

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH RADICAL.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND MR. PARNELL.

THE LAND QUESTION AND THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

Mr. Labouchere's comments on the Irish question are attracting much attention in England. "Let us suppose," he says, "that the Imperial Parliament sat in Dublin, and that we English were always outvoted in it by an Irish majority; that Mr. Parnell resided in London as English Secretary, and Mr. Biggar as English Viceroy; both driving up and down the streets with an armed escort; that almost all our land was held by Irish landlords; that the magistrates were appointed by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar; that an armed constabulary were at their command in each English county; and that an army of 50,000 Irishmen were distributed in our great towns; that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were in prison on reasonable suspicion of being opposed to this state of things, and that all meetings to protest against it and to claim the right of deciding some purely English question according to our own views, were broken up by the police and military. How assuredly we should be ungrateful for these manifold blessings, and although we might believe that Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell and the Irish majority in the Dublin Parliament were actuated by the best of intentions toward us we should not fall down on our knees and thank them. Yet, *multa mutantur*, we are surprised at the Irish not doing this. At various times I have had a good many conversations with Mr. Parnell and making allowances for the exigencies of being the leader of a party composed of units with different opinions in some matters and similar ones in others—I always found him practical and reasonable, although I confess that I never thought that he thoroughly understood the details of the land question so well as some of his followers. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that he is influenced by personal ambition beyond the desire to distinguish himself in what he really believes would benefit his country. In these conversations I always urged him to limit himself to the possible, and to be careful to put forward such a programme as would meet with the approval of English radicals, who, I said, on questions affecting land concurred with him in the view that legislation should tend toward putting an end to Lord Beaconsfield's division of the three profits, and toward vesting the practical ownership of land in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, in the hands of its occupiers. Mr. Parnell, however, seemed convinced that Ireland would never be treated justly by Englishmen, and that it was impossible for us to realize the iniquity of Ireland being ruled by Englishmen, through the landlords, stipendiary magistrates and constables. On the question of a separation of the two islands Mr. Parnell always said that whoever might be his own theoretical wishes he was well aware that England would never assent to it, and that consequently as the Irish could not hope to obtain it without this assent, it was beyond the realm of practical politics. Being entirely of one mind with him as to the necessity of granting to Ireland the right to regulate every matter which would not affect the integrity of the Empire, I urged him to support heartily Mr. Gladstone's contemplated bill in regard to county boards, insisting, however, that these boards should consist entirely of freely elected members. These boards will, I said, represent the opinions of the majority of Irishmen. However limited their powers may be at first they will constitute the true representation of the country, and by calling together a committee consisting of delegates from all of them you will have a self-acting Parliament, to the deliberately expressed opinions of which in regard to Irish matters it would be impossible for England not to listen.

"With respect to the land question Mr. Parnell did not assert that Griffith's valuation was to be taken as an absolute rule in all cases, but rather opined that the sum total was about what the landlords ought to receive. At one time he proposed that Ireland should take upon herself the cost of the constabulary, and that as a *quid pro quo* England should pay to the landlords as a *solatium* what she now pays for the constabulary. I replied that I could not see why England should pay for the Irish constabulary as soon as she gave up the idea of keeping it up to enforce her will upon the Irish, and that therefore this practically would be a tax on Englishmen for the benefit of Irishmen. "Would you, Irish," I said, "agree to buy out the landlords?" "Yes," he replied, "if you English would allow us to do so." "How?" I asked. "By issuing bonds," he answered, "on the security of Ireland, which, I am convinced, we could place in the United States and in Ireland." I do not, of course, wish it to be supposed that the general conversations but I do want to say that it would be well if the Irish were to consider whether they would not be wise to arrive progressively at their legislative independence in Irish matters by means of county boards, and also to obtain powers to buy out the landlords—at a price decided by independent arbitration—by means of bonds held by Irishmen and American sympathizers and secured upon Ireland, and not upon the United Kingdom. If we fairly say that we are not prepared to rule Ireland constitutionally—that is to say, by laws made with the assent of the governed—and if we are not prepared to secure all its citizens those guarantees of personal liberty that we enjoy ourselves, unless they consent to accept the laws which we believe, rightly or wrongly, will be for their benefit, then the sooner that we put an end to the farce of pretending that the Irish are living under the same constitution as we are the better. There are but two honest courses to pursue. The first is to tell the Irish that they are not fitted for self-government, and therefore that we shall govern them as though Ireland were a Crown colony; the other is to give them full power to regulate their own local affairs in their best pleasure. Any policy halting between these two alternatives smacks of intrigue and is an organ of hypocrisy. We assert that the Irish are aiming at the disintegration of the Empire, but this we cannot and do not wish to allow. But to suppose that the Empire would be disintegrated because Irishmen and not Englishmen would decide as to the laws affecting the tenure of land in Ireland is nonsense. The State of New York has its own internal laws, civil and criminal. So has each of the other American States. These laws are made by the citizens of each State without let or hindrance. But these States have shown that it is by no means follows that the integrity of their Empire is menaced by this system, or that collectively their action in regard to foreign Powers is weakened.

