THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Speech of Mr. Dillon at Kildare.

THE IRISH LAND

WAR.

6

HOLDING ON TO THE LAND.

(Dublin Freeman.)

meting under the auspices of the Land was held in the market square on Les -hortly before three o'clock, the object Su i on the posters through the town, 81 promote the well-known objects of b. que. About 10,000 persons attended, the ig brass and fife bands from Clare, Men serevan, Celbridge, Athy, and Nass, utingents from those places. In front Well markethouse a platform had been im-0.11 i wised on some empty barrels, and it was muly embellished by banners bearing 1. sitcles in harmony with the objects of the Mr. Leaby, M. P., occupied the chair. He

explained the objects of the meeting, and condemned the landlord system. He advised the people to lay their grievance before the Land Commission at No. 5 Ely place, even though there were some enemies of the tenant farmers on it.

Mr. Driver, P. L.G., moved the first resolution, condemning the present land system, and pledging the meeting to labour for the establishment of an occupier proprietary that would enable the tillers of the soil to enjoy the fruits of their industry. (Cheers.) Mr. Priver said they wanted nothing unreasonable from the landlord. They only wanted the land for the value, and to be let live in their country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Edward Murphy seconded the motion and had nothing more to say than Mr. Driver had said.

Mr. John Dillon M. P., on coming forward, was received with loud and continued cheering

Mr. Boyton-Three cheers for the son of John Dillon of '48. (Loud and enthusiastic cheoring)

Mr. Dillon expressed the pleasure it afforded him to address the men of Kildare, who had assembled together to pledge themselves that they would undertake the reform of the Land Laws of Ireland if the British Parliament and the British House of Lords refused to do so. (Cheers.) He warned them not to put their trust either in the English House of Commons nor, he would add, the Royal Land Commission that was about to sit. Out of that Commission would come no good to the farmers of Ireland, because it was composed of lrish landlords whom the Irish farmers threw out of their seats because they were the enemies of the people. He told the farmers not to go to 5 Ely Place, and he said that any man who went to 5 Ely Place was a man in whom the farmers of Ireland ought to put no trust If the Government wanted fair play and true information as to the feelings and wishes of the Irish people let them appoint a commission of men in whom the Irish people had proved their trust, and let them not appoint a Commission composed of Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris-(groans, and a Voice-"Down with him;" another Voice-"To b--- with him")-or The O'Conor Don, whom they hunted out of Roscommon-(groans)-and of Lord Bessborough, or of Baron Dowse, with the money of the English Government in his pocket, whose business it would be to give a verdict against the Irish people. He warned the Irish people that it was not from Ely Place they were to get their rights, and it was not from the English House of Commons either, until they had proved to the landlords of Kildare that the people of Kildsre would not submit to oppression or rackrenting, and that they themselves had better go to the Government and ask for this question to be settled. (Cheers.) The first immediate object of the Land League was to put a stop to rackrenting-to insist that every man in Kildare and in Ireland who was paying a rackrent for his farm should do it no longer. Secondly, they must insist that this year no man or woman shall be put out of his or her farm, and that no eviction shall take place within the boundaries of Kildare during the coming year. Thirdly and lastly, it would be the business of the people to insist that no arrears of rent shall be levied during the coming oear, because, as he would point out to them, Ireland was now emerging from a period of distress and poverty, and if the tenant-farmers had to pay the arrears of rent which accumulated during the time of fumine, and if all the good harvest that would mers from the country, and to follow the comply with. (He had, he reaped this year was to be swept away in order to pay arrears of rent, then the good harvest would have come in vain for the tenant-farmer. Therefore, this year there must be no arrears of rent paid. (Cheers). The only way to achieve victory was to have organization in this country so close and so well knit together that every farmer should belong to the branch of the league in the parish or the townland in which he lived, and that all the young farmers and all the young men should be brought to attend the meetings, and to march to the meetings, and in proper order too-(cheers)-and when they had that organization perfected, there they would give out that no farm from which any man was evicted should be touched by them for a useful purpose. In the County Mayo they had a good many farms lying idle, for which the landlord could get no rent, and neither would the landlord get any rent, and if he put cattle on the land they would not prosper very much. They must teach the landlords that they were not kings over the people here. If a man took a farm from which a tenant was evicted there were one hundred ways of making him feel very uncomfortable. They could do that without the old measure. The price remains the same, raising a dagger to harm him, and yet they could make his position an exceedingly uncomfortable one, and he would soon beanxious to give up. Meetings were useless, and more than useless, unless they were followed by works. Now, he would give them an outline for organization when they went home. Let them get two active young men-men who were not afraid of any one-and let those young men go to every farmer in their town. land and see if he would join the League, and if any man did not join, when he got into a difficulty they would leave him in his difficulty. If there was an attempt made to evict a man who had joined, the members would have a meeting called to denounce the landlord who would attempt to put him out, and the Land League would take care of that man, and see that he did not starve. Then it would be the duty of those organizers to tell how many they could march to a meeting, and they should march these men like a regiment of solutions. (Cheers and some laughter.) There was more effect

