# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIO CHRONICLE.

### The friendahip between the two countries fanot of to day; theiralliance was a matter of history centurits ago; but we cannot help thinking that such events as the visit of this deputation, and the intercourse of its members with Irishmen, will further strengthen the good feeling that has prevailed between two families of the Celtio race from the remote past." Expressions of goodwill like these show Mr. Gladstone, has created a true uniopist party in the three kingdoms, and how much more likely it is to bring about a lasting settlement of the Irish greation than the stapid and brutal policy of the Tories and their shallow-pated alles of the Chamberlain stamp.

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# MR. LAURIER IN HALDIMAND.

Not since the days of the old Reform Party, when Robert Baldwin appealed to the people of Lower Canada, and was sustained by them, and Lafontaine found his warmest political allies in the sturdy Reformers of Upper Canada, has there been an incident so fraught with significance as Mr. Laurier's appearance in Haldimand during the present week.

When we reflect on the efforts that have been made to create barriers of mistrust, dislike and suspicion between the two Canadian nationalities, we rejoice when we find the French Canadian and Roman Catholic leader of the Liberal party of the Dominion welcomed and honored by the Protestant and it would be read to the meeting, yeomen of Ontarid. This is all the more provention to the support of them. The first regratifying when we remember how grossly and persistently the Tory press of Ontario have lied about Mr. Laurier, and misrepresented his attitude in connection with the unhappy events of the Saskatchewan rebellion. Bat we are sure that the educated, intelligent people of Ontario, when they come to be acquainted with the Liberal leader, whose personality is as charming as his eloquence is convincing and his nobleness of character loveable, they will recognize that he has claims upon their friendship and esteem which can. not be prejudiced by party malice that would not be prejudiced by party malice that would in the struggle, for the masses in England, make nationality and religion the causes of Scotland and Wales had come to fully recognize division among the children of our common country.

The Liberals of Ontario have the same confidence in Mr. Laurier that they have in Mr. Blake, and it is their hope, as it is their intention, to have them placed at the head of the Canadian Government, representing, as they do, the best elements in our population. Much writicism, which was neither logical por generous, has been bestowed upon Mr. Laurier for the attitude of reserve he has Laurier for the attitude of reserve he has to the last such a system of government. chosen to adopt in relation to the question of (Cheers.) The third resolution would condemn Commercial Union. On this subject it is all such inhuman means as the shooting down of proper to give his own words. He said in his speech at Cayuga :--

The people at this moment find that their position is not what it ought to be, and they believe that that position would be greatly benefited by unrestricted commercial intercourse with people to the south. There is no doubt in my mind that Free Trade with our seighbors would be a great advantage to our country, but in the position which I occupy I do not feel warranted in taking any course without the most mature deliberation with my friends. Tory politicians have called me a rebel-(laughter)-but rebel as I am the great difficulty in my mind, a difficulty which I have not solved, is the one that I am not quite sure Commercial Union would be consistent with the duty which we owe to the Mother Country. I feel that the time has not come for me to discuss this question and to give the soagree, that this question is largely a matter of conciliation and consultation between the two interested parties, and that a great deal can be done to remove objections by the proper framing of a treaty. As commissioners are now engaged in framing that treaty, I think it is more consistent with the duty which I owe both to my party and to the country to wait for the development of further events. The wisdom of these words will be admitted by all. They show that Mr. Laurier is not hasty in forming his conclusions ; that in all its bearings before committing himself or his party to an undigested scheme while yet be well to quote Mr. Laurier's words-the retirement of Mr. Blake and his own position as a public man. He said :--"The Canadian people have not understood the value of his services. I said of Mr. Blake seven years ago that America had not his equal nor Europe his superior. Time has strength-ened me in that opinion. Mr. Blake is not only a great, but a good man, and in every action he has been guided by thought of the welfare of Canada. When houndertook to serve his country he gave to the work his mind and his soul, his days and his nights. I trust that soon his health may be so restored that he can take back the place which is fit for him. I have never sought nor desired that place, and I hope the day may not be long distant when I can return to the ranks. But I understand that many Tories have been greatly shocked because the leader whom the Liberals have chosen is a Frenchman. Sir, I am French, and I have the pride of my origin. I belong to a gallant race which, whatever may be its faults, has done a great deal for advancement and civilization in the world. But I say I have never reg:etted that the struggle between Wolfe and Montcalm ended as it did, because I say that we have found more liberty under the English flag than we would have found under the French flag. My fellow-countrymen of British origin have selected me, French as I am, to lead them in the House of Commons. The Liberal party never Canada would be united in one great nation. But to day, after twenty years, we are yet so divided in sentiment that the reproach can be made to a fellow. Canadian that he is not of the sent blood as ourselves. You are Englishmen, and you have the pride of our origin I am sure. Let us cterish those sentiments. Let us love the and which has been made sacied to us by the land which has been made samed to us by endorse every word he had said on this subject the associations of our ancestors. But let us He called it a shame and roandal that men who