A WORLD OF GOOD.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey-drink. It is more like the old-fashioned one set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters. —Nunda News.

ST. RAPHAEL.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORIES OF BISHOP McDONNELL AND FATHER JOHN —THE NEW PARISH PRIEST —SKEETCH OF HIS LIFE AND CAREER.

[From the Glangarry Times]

In the appointment of the Rev. Charles J. Duffus, formerly Parish Priest of Kemptville, Ont., to succeed the Rev. Father Masterson at St. Raphael, is another excellent piece of judgment and "diplomacy" on the part of His Lordship Bishop Cleary. However His Lordship disposed towards other parts of his broad Diocese, it is evident he is bound to extend due consideration to the interests of Glangarry, and to use every discretion in all his assignments of priests to minister to her spiritual wants, and also with a due regard to their local jealousies and prejudices, all of which go to show that he is fully alive to his great responsibilities and that, as an administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, he is bound to maintain the reputation which he acquired in Europe as a scholar and a divine. His Lordship is one of those who, in all his appointments, must see the right man in the right place if possible. In that attempt he has admirably succeeded in this case in his choice of the Rev. Father Duffus for St. Raphael, as he also succeeded on the previous occasion of making an ecclesiastical appointment in this county.

BIRTH, EDUCATION AND CAREER.

The Rev. Father Charles J. Duffus is not a native of Glangarry, but he comes very near to it, so near, indeed, that he is a genuine Highlander by descent, his father having immigrated to this country from Banshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. In view of his inauguration into the pioneer seat of Catholicity, not only in this county but in the great Province of Ontario, a few words as to who he is and what he is might not be amiss on such an occasion, and can hardly fail to be appreciated by those with whom he is to be more immediately associated in the future.

HE IS SENT TO COLLEGE.

Having given ample proof that, as the story of Sheridan runs, "it was in him" and that "it was in him to come out of him" under any fair show, Charles was sent to college. This was the Regiopolis Theological College at Kingston which he entered in 1866. He was now in his 16th year, full of hope, ambition, and bright thoughts and dreams, such as are not un frequently common to the school boy. Here he prosecuted his classical, rhetorical, and philosophical studies for some years, commencing his philosophical course under the tuition and maternal care of the late Rev. Dr. Leonard, one of the brightest minds and most genial personalities of whom there is any record or tradition to-day. The late Bishop O'Brien used to say of Dr. Leonard that he was a "master mind," for he really was a "master mind." Passing from this particular department of learning, Father Duffus entered upon a thorough course of rhetoric and *elocutio* under the Rev. Father Gauthier, the new Parish Priest of St. Margaret, who was then in charge of the Professorship of this department of the college, as was announced through these columns two or three weeks ago in relation to himself, and whose worth and character or ability nothing further need be said here.

ORDAINED PRIEST.