country, and organize as he had described, march them in thousands to meetings, and he felt convinced that such action and such a state of things, if carried out through the country, would make the landlords a great deal better. (Cheers.) That was all the work that they laid out for the League during the coming autumn. The League was almost in its infancy, and the people had not been sufficiently made aware of its objects. But he would tell them what the League would do if the landlords refused them justice. He believed that after another six months or a year, when they had enrolled in Ireland, as he hoped they would have before long, 300,000 members of the League, and if the landlords persisted in resisting justice and the moderate claims, they would give out the word to the people of Ireland to strike against rent entirely-(loud cheers)-and to pay no more until justice is done to them; and he told them that with 300,000 Irishmen enrolled in the National Land League all the armies in

England would not levy rent in this country. (Cheers.) How did thier forefathers strike down the tithe rent-charge, and prevent the parsons from demanding a share of their crops? Was it by agitation? No. They refused to pay it except at the bayonet point, and in the event they proved that the armies of England failed to levy the tithe rent-charge. (Hear bear.)

At this stage a man in the crowd made some observation distasteful to those about him, and he was savagely beaten.

Mr. Boyton (excitedly)-Now, where are the police, who should be doing their duty? Where are the police? Mr. Dillon proceeded to say that it would

be far better for the landlords to listen to the counsels of moderation. It would be better for them to make terms with the people before they had got that 300,000 men in the Land League, because it was possible that when they had 300,000 men in the Irish National Land League they would perhaps ask for harder terms. Much as noble lords as they called themselves disliked the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, which they rejected by such an immense majority, before another year went by they would be compelled to accept a bill which they would dislike very much more than the Compensation Bill. The day had gone by for talking about fixity of tenure and fair rents. Let them adopt the platform of the Land League-the land for the people and the opportunity for every tarmer to obtain possession of his farm if he chose to do it. He believed that those people could paralyse the hands of the Government, and could prevent them from havprison for organising themselves. IL Parliathe night if they thought fit. They would noose for the purpose of hanging himself. see that they had a right to march to meetings, and to obey the commands of their leaders, if they chose to do so. They would see that every man in Ireland had a right to have a rifle, if he liked to have a rifle. (Cheers.) All he could say was that if the manhood of Ireland was not enough, when they had their rights to win and their freedom to gain, and to put down landlordism, then scene was to be witnessed at Aultagh, about he would be ashamed to call himself an Irish- four miles from Dunmanway. It will not be man. (Cheers.) Let the people of Kildare, necessary te go into the particulars as between then, not be behind the other counties during | landlord and tenant, as these are already well the coming autumn. Let the manhood of known from the trials which took place at Kildare show itself, and show that neither Assizes, and the comments made then on the Tories, Whigs, nor any other faction could case of Daniel Connor, J.P., Manch, against terrorise or intimidate the manhood of that Patrick Crowley, Aultagh. To complete the great country. (Loud and prolonged cheer-

ing.) (Loud cheers.)

Mr. T. P. Fitzpatrick proposed the nextre-

NEWS BY MAIL.

A FATAL QUARREL.

A desperate encounter, resulting in one death, has occurred on the road leading from Castlederg to Strabane, county Tyrone. A party of men were returning from the fair af Castlederg when two quarrelled. A cardriver named Patrick Gallagher and a butcher lad named John Hughes attacked each other with hatchets, but they were held back by their respective friends, and no serious in jury was done. Shortly afterwards the cardviver struck Hughes with a whip, and Hughes harled his knife at him. The wespon struck Gallagher on the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and he died in much agony. The coroner, having held an enquiry, committed Hughes to prison on the verdict of the jury to the effect that the wound inflicted by Hughes caused death, but that it was inflicted under provocation.