Montreal Citizens Coudemn Tory Tyrauby and Sympathize with Wm. O'Brin and Sir Wittred Blunt-An Enthustastic Meeting - Ali Nationalities Repre-

DENOUNCED !

#### sented-Report of Proceedings.

A numerously attended public meeting of chizens took place on Sunday afternoon, in St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Irishi Natiocal League, to give expression to their opinion on the present policy of the Tory administration in heland. Mr. Henry J. Cloran; President of the League,

presided, and opened the pr ceedings in a stirring speech. He said that the object which brought them together was to put on record, by a series of resolutions, their opinion of the manner in which Ireland was now b eing dealt with at the hands of the Salisbury Government, and particularly on the treatment to which Mr Wil-liam O'Brien and other champions of free speech at the present moment in the country were being subjected. This subject was one which well deserved consideration from Canadians. Here all enjoyed the privileges of free institutions, guaranteed by treaty, but which their forefathers had won at the point of the bay net (Applause.) It was therefore meet that Canadian citizens should assemble and give expression to this opinion ou the course which the Salisbury Government was pursuing in Ireland towards William O'Brien. (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid Blunt (cheers) and other men who were fighting and making great per sonal sacrifices in the cause of free speech

advocating strengthening the union of sympathy in the same cause between the entire people of the British Isles. (Cheers.) Resolutions had been drafted and would be read to the meeting, cognized the great fact that during the sgita-tion which has now gone on for eight years the impression had got abroad that the fight of the Irish people was directed against the English people, an impression which, thanks to Michael Davitt and others, had been completely effaced. The fight was not and is not directed against the English people (applause), but against the system of government carried out by the Executive in Ireland. It was against that government that the people of Ireland have ever struggled. (Cheers.) They now at length saw English, Scotch and Welch people siding with the Irish-the democracy of all fighting together for the accom-plishment of the Home Rule cause, and against this great democracy was pitted the tremendous influence of the Government classes. The democracy, however, must prevail the fact that the Irish people are fighting against a power which oppresses not themselves alone, but all alike; and that struggle was based on the good of humanity, and it should succeed. (Cheers.) The second resolution would condemn the employment of brate force in accomplishing the ends of the Government. No people respecting themselves and their traditions could stand meekly by and see the Government of an empire of which they formed part suppressing by brute force the voice of the people in one of its pos Beessions; and that was why Sir Wilfred Blunt, Mr. Gladstone, John Dillon, William O'Brien and Davitt (cheers) rose up and resisted women and children ; driving popular men into prison and gagging free speech. It was only right for a meeting such as that to pass a resolu-tion of the kind. The fourth resolution would deal more particularly with the treatment which a man who was dear to all present, he was sure,

