

a pack of fools" Basil walking up with Margherite the checked light...

CHAPTER II.

ment caused by the ap- the wolf was increased assented next morning by of a hunt, which diverted healthy terrors of the house-

Sibyl entered into the ne sport with keen gusto Marguerite was alive to close side of the adventure...

of nature of men, I suppose sport," said Marguerite. understand your liking it...

blushed up scarlet. re saw even Gaston would if he saw me going out wolf." She gave a little...

does the village say, I had acquired Sibyl. ys that a pack of wolves, estimated from five to five-

was the first thing that to me," said Ivan: "but they knew nothing about g trapped."

an impromptu prelude which she accompanied at first in a low, almost inarticulate murmur...

ONLY ONE FAULT.

I was riding through a pretty country town named H—, when I chanced to notice a concourse of people in the churchyard, evidently encircling an open grave.

"I wish the Father would try and keep out of the way," said Sibyl. "Yes, but there is no keeping out of the devil's way," said Basil.

"What a blessing it would be if Basil were to fall in love with Marguerite!" said Sibyl, with a sigh as soft and long drawn as the silk she was pulling through her needle.

"I should not like Basil to be turned round his wife's finger. But you are mistaken in fancying that Marguerite lacks character; she has plenty of character, only it is kept down by her French training."

"Would she marry a schismatic?" "Ah, that is the one obstacle. But if Basil tried, I am certain he might overcome it. If he would only make Marguerite fall in love with him!"

"You and I have married to love him." "How silly you are sometimes, with all your cleverness, Narka! I mean a girl who is nothing to him. If I were a girl—not his sister—I should easily fall in love with him. Don't you think you would?—if he tried to make you?"

THE IRISH REBELLION.

Swift MacNeill's "Diary of One Hundred Years Ago."

In the latest issue of the Dublin Freeman's Journal at hand J. G. Swift MacNeill, M. P., gives two interesting instalments from his "Diary of a Hundred Years Ago" on "The Irish Rebellion." Mr. MacNeill writes thus under date of April 25, 1797:

On April 25, 1797, Jimmy O'Brien by his own testimony became a United Irishman with a view of betraying his associates in that organization. The infancy of this man's career has scarcely been paralleled in the annals of crime of which Dublin Castle has been the scene.

O'Brien commenced his public life three years before the rebellion by the robbery and murder of a county Meath gentleman, a Mr. Adare. Three other miscreants were concerned in the crime, but the actual murder was committed by O'Brien, who turned approver. On his information all his accomplices were condemned and executed.

He subsequently became a spy in the service of an excise officer, and between the rewards he received from his employer and the bribes he extorted from publicans gained an abundant livelihood. The political organization in 1797 offered, however, a more lucrative employment to the spy and informer. O'Brien became a United Irishman, as has been stated, in April, 1797, and immediately informed a Queen's county magistrate, who was then in Dublin, that he knew all the circumstances connected with the organization and had been coerced into taking the oath.

O'Brien was introduced to Mr. Edmund C. O'Connell, who was then secretary and chief of the "BATTALION OF EVIDENCE," in the Chamber of the Speaker of the House of Commons. It was there and then arranged that O'Brien should enlist in a cavalry regiment quartered in Dublin, and still continue to attend the meetings of the society for the acquisition of further intelligence.

O'Brien, acting under the guidance of his employers in Dublin Castle, continued to communicate with them, and according to his own testimony was actually appointed secretary to a branch of the confederacy during this period. In May, 1797, a considerable number of men were arrested in a public house in Meathstreet upon O'Brien's information, and were subsequently indicted for high treason. The trial of the persons thus apprehended did not take place till January, 1798, and O'Brien in the interval continued on active service for the state. His first appearance in a court of justice as a witness put an end to his career as a castle "swearer." Mr. Curran, by his exposure of O'Brien's character, secured the acquittal of his intended victim.

"Have you any doubt," said Curran in his address to the jury, "that it is the object of O'Brien to take down the prisoner for the reward which follows? Have you seen with what more than instinctive keenness this bloodhound has pursued his victim! How he has kept him in view from place to place until he hunted him through the avenues of the court to where the unhappy man stands now helpless of all succor but that which your verdict may afford. I have heard of assassinations by sword, by pistol and by dagger, but here is a wretch who would dip the evangelist in blood."

for society, for whose sake and example he should be made an ignominious and disgraceful sacrifice." On the scaffold O'Brien expressed his disappointment at the ingratitude of the state, and died warning the conqueror to put any trust in the "castle."