EXECUTION AT DERBY.

On Monday Morning, August 16th, John Wakefield, a labourer, was executed in Derby Gaol for the murder of a little girl named Eliza Wilkinson at Derby in April last. The prisoner was known as an idle, worthless fellow, and his victim was the daughter of a hawker. The child, it appears, went to the house of the prisoner hawking comb-boxes. She was never seen to leave the court in which he lived, and soon afterwards prisoner gave himself up for the murder. The body of the child was found in the house very much mutilated. Prisoner was sentenced to death at the last assizes, and the theory set up on his behalf was that he committed the murder under uncontrollable impulse. A petition was sent to the Home Secretary for his respite upon this ground, but it was ignored. Ever since his incarceration, until Friday evening last, the prisoner had preserved a dogged silence on the subject of his condition, even to his friends and the chaplain. On that evening, however, he manifested strong symptoms of contrition, and prayed and cried a great deal. The next morning he sent for the chaplain, and expressed his great sorrow for his sin, but made an extraordinary statement as to his motive for killing the girl. He denies that his object was, as suggested, wanton bloodthirstness, but merely that he was tired of his life. He told the chaplain that he had tallen into bad habits, and that his life had become miserable to him, and he murdered the child in Parliament faithful to the cause of the simply because he knew he would have to die for the crime he had committed. Prisoner exhibited great firmness while being pining such laws as would throw men into | ioned, and walked steadily to the scaffold; while there he prayed fervently, his last ment they could obstruct, and they could set words neing, "Lord, receive my spirit." Mar-the people free to drill themselves and to wood gave him a drop of 9ft. 6in. and death organise themselves, and to take it out of the was instantaneous. In connection with power of the police to arrest every man who prisoner's statement as to his being tired of was out after eight o'clock at night. They in his life, it may be stated that his mether had Parliament would see that Irishmen had a asserted that he was always a very curious right to be out after eight o'clock, and all in his behavior, and that he once made a

> AN EVICTION IN THE WEST BIDING OF CORK.

A correspondent of the Cork Examiner writing on the 18th August says :---

On to-day (Wednesday) another eviction result, of that trial, Mr. Jounson, sub-chief, CATHOLIC NEWS.

ORDINATIONS .--- On Sunday, 29th Aug., His Lordship Bishop Fabre ordained the following gentlemen in the Seminary: - Tonsure-Messrs. Joseph Cloutier, Louis Tellier dit Latortune, Joseph Forest and Alphonse Desautels, all of Montreal. Minor Orders-Damase Tellier di Latortune, Donat Folsy and Victor Pauze, of Montreal. Ducconste-Joseph Coderre, Jean Charlebois and James Whittaker. Priesthood-Joseph Lachapelle and Gregoire Picot, of Montreal; Zoel Blair, of the congregation of Ste. Croix.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST REFUSING TO BE SWORN. -A few days ago the Rev. John Watson, Catholic priest at Batterses, appeared at the Wandsworth Police court to give evidence in a case where a number of boys were accused of breaking windows in a Catholic school at Battersea. He refused, however, to be sworn on the Protestant Testament, and stated that there ought to be a Catholic Bible in every Court of Justice. In consequence of these scruples the magistrate ceclined to take his evidence, at the same time observing that the law had provided no alternative in such cases. London Tablet.

REPORTED APPARITIONS IN BALLYRAGGET .-We learn from a trustworthy correspondent that a number of people of every age and condition have been favoured with the most wonderful visions of our Blessed Lady during the past fortnight in the parish church of Ballyragget. The apparitions are accompanied with spiritual consolations granted to those who beheld them. In addition to the figure of the Mother of God, the Crucifixion, and the figures of a bishop and a nun, supposed to be Saints Patrick and Brigid, are occasionally seen. Many cures are also reported. Crowds assemble every evening around the church and remain there during the entire night, reciting the Rosary and other prayers.-Kilkenny Journal.

EVACUATION OF THE JESUIT SCHOOLS .- The three large Jesuit schools in Paris have been entirely evacuated. The authorities have walled up the doors of the chapels. New civil directors have already been installed in the vacant posts. With regard to the other schools affected by the March decrees it is rumored the Government and the various unauthorized religious confraternities have agreed upon the terms of a letter to take the place of the demand for authorization hitherto required by law. By this letter the heads of the schools will bind themselves to hold aloof from political questions and not take an attitude hostile toward the present order of things. On presentation of this letter the Government will consider the congregation as legally authorized.

