Convention.

STOMACH ACHE.—We all know what it is we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. mother gave us Perry Davis' Pain Killer then, and strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.