UNDER DATE OF APRIL 28. Mr. MacNeill writes: The efforts of the English government to drive the Irish people into a rebellion which would help the union by letting loose on an unarmed peasantry a licentious soldiery unrestrained by civil power, alienated Irishmen who were the advocates of constitutional methods for the redress of grievances. On April 28, 1797, Lord Camden, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, announced in a letter to the Duke of Portland, who was the principal secretary of state in the English cabinet, that the Duke of Leinster, as a protest against the military law in Ulster, had resigned the colonelcy of the Kildare militia, that Lord Bellingham had retired from the Cavan militia owing to his disapproval of General Lake's proclamation that the military were to act independently of magisterial authority, and that Gratian had resigned his position in the yeomanry. Mr. Lecky, on this evidence, has come to the conclusion that the Government in their policy of "vigor beyond the law" were "not carrying with them the genuine sentiments of the Irish gentry." He regards it as probable that if a measure of reasonable reform had been granted at this period all recourse to unconstitutional methods would have been instantly discontinued. "It appears to me," writes Mr. Lecky, "very probable account of the refusal by the Government of any measure of conciliation that their intention to carry a union was one of their leading motives."

In the letter written this day one hundred years ago by the Irish lord lieutenant to the English cabinet minister, which I have cited, there is a passage which shows the dread of the MISERANT ENGLISH GOVERNMENT to constitutional agitation. Having mentioned the grave disapproval of the policy of the government manifested by leading Irish parliamentary statesmen, the lord lieutenant says: "I think that I perceive a different sensation in the country, but I fear it is one even more alarming to the government. A better description of persons and some gentlemen have been led into the adoption of the principles of the United Irishmen as far as reform and Catholic emancipation." "I conceive the points of reform and emancipation, which are extremely dangerous and which they mean to attempt to carry, may be more probably adopted."

Had reform and Catholic emancipation, those "extremely dangerous" measures, been carried there would have been no union, and consequently no plunder of Ireland by overtaxation. Accordingly those "dangerous" measures which would "more probably" be carried by constitutional agitation were defeated by the government, driving the people through a calculated system of military outrage into an insurrection which produced the terror which was a main factor in the carrying of the union.

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On one occasion Jimmy O'Brien, seeing a gentleman looking at him with curiosity, rushed from his place behind Sirr, and with one blow knocked the gentleman down. Sirr turned round, and, collaring Jimmy, pushed him into his place in the castle procession.

The castle had for some time grown weary of O'Brien's services, and his dismissal from the government by the hangman's rope thus happened. In May, 1800, O'Brien accompanied Sirr to put down a football match in Kilmahain, which was supposed to be the pretext for a gathering of a "seditious character." O'Brien was badly received by the crowd, and, rushing upon a decrepid invalid named John Hoy who was standing by observing the scene, stabbed him to the heart. This murder, which would, of course, if Jimmy had been any longer an agent of utility, have been condoned, was seized on by the castle as a means of getting rid of their cumbersome servant on whose disregard of the laws of both God and man the "authorities" were glad to trade so long as it served their purpose. Jimmy was tried for murder, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

A HUNTER'S STORY.

Exposure Brought on an Attack of Rheumatism - Nervousness and Stomach Troubles Followed - Sleep at Times Was Impossible - Health Again Restored.

From the Amherst, N. S., Sentinel. The little village of Petticoat is situated in the south-easterly part of New Brunswick, and on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Herbert Yeomans, who resides there, follows the occupation of a hunter and trapper. His occupation requires him to endure a great deal of exposure and hardship, more especially when the snow lies thick and deep on the ground in our cold winters. A few years ago Mr. Yeomans tells our correspondent that he was seized with a severe bilious attack and a complication of diseases, such as a sour stomach, sick headache and rheumatism. Mr. Yeomans' version of the facts



"I became very ill and suffered the most excruciating pains in my arms, legs and shoulders, so much so that I could not rest in any position. I frequently could not sleep nights, and when I did I woke with a tired feeling and very much depressed. My appetite was very poor, and I ate anything at all, no matter how light the food was, it gave me a dull, heavy feeling in my stomach, which would be followed by vomiting. I suffered so intensely with pains in my arms and shoulders that I could scarcely raise my hands to my head. I tried different remedies, but all to no purpose. A neighbor came in one evening and asked 'have you tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' I had not, but then determined to try them, and procured a box, and before the pills were all gone, I began to improve. This encouraged me to purchase more, and in a few weeks the pains in my shoulders and arms were all gone and I was able to get a good night's rest. My appetite came back, and the dull, listless feeling left me. I could eat a hearty meal and have no bad after effects and I felt strong and well enough as though I had taken a new lease of life. My old occupation became a pleasure to me and I think nothing of tramping eighteen or twenty miles a day. I know from experience and I fully appreciate the wonderful results of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a safe and sure cure, and I would urge all those afflicted with rheumatism or any other ailment, to try Pink Pills, as they create new vigor, build up the shattered nervous system and make a new being of you. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark. 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.' Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box."

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