FATAL CALAMITY IN A CEAPEL .-- One of the most harrowing ratastrophes that has occurred in our country for many years past happened last Sunday in a little chapel in one of the wild but picturesque glens of County Donegal. The little chapel, the scene of the awful and unexpected incident, is situate at Gweedore, in one of the wild and most desolate of the Donegal Giens, and is known as the chapel of Derrybeg. Mass was being celebrated as usual by the parish priest, the Rev. James McFadden, when, just as he reached the Communion, a frightful torrent of water burst with an appalling roar into the chapel, and in almost less time than it takes to write it flooded the sacred edifice to a height of more than ten feet. The utmost consternation prevailed, and frantic efforts were made by all to save their lives. The priest jumped to the reredos of the altar, and reaching the window sill escaped from the ruia. There were a couple of hundred in the chapel at the time, and most of them escaped in satety from it. Five or six are, however, known to have been drowned, and some others are missing, and and Mr. John Savage and three other sheriff's have not been recovered. The rapid torrent Mr. Boyton-Three cheers for Tipperary. officers, with thirty of the Royal Irish Con- was the result of a severe thunderstorm, which stabulary, under Sub-inspector Davis and swept over the glen, and swelled the streams Head-constable Drohan, Skibbereen, pro- to such an extent that their courses were utterly unequal to their strength and pres-The torrent rushed against the chapel sure. doors, which were speedily forced in, and in two minutes the place was deep in water. Father McFadden did all that energy could do to help in saving his people, and gave up his house to serve as an hospital for those who were wounded in the scramble for life. The event has caused the greatest consternation in the district, and universal sympathy is felt for the families and friends of those who perished in the disaster. LADY DAY AT KNOCK .--- The Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady has been for some time past marked out as a day for special pilgrimages to and devotional exercises at, the little chapel at Knock, the scene of so many alleged miracles and apparitions. Accordingly, an was expected, enormous crowds kept flock ing thither through every day last week, and it is calculated that on Sunday, the Feast, there were not less than twenty thousand persons present at the place. How they managed to get food and lodging in the neighborbood-sparse as it is in houses and sparser still in hostelries-passes all comprehension. Nevertheless, there they were, and the accounts of all the proceedings throughout the day are all in accord in describing the scene as one singularly unique in its intense solemnity and impressiveness. Amongst the thousands present were some thousand of pilgrinas from Manchester, who had come over specially for the occasion, and who had at their head some of the priests of the diocese of Salford. The vast throng at Knock was composed of persons of all classes and conditions, and prominent amongst them were the blind, the lame, the deformed, the suffering of all sorts, tervently clustering within the shadow of the wall of the apparitions, and eciting the invocations to the Blessed Virgin with almost painfully intense enthusiasm. The whole scene was highly interesting when at twelve o'clock the celebration of the High Mass commenced. The celebrant was the Rev. James Leahy, P. P., Sandytord, County Dublin, with the Rev. H P Kelly as deacon, Rev. E lward Woods, Blackburn, as subdeacon, and Rev. F Keaveney, C. C., Knock, as Master of Ceremonies. There were several clergymen present in the sanctuary. After Mass a discourse was delivered outside the chapel by Rev. F. O'Callaghan, of Manchester, on devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Several costly gifts to the church were made through ut the day, and it was alleged some wonderful cures were effected.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Old Sores.

Wounds, and Ulcers-The readiness with

which Holloway's unguent removes all ob-

structions in the circulation of the vessels

and lymphatics, explains their irresistible in-

fluence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and

indoleut ulcers. To insure the desired effect

skin surrounding the diseased part Lbould be

fomented, dried, and immediately will rubbed

with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weak-

ened nerves, the only conditions necessary

for the cure of all those ulcerations which

render life ulmost intelerable. No seener is

this Ointmenu's protective powers exerted,

than the destructive process ceases, and the

growth appears to fill up the lately painful

1.1.25 http://www.co.ed

Review of Books.