and who was dear to all present, he was sure, and who was known personally to many of them, was suffering. William O'Brien (loud cheers), who was a champion of the right of free speech in Canada as well as freland. These resolutions were directed against a wrong done not alone to the people of Ireland, but a wrong done to that which the English people all over the world hold most dear-the right of public meeting and of free speech, and as English subjects they should say that the resolutions were not more directed in favor of the Irish people than against the attempt to do away with the nohlest of British institutions, free speech and public meeting. (Applause.) The President then read the first reso ution as follows :-"That the citizens at this public meeting rewhich I shall some day be called upon to There is one thing upon which we can all joice to witness the raild development of friendly and sympathetic feeling between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, so lo. g kept asunder by the misgovernment of the classes—oppressors of both—and we hail this union and co-operation of the English and Irish democracies as a happy omen of the time when the two peoples, knowing and trusting each other, should enjoy mutual prosperity, peace and harmony under the benign influence of those institutions of liberty and self-government which we Canadians have won and enjoy in this Dominion. Mr. C. J. Doherty was warmly received or is not hasty in forming his conclusions; that is in propose this resolution. He said that he is prepared to study and weigh the matter they were present to express indignation at the inallits bearings before committing himself or inhuman treatment to which their fellowcountrymen were being treated, and when such was their object it might appear strange that the negotiations are pending on which its vitality depends. On two other points it would also which its vitality depends. On two other points it would also happy inspiration when he did so, for while it was with true indignation they watched the in-human policy of the Irish executive, they reoiced to see lovers of liberty from among the Inced to see lovers of liberty from among the English people ready to make sacrifices on be-half of Ireland and towards getting for her equal rights with all other portions of the British Empire. Happily, the impression that the Irish struggle was directed against the English people has passed away, and now lead-ers of opinion in both countries were found standing shoulder to shoulder to mantain the great principles which lie at the base of every system of free government, and which form the basis of the great empire which the Eoglish people have built up. (Cheers.) For this reason he had great pleasure in proposing the resolu-tion which had been read, which recognized the true fellowship now existing between the Eng-lish and Irish people in the fight for liberty going on m the old land. (Applause.) Mr. D. Barry seconded the resolution. He said that any man who recognized the fact that the people of any country should be governed by the representatives chosen by themselves should endorse the resolution which had been made (cheers); yet strange to say, some Eng-lishmen who advocated freedom and justice all the world over will not allow it to the people of Ireland. It seemed to him passing strange that people who love liberty, and who have advocated liberty towards Turks, Bulgarians, Italians, Poles, and whose ancestors have shed the last drop of their blood in defence of liberty, should in the research day of liberty and liberty. House of Commons. The Liberal party never are, above all things, Canadian, and, above all things, I am a Canadian. It told you that I had the pride of my origin, but my chief pride sthat I am a Canadian. Many opportunities have been lost by this Government be-cause they have been recreast to the duty of building up a Canadian nation upon this Continent. We anticipated at the time of Confederation that all the races of Canada would be united in one great nation. But to-day, after twenty years, we are yet so divided in sentiment, that the rapport can be the destines and concerns of their native land, than to see a parliament exclusively of Reman Catholics levislating for it in the eity of London. (Cheers.) He believed also, that if the noble and illustrious patriot, Wm. O'Brien, were pres-ent with them that evening he would hearily The associations of our ancestors. But let us also endeavor so to shape our course that our childran shall be as proud of Canada as we are proud of the land of our ancestors.
These sentences have the ring of the true metal and will find an echo in all parts of the strong level of the country.
General H. E. Lees naugher. Miss Mildrid. and rights of avoid set of the case of liberty and rights (Applause).
General H. E. Lees naugher. Miss Mildrid. The resolution was carried unanimotisly.
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President :- "That we do hereby, protest against and condemn as contrary to the enlightnment of the age and adverse to the spiris of humanity and freedom every system of government that employs the weapons of brute force o compel the majority of the people, to submit

to the rule of a privileged minority. "Mr. Carrol Ryan in moving the resolutio Paid that in Canada they enjuyed to the full those institutions which formed the inalientable right of the Brutish people, viz. : free speech and the right of public meeting. As Irishmen, they were not as numerous nor as wealthy as their countrymen in the United States, but as a people who had never changed their allegiance they had a clearer right to have their opinions heard on the treatment which their country and countrymen at home were subjected to No portion of the Empire could be treated with injustice without the rights which bethe masses all over the Empire being l mg to endancered. Every man put m prison, every meeting suppressed, and every newspaper editor treated as a criminal for expressing the free thoughts of a free man, was a blow struck at the liberties of Englishmen in whatever part of the Empire they may live. He was glad to see that Canada had a representative in the fight in Ireland, the noblest statesman of their times, who in Ottawa always upheld the principles which they to-day were advocating. Edward Blake (cheers), a true Irishman, sends his voice to them across the Atlantic and tells them the blessing of God cannot rest where such things are committed. He hoped in conclusion that a union of the peoples of England and Ireland would take place between Gladstone and Painell that would last as long as the British Empire 15861. was carried amid applause, was carried amid applause, "That the inhuman

and injustifiable means adopted by the Tory Government of Lord Salisbury to coerce the Irish people and prevent them from exercising their ordinary rights of freemen in agitating for the redress of their grievances and recovery of their natural rights, demands from every lover of justice the most unqualified condemnation. was proposed by Mr. A. W. Short, in a neat speech, in which he said that as an Euglishman he was happy to testify to the sympathy between the masses in his country and in Ireland. (Cheers)