After having finished his course at Regiopolis, and coming out at the head of his class, Father Duffus was sent to that famous seat of Catholic learning at Montreal, the Theological Grand Seminary, where he prosecuted his theological course until 1871 when he was ordained priest at Kingston by Bishop Moran. After his ordination he remained two years with the Bishop as Secretary and business manager. He then accepted a position with the Parish Priest of Lindsay as assistant, which he held but a short time when he was appointed Parish Priest of Cayler, Ont. He remained here two years, after which he became Parish Priest of Kemptville, where he remained six years.

CHOSEN FOR ST. RAPHAEL.

As soon as the recent change at St. Raphael was determined upon, shortly after Bishop Cleary's arrival, His Lordship intimated to him that his choice had fallen upon him to fill the vacancy. This, of course, must have become a painful intimation to a man who had become so endeared and attached to a race of people—to a homestead as the Rev. Father Duffus had at Kemptville. A man of his Highland goodness and kindness of heart, his gentleness, his geniality of nature and disposition, his zeal in the cause of religion at the head of an intelligent congregation of people is always sure to win their affections and they are, but ever faithful to his vow of obedience, which every priest takes upon ordination, notwithstanding his attachment to his late flock, Father Duffus readily yielded to the wishes of his Bishop, and took charge of the ancient Parish of St. Raphael, where he was heartily welcomed upon his arrival there, and where we feel sure the mission and the services of a man of his character and worth will be fully appreciated.

AS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF HIM, FATHER DUFFUS IS ATTEMPTING TO DO HIS NEW PARISH.

We understand he is to have a late venerable Father John McDonnell's monument erected to the church of St. Raphael at once, and also to remove the "bell" to his most illustrious memory, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop McDonnell, to the right of the altar opposite to that of Father John's. The taking in hand of these monuments so immediately upon his assumption of duty in the parish, is a splendid tribute to the memory of Bishop McDonnell and Father John on the part of Father Duffus. It is really a patriotic praiseworthy act, and the people should render him every necessary assistance to accomplish the undertaking.

What we ourselves would like to see done, and what we feel sure Father Duffus would favor, would be the erection of a large monument in the church yard instead of those inside the church.

THE DIOCESAN DEBT.

NOW KINGSTONIANS ANSWERED THE CALL.

Yesterday morning at St. Mary's Cathedral His Lordship Bishop Cleary preached the most powerful discourse since he has been located in Kingston. He took for his text the 7th and 8th verses of the 13th chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews: "Remember your prelates who have spoken to you of the Lord God; considering well the end of their conversation, imitate their faith, Jesus Christ yesterday and to-day and the same forever." The discourse was directed to bringing the attention of the people to the great founder of their Church in this Province—Bishop Macdonald. He referred, in succession to those who came after Bishop Macdonald until he reached his own immediate predecessor, who may be said to have sacrificed his life in his endeavors and exertions to rid the Diocese of Kingston of the debt found upon it when he entered the Episcopacy. In his closing remarks he appealed to the congregation by the memory of their late Bishop to show how much they appreciated his efforts by subscribing to such an extent as to free the Diocese from debt.

The amount of the subscriptions given yesterday amounted to nearly \$2,500. Among those who subscribed were:

- P. Browne.....\$300
W. Hartly.....200
Jas. Swift.....200
R. Gardiner.....100
A number of others.....50

His Lordship is greatly pleased at the munificent amount contributed. The portion of the diocesan debt to be paid by Kingston is \$4,500, therefore \$2,000 is yet to be raised.

Ask your druggist for a trial bottle of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, it will only cost you 10 cents, and a few doses will prove its efficiency as a health restoring Tonic-regulator of the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys. It is a specific for all diseases arising from impure blood and disordered secretions. 15-2.

OUR IRISH LETTERS.