The Harp for September, The Exile's Return, (Poetry); McEneiry the Covetous Canadian Essays Education; Famine scenes in Ireland; Dialogue; Father Faber's hymns The Fate of the Napoleons; The Warden of Galway; Passing scenes in Ireland; After Dark ; Last Scenes of the Irish Parliament; Funny Men; The Society of Jesus; Choosing the Ring, (Poetry); Edward Murphy, (Biographical Sketch and Portrait); The Last of O'Mores; Literary Miscellany; The College of Ottawa; and other interesting matter. The Sketch of Edward Murphy, J. J. C. will be

found interesting. The HAND BOOK of Literature. This is the title of a splendid, well bound work, by the Rev. O. L. Jonkins, A. M., and is from the Press of the great Catholic publishers, John Murphy of Baltimore. It is, as its name implies, a genuine hand book of literature, both American, and English, and is well worthy of perusal, by those who would make themselves acquainted with the work of the great author of the two countries. Selections are given from the most celebrated of them from Chaucer to Brett Hart, and the scholarly and unpatical criticism on them,

will be read with profit. For those lovers of literature who have not the time to study extensively, the book we are reviewing, will be found of great value.

LOVELL'S ADVANCED GEOGRAPHY .- This splendid work is now published by Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal. It is designed particularly for schools, convents and colleges, but it is almost indispensible for general use. It contains 45 colored maps of the different nations of the world, besides those of the Provinces of Canada separate, and these maps take in the latest alterations and changes brought about by treaties. The new divisions of Turkey, for instance, are distinctly set forth in different colors, and Bulgaria,

Lervia, Roumania, &c., receive due notice of autonomy. But maps are not the great features in Lovell's new geography. All the great cities, mountains, rivers and lakes of the world, down to the very latest discoveries in Africa, are recognized. The animals, plants and flora of the earth are copiously illustrated, and, in a word, the fine work is exactly what its name implies, an advanced geography. It is for sale at all bookseller's stores.

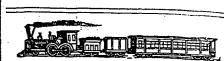
North American Review for September contains :- This article is illustrated from photographs, which aid materially in the study of the text. An expedition under the auspices of the American and French governments, of which M. Charnay is in charge, is now operating in Central America, and the explorations are likely to create an interest more profound, and to be attended with more valuable archæological results, even than came from the researches of Champollion in Egypt. They promise a new chapter in American history that shall establish the origin of the remarkable race of which nothing but splendid ruins were left when Columbus discovered the new world. Following this article is one on " The Perpetutity of Chinese Institutions," from the pen of S. Wells Williams. Gen. John W. Clampitt the surviving member of Mrs. Surratt's counsel, writes upon "The Trial of Mrs. Surratt." The author sincerely believes The author sincerely believes that Mrs. Surratt was innocent of the crime for which she suffered death, and expresses himself feelingly. R. B. Forbes gives some valuable suggestions in reference to "Steamboat Disasters." The Rev. Edward Everett Hale follows with a paper upon "Insincerity in the Pulpit," that will hardly fail to draw some protests from his brother clergymen. The number closes with a review of several recent works on the Brain and Nerves, by Dr. George M. Beard, The REVUEDE MONTREAL, for July, contains:

The Social Question in the United States. the Music of Montreal, L'Abbaye des Fonten-nelles, The Ten Thousand Greeks in L'Ana-



insurance.

Railroads.



Boston and Montreal Air Line

SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT B.B. LINE.

Leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. or New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for

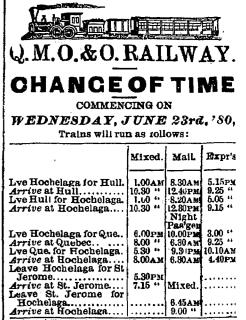
for New York, and 7.15 a.m., and 6 p.m. for Boston. Three Express Trains daily, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Braka. Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains be-tween Montreal and Boston and Springfield, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Ex-press between Montreal and Boston.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springfield For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m. For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m. For Waterloo and Magog, 3.15 p.n.. 3.15 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morn.

ing. 6 p.m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell and New York via Springfield. GOING NORTH.

GOING NORTH. Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.00 a.m., via Fitchburgh 8.a.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 9.20 p.m. Night Express leaves Boston at 5.35 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 3 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Mon-treal at 8.55 a.m. Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m. For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Railroad Office, 186 St. James Street.