Mr. Alex. Ross seconded the resolution. He spoke as a Scotchman who loved liberty and supported the people who fought for it. The resolution was supported by Mr. Zimmerman, a German, and carried with acclamation The fourth resolution was as follows: "That

we regard with indignation the cruel treatment to which Wm. U'Brien, M.P., has been sub-jccted by the direction of the Irish executive, and that we regard his imprisonment as well as that of Sir Wilfrid Blunt and the other champiens of free speech and popular rights, as an outrage on British institutions; that we extend to those patriots our heartfelt sympathy, and assure them that we Canadians trust and believe that the cause for which they are suffering will soon be triumphant, and that we will continue to uphold them by all legitimate means in their struggle to obtain liberty, justice and self-

covernment for the Irish people." \_ The resolution was proposed by Mr. M. Donovan in a few forcible remarks, and ably seconded by Mr. Patrick Wright and carried unanimously. At the close of the proceedings the President

asked the feeling of the meeting on the question of inviting Dr. Aubrey, of England, to lecture on the Irish question. The idea received general apport. It was arranged to have the lecture on the night of the 20th.

An appeal for subscriptions for the anticoercion fund was received from Rev. Dr. O'Rielly, tressurer of the national executive o the League. Among the domations handed in were: P. Wright, \$10; C. J. Doherty, \$10; J. P. Cox, \$5; T. Price, \$2; T. Colume, \$1; J. F. Zimmerman, 50c; J. Hayes, 25c, etc.

## A ROLL OF HONOR

ON WHICH THE NAME OF EVERY FRIEND OF IRE-LAND SHOULD BE INSCRIBED.

From Detroit, Mich., the reverend treasurer of the Irish National League of America has issued the following address to the American public as friends of Irish freedom :

Transpiring events in Ireland transmitted to us by the daily despatches, by concurrent information of innumerable eye witnesses and substantiated officially by the accredited envoys of the Irish National party at present in this posterity must do honor to their motives and country, make it clear that a crying emergency their wisdom, even though the wind whistles is upon us; a crisis has arisen, and the aspira-tions of our countrymen toward national graves, autonomy are to be submitted to a last and crucial test. The sacrificial devotion of William O'Brien and his compatricts fully attests the willingness of our countrymen to answer the exigency. The generous secrifices of Sir Wil-frid Blunt, of Conybeare and Stanboue answer for the since ity of the English democracy. The intrepid bearing of the Irish National Lesgue in Ireland is suggestive of the sublimest efforts ever put forth in the cause of liberty. Our brethren are in the field, and three thou-

BUFFALO BILL ABROAD ! A LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR-WHAT THE COWBOYS THINK OF IT.

The success of "our own" Buffalo Bill-W F. Cody-in England is very gratifying to his thousands of admirers on this side. There was more truth than many imagined in

"There was more true toan many imagined in his reply to the enquiry: "What are you doing in England?" "Chiefly playing poker with Duchesses." The English nobility quickly "cottoned to" Buffalo Bill because they recognized that he belonged to a backer order than their belonged to a higher order than their own-Nature's nobility. Despite his wild life he early managed to acquire an education and the pol'sh which makes him easy even in royal society.

His polish is the bitter fruit, it is said, of a young love experience. When a young man on the plains, wild, woolly and unkempt in aprearance and character, he fell in love with a dashing young school teacher. Full of pluck and faith 19 himself, he proposed to her. She laughed at him and he-collapsed.

Aft-ratine he braced up, bought some books,

After a time he brackd up, bought some books, and began to study. His defeat proved his victory. The girl was bis maskot, and his successes are due to her. Mag.ittent specimens of manhood though they be, "Bill's boys" are not perfection. Under date: "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Co., London, Sept. 19, 1887," W. D. Shoemaker, of the Cowboy Band, writes: "Some weeks ago I was suffering from great disorder of the liver and kidneys and general prostration. I was forced to gait work and take my bed. I called in a bib vicina, who only afforded temporary m in a physician, who only afforded temporary re-lief. A friend induced me to take Warner's sale cure, which afforded almost instant relief, and after taking three botsles, I find myself in as good health as at any time in my life.