There has sprung up a movement among the Irish of this city to secure the republication, in book form, of the noble and pathetic letters of our correspondent, Mrs. McDougall. Mrs. McDougall went to Ireland as *Witness* correspondent, being selected for two reasons, first, her eminent powers of sympathetic description, and, second, her fitness for meeting both classes of the Irish people and receiving impressions from both. Her whole instructions were to give a fair and true account of what she could find out without bias either way. On reaching Ireland her sympathies were immediately aroused for the suffering poor, and so complete is the severance of parties there that she found herself largely cut off by those very sympathies from the landlord class. She went patiently forward, recording what she saw and felt, and all she wrote had a ring about it that proved it to be true coin. Thousands on this continent, who had known Ireland only as represented by her demagogues, changed their feelings completely with regard to the people themselves, and saw that, however unwisely their case was stated, there was real cause for the revolution which had come to a head, and which necessitated the Land Act and many other needed reforms, some of which are not yet accomplished. Our own views have been materially affected by these letters and we should have liked to have scattered them far and wide in book form had we known how to assure ourselves against serious loss in the sale by the persons first made in the matter for the purpose, we shall use every means to extend the circulation of the book in England and the United States. Any profit that may accrue will be handed to the gifted authoress. —*Witness*.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 18.—James Caird, addressing the Statistical Society, of which he is President, last evening, said in the ten years ending 1881, 828,000 acres of grain land and 238,000 acres of green crop land in Great Britain had been converted into permanent pasture, and that the annual return of £8,000,000, formerly derived from those crops, had thereby disappeared. Mr. Caird attributed agricultural depression, not to American competition, but to bad seasons. He considered the burdens, difficulties and uncertainties of American agriculture would always place it at a disadvantage with British agriculture in the British market.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.—Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing, and could devise to cure it, but all in vain, and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean. Then I sent 25 cents to you, for one of your illustrated horse books, and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it, and have since sold eighteen copies for you to my neighbors, and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others. Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

THE NEW LAND COURT.

JUSTICE O'HAGAN'S INTERPRETATIONS OF THE LAND ACT—REVOLUTIONARY FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS.

G. W. Smalley, in his London letter to the *New York Tribune*, points out that the Court being "precedentless" as to its procedure, Mr. Justice O'Hagan has formulated a "revolutionary programme" as to its procedure.

"One" which the landlords say forgets them and remembers only the tenant, and scatters horror and consternation into the ranks of the members of the legal fraternity, who alone, it was professedly really Mr. Justice O'Hagan has ridiculed the prospects to the minimum. Having the power to organize his Court as he pleased, he has acted up to that power and rendered its proceedings of the extreme simplicity "as free as possible (to quote his opening address) from all the snares and pitfalls of technicalities." In accordance with this intention, and in defiance of his own profession, he has gone further in the simplification line than the most radical land reformer ever dreamed of even in theory. In his Court there are to be no pleadings, no elaborate enumeration of particulars, no statement of claim, or statement of defence, or no fees. A tenant who wants the Court to fix his rent serves a notice on his landlord saying so, using any form of words he likes, and stating only such particulars as he must himself know all about—where his land lies and what the present rent and valuation of it are. A copy of this notice he sends by post, either to the County Court, or the Land Court. The doing of this constitutes the commencement of an action, which the Court itself then takes in charge, and undertakes to bring to an early trial. The cost of this proceeding is the sum of one shilling, plus the cost of the revenue stamp, which is not given, but is trivial. If the notice is not stamped, or if a copy is not stamped instead of the original, or any other irregularity be committed which would be fatal in an ordinary court, the tenant will be allowed to set it right at any time before trial without further charge. Nothing is more significant of the "saddlety" of these new judges than what they have done about stamps. They extorted the consent of the Inland Revenue Office in advance—a body which has heretofore shown itself incapable of concessions, and bent on acting the utmost mischief which could be legally screwed out of an innocent offender. If you go into an ordinary court with an un-stamped document, you must pay a fine of \$50 for the privilege of stamping it. Mr. Justice O'Hagan has abolished that fine for the purpose of the Court and the benefit of the tenant.