(Local Trains between Hull and Ayimer.) Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes

bing

Mr. Cribbon seconded the motion, which was supported by

secretary of the Land League, he had come could effect their object-viz., taking possesto Killare to organize on its behalf, and had condemned the land system and the land he (Mr. Johnson) would reason the matter commission, and said the latter was going to with him. He did so, and tor a full hour Mr. law with the devil with the court in hell. League told the people that they could settle the landlord that be should be considered if the land question, as he (Mr. Boyton) put the resistance was not persevered in. Crowley it-"Righ here on the short grass." He ex- | replied he would be satisfied if he got £100; plained at length the objects of the Land League, and earnestly counselled those pre-sent to follow the advice it offered. He advised them to sweep away Whigs and trim-mers from the country, and to follow the comply with. (He had, I am in-Land League, that had hearts to help them, and money too. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Rooney propheed the third resolution, Land League, and pledging the people to take for the non-payment of an exorbitant rent, and to regard as the people's enemies those who would betray the people's cause by so doing.

Mr. Langan seconded the motion.

A certain gentleman having grey hair, but in every other respect unexceptionable, for a long time wooed a fair lady in vain. He knew the cause of her refusal but was unable to remove it until a friend informed him of the existence of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. He tried this sovereign remedy result -magnificent chevelure and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. COUTU & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. eow17-G

Consumption Cared

Consumption Uared. An old physician, retired from practice, hav-ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duity to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-dresing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y. 9-G-eow 9-⊌-eo₩

-At a recent meeting of German doctors interested in the treatment of insane persons, a paper was, read by the Director of the Brunswick State Lunatic Asylum, in which in 200 men marching to a meeting than a he maintained that much of the increase of great deal of speaking. If the landiords insanity in Germany is attributed to the exshowed any inclination to oppress or harass, cessive amount of work imposed upon the gether on the right hank of the river, and lot then defined to their position.

solution, which regarded as suicidal and con- | ceeded to Crowley's residence. Their coming demned the competition for land-the pretext | was expected, and ample preparations made of rack-renters-and denounced land grab- to show that they were not welcome. The doors of the dwelling were inhospitably shut

against the officers of the law, and strongly barricaded; and it was quite apparent that Mr. Boyton, who stated that, as the paid very serious work was in store before they sion of the premises. Seeing the state of spent the last three weeks arround the base affairs, Mr. Johnson went up to the door and of Slievenamon in the same way. He strongly | asked that Crowley might come outside, and Johnson reasoned with him, pledging his (Loud cheers and laughter.) The Land honor that he would use his influence with but this demand, Mr. Connor, who remained some distance from the scene, lest his presence may have the effect formed, made an offer of £30 some days previously). Despite Mr. Johnson's kindly interference Crowley remaied inexorable. He approving of the objects and principles of the had but one life to lose, he said. Orders were then given to the constables, and they, no farm from which another had been evicted, drew up around the house with fixed bayoand to purchase nothing that had been seized nets. The bailiffs tried the doors; the front one was found to have an abutment of some two feet thick built up against it, and it was seen afterwards that it was supported by a heavy iron furze machine. A ladder was plied as a battering ram, but the stones falling from the top and showers of stones from inside made it very dangerous work. The forces were divided, and some of the party tried the back entrance. This door was only half built up, the other portion being boarded. An axle, wielded by one of the assistants, smashed in two of the boards, and the aperture was made available for sending out copious showers of hot water. By remaining close into the walls the bailiffs grad ally removed sufficient of the stones with long poles, and into the breach they and the Royal Irish rushed. The garrison-three men armed with pikes, and some women, who presumably had thrown out the hot water-were quickly overpowered and placed under arrest, and Crowley's furniture was unceremoniously pitched out. Two of the constables received blows from the stones and one of the bailiffs -none of them serious. Mr. Savage had a very narrow escape, a stone thrown with great force grazing the side of his face. The water did no injury beyond wetting the bailiffs, as, on account of the dist-nee they kept away, it was barely topid when it reached them. The women were released from arrest soon after being taken outside, and the three men (one of them a son and the other a son-in-law to Crowley) were marched handcuffed to Dunmanway, where informations were sworn

> -A long bridge over the Volga, in Russia, has recently been completed. The width of the river is nearly a mile, and as it is liable to heavy spring floods, the piers of which there are courteen, had to be built 100 foot above mean water level, the depth of the river being more than 50 feet. The girders, 364 feet long and 20 wide, were riveted to- | constructive business begins-new healthy excauated pit.

against them. They are kept in custody; aud

will be brought up at the petty sessions .--

Correspondent.

base, Two Months in Spain, The Church of Treport (a poem), L'Avocat-General Marriott, The Works of St. Thomas, &c.

MISERABLENESS.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patient for doctors, , is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and scrength is restored. Whoever is affiicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Pioverbs" in another

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