Two other members of the Wild West show. Mawe Beardsley, pony express rider, and Jim Mitchell stowboy, add to this statement of Shoemaker's, that in their long experience on the plains, from change of water, climate and mode of tile, and severe riding, they became subject to liver and kilney diseases, and they have faind a sure remedy for these troubles in

have trained a sure remedy for these troubles in Warner's safe cure. Mawe Beardsley says: "I constantly recommend it to my friends," Buffalo Bill has pluck and courage and hard sense, and not only controls all the wild cle-ments that make up the Wild West show, but controls himself. controls himself.

His experience as a scout makes him wary, liscreet and shrewd. He quickly learns the discreet and shrewd. He quickly learns the best way to secure results, and, like a true man, has no prejudices against anything that proves its merits.

Buffalo Bill is no popular in England he may come home a "Sir William." But if not he will probably enjoy himself quite as well, having secured a fortuna ample enough for all his wants, title or no title.

# THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

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Their Past and & resent State-The Marquis of Lunsdowne : Home Secretary in 1827-The Grandfather of our Governor-General as an

Irish Landlord. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WIT-

NESS : SIR-The dreadful principles in operation in Ireland to-day are not much worse than the principles pursued in 1827. Those principles have laid the foundation of nearly three-fourths of a century of increased misery in our poor, unfortunate country. The true friends of Ireland, and England too, raised their voices against the erroneous opinions then entertained; they exhausted facts and argument, but still the infatuation prevailed; they had to confess, not without mortification, that they were more likely to experience the fate of Cassandra that to field dredende until too late. Still they draw some consolation, each from individual pride. They were the first to foresee the consequences and point out the error; they pleaded honestly, fearlessly and perseveringly, though in vain. They even gave atterance to political truths under covert of other names, and in other publications than their own : and, if all their labors then failed of being mediately useful, through the rank grass that grows upon their

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population and the sub-divisions of farms are | ers : 'let them slone !' But Eng. erroneous. The discussion of these problems brings me face to face, with the two great schools of economists-places me in antagonism to their dicts.

In the first place, a people who pay for imported luxuries by the exporting of farm probarbarous ; but these do not prove that they they are misgoverned. Ireland can produce, even according to prejudiced authorities, pro-visions for double her present population. How, then, can it be said that her population is superabundant? Hundreds, thousands,

millions may be beggars-may be constantly equare miles, and comparing the density of population in one country with another, proves nothing; the simple fact of there being more food produced than the people could consume, settles the question of population.

But the people of Ireland are very poorvery much distressed. Granted ; so are the people of Spain, the people of Portugal, the people of Hungary, the people of Poland, the people of Prussia, the people of Russis ; yet in none of these countries is the population more than half as dense as that of Ireland ! We have facts nearer home to prove that a sparse population does not make even the same people more comfortable. The least thickly-peopled portions of Ireland are most

distressed ; and, to put these fanciful theorists at once to the blush, I shall ask them, was Ireland more happy when her inhabitants did not exceed one-half of their present number ? If they know history they must reply in the negative; but, for fear they are ignorant of by-gone times, I shalladduce one or two proofe out of ten thousand now before me : T ahall nct go back to times of anarchy and reballion. I shall confine myself to a period of tran-

quillity. Sir Henry Piers, --- by the way, a very good Englishman, in his Chorography of the County of Westmeath, gives us a lively picture of the state of Ireland in 1682. His description of the state of the peasantry will show that they were then far from being comfortable. Bishop Nicholson, in a letter dated Londonderry, June 24, 1718, gives a deplorable account of the poor and the peasantry as he saw them slong the road from Dublin to Derry, when on his way to take possession of the latter see. "I saw no danger," he says, "of losing the little money I had, but was under some apprehension of being starved ; having never beheld, even in Picardy, Westphalia or Scotland" (even then Ireland was not a solitary instance of poverty), "such dismal marks of hunger and want as appeared in the countenances of most of the poor creatures that I met with on the road. The wretches lie in laky sod hovels, and have generally no more than a rag of coarse blanket to cover a small part of their nakedness. Upon the strictest enquiry I could not winter season. . . . . A ridge or two of potatoes is all the poor tenant has for the support of himself, a wife and commonly ten or twelve bare-legged children." Hear that, O, manus of Malthus ! The prelate adds, "to complete their misery, these animals are bigotted Papiats." See Ellis's Letters, illus-trative of English History, second series, vo!. 4, p. 318-19.