Justice O'Hagan has also put an interesting and novel construction on the sixteenth section of the Act, by which certain important rights are saved to tenants in a particular category who present themselves in court on the occasion of their first sitting. "On the first occasion, not the first day," says Mr. Justice O'Hagan; and availing himself of this loophole, and insisting that he has a right to define the limits of any sitting, he ordains that the first sitting shall continue from Thursday, the 29th, till Saturday, the 30th of October, inclusive. "So that as these words of ours are certain to make their way through the press to every part of Ireland, no one can say with justice that his rights have been lost by any want of care on our part to preserve them."

In the same way Judge O'Hagan is equally careful to explain that with respect to any other rights than those now specified, the tenant's failure to make application at this sitting entails no loss or forfeiture whatever. The Court will remain open, the tenant may come in whenever he likes, whether to have his rent fixed, or to purchase his holding, or to obtain a grant in fee-power by means of a loan from the Commission, or privileges which we trust to see lawfully taken advantage of.

Justice O'Hagan, indeed, hardly looks on his Court as a Court at all. It is not like another "whose province it is to decide on rights already defined by law," but a tribunal of arbitration in which he sits as umpire between landlord and tenant. Endowed with a large discretion, of which he means to avail himself with a decided leaning towards the tenant, who is to receive every benefit the Act entitles him to, he considers himself an experienced and impartial man, chosen by agreement between landlord and tenant; "who after hearing the parties, having regard to the interest of the landlord and the tenant respectively, and considering all the circumstances of the case, the holding, and the district, shall determine what the just rent shall be." That is to say, he is to decide by the marketable value of the property, not by what the tenant, in his endeavor to outwit or outbid another, shall choose to offer the landlord. In Ireland for the future a rent is to mean a "rent which may be fairly paid, and yet permit a tenant not deficient in those qualities of industry and providence which are expected in any walk of life to live and thrive." This definition is necessarily vague, because the words Judge O'Hagan uses are, from the nature of the case, incapable of definition, and must vary in meaning according to circumstances. He does not intend to fix an arbitrary or even an intelligible scale according to which rent is to be computed. He merely wishes to give notice to the 800,000 tenant farmers of Ireland that this is a tenant's, not a landlord's Court. The latter is to have not less, but not more, than justice, but the tenant is to have a little more.

A REMARKABLE LEAGUE MEETING.

A HEAD CONSTABLE AS CHAIRMAN—AMIRING PROCEEDINGS.

Mitchellstown, Friday. A meeting of the Ladies' Land League was to have been held at Mitchellstown on Wednesday, and the appearance of the Head-constable on the scene gave a pleasing diversion to the proceedings. Before the members had quite mustered, Head-constable Coyle, entered the room and took the chair. He created great merriment when he rose from the chair and introduced himself. He said it was his duty to tell them, that they were committing an illegal act, and had better disperse before he used force. He then produced a note-book and took down the names of the ladies whose names he knew, and requested of the others their names, but he received no reply. A member then proposed that we protest against the presence of Mr. Polleeman, who has forced himself into our committee rooms, and we call on him to withdraw. The resolution was then put, but not from the chair (which was still occupied by the Head-constable), and carried unanimously. The ladies then used their eloquence to persuade the constable to leave, but to no purpose.

FOR SEVERE COUGHS AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

FROM A LADY'S LETTER TO THE GAZETTEER. "I had a severe attack of the measles, I was troubled with a severe cough and was threatened with consumption. My father having died at the age of thirty-one with consumption of the lungs, and my own father, having been attacked with the same complaint, it seems to be hereditary in our family. At the time I was attacked, I was induced to buy a bottle of Dr. Williams' Balsam of Wild Cherry, and can say conscientiously, I believe it saved my life. I was blacksmithing at the time, and often felt pain in the chest and lungs, which the Balsam relieved. I cheerfully give this statement, and hope you may have success with so beneficial a preparation. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

FASHIONS, CAPRICES.