Now, making every allowance for prejudice, goiry, any exaggeration, this is a very uninviting picture. Yet then the population. according to historians, was under two millions. Are you surprised, Lord Lansdowne, that this picture, which was to be seen on your grandfather's estates in 1827, and on your own to-day, as much intensified as on the Delmage property at Glensherold, should wring from Canada's ablest statesman an emphatic denunciation of landlord barbarity that shall become historical : " The state of things," said Mr. Blake, " was such as would call down God's curse, and ought to call down man's." A terribly significant is this to the damnable tribe

land, in the dread that others should follow her example, has quite forgotten what she herself once was. Another idea that the aspect of this bountry and of the country peo-ple suggests is the fallacy of some of Mr. Malthus's theories. The soll is here cultiduce, cannot be superabundant; they may be poor, they may be miserable, they may be yet it seems to lead to no extraordinary excess of population. Plenty and comfort are too numerous; they simply prove that abound; but they are not accompanied by an appearance of proportionable want and misery, tracking them at the heels. The present generation of farmers and peasants seem well off; the last, probably were so; this circumstance, therefore, does not appear to have millions may be beggars may be constantly given any overweening presumptions activ-unemployed, but that only demonstrates the lity or headstrong impulse to the principle badness of the system that prevails; it does, of population unemployed, but that only nemonistrates and any population, nor to have deter-badness of the system that prevails; it does of population, nor to have deter-not show that under other circumstances there mined those fortunate possessors of a would be too many people. Reckoning by land flowing with milk and honey, from an acquaintance with the good things of this life, to throw all away at one desperate cast, and entail famine, disease, vice and misery on themselves and their immediate

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Here is a proof, and a strong one, too, that small farms and idense population are not incompatible with the happiness of a people. Compare this with the agricultural counties of England, where " few the hamlets, scarce the rustic cot," and say do large farms make a preperous peasantry ? Can any of these tacts be disputed ? If not, shall the

Tory Unionist press of Great Britain and Ireland continue to give currency to that cant which is as pregnant with mischief.

" If the dolts who rule, their aid withdraw, Man stands self-armed-'tis nature's leading law:

If those who govern still betray their trust, And will not act, a tortured people must.' W. McK. Montreal, Nov. 10, 1887.

# REMARKABLE SURGERY.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times, that the most in-tricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well authenticated cases of what is known as pneumotony, that is to say, the re-moval of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great, and the chances of recovery so slight, that it is sel-dom resorted to. The safest plan in consump-tive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the torrible malady, by removing its cause and heating the lungs.

## THREE YOUNG SISTERS.

F The friends of Mr. J. L. W. Duprat, of the department of the interior, will doubtless be happy to congratulate him on the addition to his household of three girls, who first saw the light of day yesterday. Such an event is not a common occurrence in Ottawa or any find that they are better clad or lodged in the where else. In Eogland such an event entities the happy mamma to Her Majesty's bounty of three guineas, and probably in this, her jubiles year, she would extend the same to Canada if it were applied for. The mother and the three babies are all doing well, and it will be the sincere wish of all friends of the family that under the maternal care the new arrivals may grow up ornaments to their sex and this their native city,-Ottawa Free Press, Nov. 14.



What are they ? As a general thing they are What are they: As a general thing they are prescriptions having been used with great suc-cess by old and well-bred Physicians. Thou-sands of invalids have been unexpectedly cured by their use, and they are the wonder and dread of Physicians and Medical Colleges in the U.S., so much so, that Physicians graduating at Med-ical Colleges are required to discountemance ical Colleges are required to discountenance Proprietary Medicines, as through them the country doctor loses his most profitable prac-tice. As a manufacturer of Proprietary Medi-cines, Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J., advocates most cordially, -in order to prevent the risk that the sick and afflicted are liable to almost daily by the use of Patent Medicines put out by inexperienced persons for aggrandizement only, and the employing of inexperienced and incompetent doctors by which almost every village and town is cursed; and mem olaming to be doctors who had better be undertakers, experimenting with their patients and robbing them of their money and health-for the good of the afflicted that our government protect its people by making laws to regulate the metion people by making laws to regulate the practice of medicine by better experienced and more thoroughly educated Physicians, and thereby keep up the honor and credit of the profession, also form laws for the recording of recipes of Proprietary Medicines, under examination and designed decision of experienced Chemists and Physicians appointed for that purpose by the Government, before they are licensed for general use. He would most freely place the recipe of Boschee's German Syrup and Green's August Flower under such laws, had he the proper protection, and thereby save the prejudice of the people, and avoid the competition and imitation of worthless medicines .- Copied from the Chicago Mail, Aug. 3, Sr.

and mile of sea severely separate us from them.

There is one thing we can do! We can sup ply them with the means to carry their strurgle | to add, Irish journalists of that ilk re-echo a successful issue. If they have hearts to brave, we have sinews to bear. Money is the side of the channel. Perhaps these are their cesideratum of every war; it reasons with revolution. Our countrymen need money, and immediately. Money to defend the malicious prosecutions pressed upon our bravest and our best-money to make good the legality of free expression on our native soil-money to protect the victims of landlord rapacity -money to maintain the numerical superiority of our registration list subject to revision year by year. For this we appeal to you. Our enemies are straining their resources to the verge of ruination. They proscribe our meetings, they prosecute our speakers, they menace our press, they evict our speakers, they meaked our press, they evict our people, they assault the gallant Englishmen who leap upon our shores, and, on the charter of their manhood, raise their voice for freedom. They conjure up every con-ceivable challenge to the exercise of free suff-rage, hoping thereby to break the solidarity of notice la measurement the one solidarity rage, hoping thereby to break the soluting of national representation in the oncoming Parliament. The Tory party has never succeeded sgainst Scotch or Welsh or Irish but by its gold. The old game is to be gone over again, but it must not be played without opposition. The devil must be fought with first, the Tory party and its leaded leaders with fire; the Tory party and its landed lackeys must learn that they have not all the money in the world. The resources of liberty are inex-haustible. Her friends are invited to the front. The great principles underlying constitutional government are in eminent danger. The methods of the Euglish Tories in dealing with Irish constitutional agitation will, if successful, establish a precedent abhorred by the friends of individual rights-a lasting menace to popular

government everywhere. The mission of the Irish National Levgue of America is the accumulation of means to avert such a crusis. Its executive while appealing to lovers of human liberty for material aid, mean to rear a monument of individual names as an expression of popular belief in the righteousness of Ireland's claim to independence, the sing e-ness of purpose of Charles Stewart Parnell, the statesmanship of William Ewart Gladatone. A trustworthy solicitor will present this roll of honor. Place your name and address opposite your subscription and a certificate of honorary nembership will be mailed you direct from this office. The roll of honor will be sent when completed to Ireland, and the name of every individual and organization that has contributed through this treasury since the Philadelphia convention will be engrossed thereon.

CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer. -

DILLON TO BE ARRESTED.

DLBLIN, Nov. 14 .- A rumor is current that

Bloom whilst 1 live and point me out when dead."

For they have done their duty. There are, amongst others, two mischievous opinionsthose of the Economists, pretty generally entertained in England and in Ireland among the landlord class; first, that the population of Ireland is superabundant, and the second that the farms are too small. This is the the sentiments of their brethren on the other individual opinions ; there can be no doubt that they are the opinions entertained by the realing Tories and so-called Unionists, otherwise they would not find a place in newspapers. In the year 1827, the Dublin Frecman's Journal, then Tory, now National, lauded the patriotism of the Home Secretary-the Excellency the Governor General of Canada. For what, do you think? For abating his rents, for building or repairing schools for his them, for turning them upon the road, for giving them the cold damp earth for a bed, a stone for a pillow, and the canopy of heaven for bed-clothes-in fact, for realizing Goldsmith's idea of a deserted village ! Poor, houseless things-their misery, their anguish, event must have occasioned, excited no complan of campaign to alleviate their distress, no William O'Brien to denounce the tyrant. The unfeeling proprietor-the titled McCulloch-was praised (proh pudor) for his patrictism, for his attention to the interests Let the parasites of the Lansdowne family