Worth fashions his long winter cloaks with elaborate frogs and cords. Long-wristed Bernhardt gloves are decorated with gold buttons. Grecian bands for the hair are made of silver, interlaid with mock gems. Long coats and cloaks will be much worn this winter, even with suits. Bow-tie ribbon, like bracelets, are tied over the wrists of the long gloves. Wristlets of black velvet studded with jet are worn with elbow sleeves. English embroidery stands next to lace as a popular and elegant trimming. Skirts of travelling dresses are trimmed with bands of leather, clasped with steel buckles. Lace flounces up the front of the dress headed with fine knife platings, are much worn. The rage for shaded materials has passed away, and brocade and stripes have taken its place. Feather head-dresses and large Alsatian bows of moire silk are adopted by fashionable matrons. "My Lady" jackets of dark green cashmere, embroidered in gold, with small buttons to match, are imported. A model black velvet dress shows a band having a centre of brilliant jet, then a border of ostrich feathers, and beyond that woven loops of chenille. Coronet wreaths of pure white or gay coloured flowers will be very fashionable worn with full evening toilettes, with the hair arranged a la Josephine. MR. JOHN WALTER ON AMERICA. LONDON, Nov. 16.—Mr. John Walter, of the London Times, speaking at Abingdon on the result of his tour of America, said that it was desirable that there should be in all English countries a body of men able to advise their neighbors who are about to go to America. Any Englishmen going to America who is a good judge of land, and steady and industrious, might be certain of becoming wealthy and prosperous before he was fifty years old. Before the close of the next century the United States would have a population of two hundred millions. He wished more Englishmen would go there. They would be an additional element of stability in the country, and be as likely to succeed there as any other nationality.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S REPLY TO A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

Department of State, Washington, October 15th, 1881. To M. L. CONNOLLY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society, and J. S. LEHMAN, Esq., President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Gentlemen,—It affords me sincere, although mournful gratification, to make due acknowledgment, in the name of the late President Garfield's bereaved family, for the many heartfelt tributes of sorrow for our common loss, and of admiration for the high character of the revered dead, which come to them and the American Government and people in this hour of deep affliction, from all kindred peoples, and especially for the touching resolutions of condolence adopted on the 27th ultimo, at a joint meeting of the St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Sherbrooke, copies of which have been received at this Department. I have transmitted one of the copies to Mrs. Garfield, at Montreal. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. JAMES G. BLAINE.

MR. PARNELL AS A LANDLORD.

The special correspondent of the *Centra News* in Ireland, telegraphing from Riddrum, County Wicklow, says: "Facts elicited in the course of a few hours spent amongst Mr. Parnell's tenants must be interesting at such a time as this. Mr. Parnell is the landlord of some dozen farms, ranging from twenty to thirty up to eighty and a hundred acres. Most of these are let for long leases of rent far below the Government valuation; but on others, where the late Mr. Parnell effected large improvements, the rents are slightly above. It is only fair to add, however, that in these latter cases Mr. Parnell has not asked for more than Griffith's valuation, and in some instances has had regard to a most desirable landlord. Some tenants on the Avondale estate have retained from paying rent during the last two or three years, not because they have not been perfectly able to do so, but because they are satisfied that Mr. Parnell could not in the face of his often expressed opinion on the subject of eviction ever resort to extreme measures in order to recover what is undoubtedly due to him. These men are denounced by their neighbors in no measured terms, and some deprecate the want of spirit in Wicklow which prevents them being boycotted. There is not the least chance of any of the Avondale tenants making use of the Land Act, as they are satisfied to leave themselves in the hands of their popular landlord rather than put their faith in the Government Land Court. They consider, however, that what they call the Parnell Land Act should have a fair trial, and express their confidence that it will be attended with great benefits to those who are not so agreeably situated on the score of landlords as they are. Amongst the many instances quoted by his tenants of the uncommon generosity of Mr. Parnell were cases in which he had divided large farms to accommodate two brothers who could not agree, in the occupation of one holding between them, and cases where he had reduced the rents, and on some occasions forgiven as much as three and four years' arrears. One of the latter cases is told of a man who owed five half years' rent. When rent day came round he offered part payment to his landlord, but at the same time explained at some length the misery and poverty which were his lot, and at the termination of his address Mr. Parnell gave him a receipt in full for his arrears, and returned him the half year's money in order to enable him to purchase a cow. —*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

Have you a large horse? Call for Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advertisement.

Mlle. Grey's four-day honeymoon was spent in one of the most interesting places in France—Chenonceaux, on the Cher, near Tours, the seat of her husband's sister, Mme. Pelouze, a lady of immense fortune. Mme. Pelouze gave a high price for Chenonceaux, but has spent a vast deal more upon its restoration, it being her object to restore this magnificent castle to what it was in its palmyer days. For the past twenty years she has been engaged in this task, and has summoned artists and workmen from France and Florence, as well as the great French cities.

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Department of State, Washington, October 15th, 1881. To M. L. CONNOLLY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society, and J. S. LEHMAN, Esq., President of St. Jean Baptiste Society, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Gentlemen,—It affords me sincere, although mournful gratification, to make due acknowledgment, in the name of the late President Garfield's bereaved family, for the many heartfelt tributes of sorrow for our common loss, and of admiration for the high character of the revered dead, which come to them and the American Government and people in this hour of deep affliction, from all kindred peoples, and especially for the touching resolutions of condolence adopted on the 27th ultimo, at a joint meeting of the St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Sherbrooke, copies of which have been received at this Department. I have transmitted one of the copies to Mrs. Garfield, at Montreal. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. JAMES G. BLAINE.

MR. PARNELL AS A LANDLORD.

The special correspondent of the *Centra News* in Ireland, telegraphing from Riddrum, County Wicklow, says: "Facts elicited in the course of a few hours spent amongst Mr. Parnell's tenants must be interesting at such a time as this. Mr. Parnell is the landlord of some dozen farms, ranging from twenty to thirty up to eighty and a hundred acres. Most of these are let for long leases of rent far below the Government valuation; but on others, where the late Mr. Parnell effected large improvements, the rents are slightly above. It is only fair to add, however, that in these latter cases Mr. Parnell has not asked for more than Griffith's valuation, and in some instances has had regard to a most desirable landlord. Some tenants on the Avondale estate have retained from paying rent during the last two or three years, not because they have not been perfectly able to do so, but because they are satisfied that Mr. Parnell could not in the face of his often expressed opinion on the subject of eviction ever resort to extreme measures in order to recover what is undoubtedly due to him. These men are denounced by their neighbors in no measured terms, and some deprecate the want of spirit in Wicklow which prevents them being boycotted. There is not the least chance of any of the Avondale tenants making use of the Land Act, as they are satisfied to leave themselves in the hands of their popular landlord rather than put their faith in the Government Land Court. They consider, however, that what they call the Parnell Land Act should have a fair trial, and express their confidence that it will be attended with great benefits to those who are not so agreeably situated on the score of landlords as they are. Amongst the many instances quoted by his tenants of the uncommon generosity of Mr. Parnell were cases in which he had divided large farms to accommodate two brothers who could not agree, in the occupation of one holding between them, and cases where he had reduced the rents, and on some occasions forgiven as much as three and four years' arrears. One of the latter cases is told of a man who owed five half years' rent. When rent day came round he offered part payment to his landlord, but at the same time explained at some length the misery and poverty which were his lot, and at the termination of his address Mr. Parnell gave him a receipt in full for his arrears, and returned him the half year's money in order to enable him to purchase a cow. —*Liverpool Catholic Times*.

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Mlle. Grey's four-day honeymoon was spent in one of the most interesting places in France—Chenonceaux, on the Cher, near Tours, the seat of her husband's sister, Mme. Pelouze, a lady of immense fortune. Mme. Pelouze gave a high price for Chenonceaux, but has spent a vast deal more upon its restoration, it being her object to restore this magnificent castle to what it was in its palmyer days. For the past twenty years she has been engaged in this task, and has summoned artists and workmen from France and Florence, as well as the great French cities.

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