yarnii exterminating landlords. If we go to other countries we encounter

the same facts. The most densely peopled portions of Italy are the most densely peopled prosperous. "We left Venice," says Mr. Hazlitt, in his notes through France and Italy, "with mingled satisfaction and regret. We had to retrace our steps as far as Padua n our way to Milan. For four days' journey, larguage of the landlord preis in Eugland from Padua to Verona, to Broscia, to and the Suotch coonomists, and, I am sorry, Troviglio, to Milan, the whole country was cultivated, beauty and smiling vegetation. Not a rod of Land lay noglected, nor did there seem the smallest interruption to the hounty of nature or the industry of man. The constant verdure fatigued the eye, but soothed reflection. For miles before you, behind you, and on each side, the trailing vince hung over waving corn fields, or clear streams meandered through rich meadow grounds and pastures. The olive we Marquis of Lansdowne, granifather to His had nearly loft behind us in Tuscany, and were not sorry to part with its half-mourning appearance amidst more luxuriant scenes and various foliage. The country is quite level poorer tenantry? For promoting education and the roads quite straight for nearly four and agriculture? No! but for disinheriting hundred miles that we had travelled after leaving Bologna ; and every foot or acre of this immense plain is wrought up to a pitch of neatness and productiveness equal to that of a gentleman's kitchen-garden, or to the nursery-grounds in the neighborhood of London A gravel-pit or a furze-bush by the roadside the ten thousand natural pangs which such an is a relief to the eye. There is no perceptible difference in approaching the great towns miseration, even in Ireland. There was no though their mounds of green earth and the national press to chronicle their sufferings, no mouldering remains of fortifications give an agreeable and romantic variety to the scene : the whole of the intermediate space is literal ly, and without any kind of exaggeration, one continued and delightful garden. Whether this effect is owing to the felicity of the soil of the people of Ireland ! O shame, where is | and climate, or to the art of man, or to for thy blush ! of man's humanity to man ! No Irish journalist of the day was found to re- bined, I shall not here inquire: but the probate the deed or the approver. An fact is so, and it is sufficient to Englishman, however, stepped forward, and put an end to the idea that there impressed with burning brand the epithet is neither industry nor knowledge of agricul-"ecrew," "scurry," and "unfeeling land- ture nor plenty out of England, and to the lord," upon the forehead of his lordship. common proverbial cant about the sloth and apathy of the Italians, as if they would not erase it if they can. His Excellency of lift the food to their months, or gather the Canada stepped into his graudfather's fruits that are dropping into them. If the brogans, and freely accepted on his complaints of the poverty and wretchedness escutcheon the initial letters of the epithet of Italy are confined to the Campagna of given the Petty family by Fawcett,-Lugga- Rome, or to some districts of the Appenines, curran is not the first, but perhaps it is the I have nothing to say; but if a sweeping con-last witness of His Excellency's madness and clusion is drawn from these to Italy in geninhumanity. With all deference to His eral, or to the north of it in particular, I Lordship, I apprehend that he is acting must enter my protest against it. Such from a gross miscalculation in making another an inference is neither philosophical, nor, I "deserted village." He is not improving his suspect, patriotic. The English are too apt total of his rent roll, as his friend William to take every opportunity, and to seize on every protext for treating the rest of the O'Rrien would as matches. O'Brien would say; on the contrary, he is world as wretches —a tone of feeling which laying the foundation for the diminution of does not exactly tend to enhance our zeal in his Irish income and the speedy absorption ] the cause of liberty or hmanity. If the peoof his estates at a figure much lower than he ple are wretches, the next impression is that DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—A rumor is current that of the senses at a light much now function of program are wrecenes, when they impression is that the council, at a meeting Saturday, decided to now anticipates. There are at least two ways they deserve to be so; and we are prepared of judging of the truth of all questions pro-have addressed a meeting in Galway yesterday, but was detained in Dublin. The sense of th

### READY FOR A SIEGE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Pyne, M.P., who was summoned for inciting resistance to bailiffs at an eviction. Mr. Pyne is ensconced in his forti fied Liforney castle. He defies the police to enter. He says he feels perfectly secure. He is provisioned for a siege of six months.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant ; "ib is really too much treub e to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful of much. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the en-gagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." atarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off. for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course, it cured his catarrh.

### KISSES ON THE NOSE.

The Princess of Wales was recently observed to kiss her sister-in-law, Princess Waldemar, on the nose-by accident, of course. And now all English women kiss each other on the nose. English women kiss each other on the nore. The new kiss will probably be introduced in stylish American society at once. When two ladies meet or part now it won's be "My dear." —kiss on the right cheek—"'how glai I an to see you "—riss on the left cheek—but the gush-ing pair will just light on the tips of each other's noses, like two birds precking at a hmp of sugar. This fashionable kiss has its advan-tage, as will be seen at once. There can be no disturbance of "make up." No one under-stands that better than the lovely pricess. stands that better than the lovely princess. The French kiss on the forehead, emblematic of charity and deep devotion, is routed foot, horse and dragoons, by this new kiss. which ought to be immensely popular considering it is the latest London fad.

