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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2061879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

James Clarence Mangan.

a 1883, in Fishamble street, Dublin Died 1849, in Meath Hospital.

Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS.] In Glasnevin is a grave, But no tomb-stone tells the name the one whee ashes rest neath the sod. Friend, is it a hero brave, Now immortal in his fame, seeps beneath that tuft of grass where you

here beneath that tult of grass where you trod?

Is it one whose glorious deeds,
On the go? field of strife,
punding through the hall of time, men inpire?
Alt, no tomb the dead one needs,
To poolain his mortal life,
To a spirit sitting near strikes his lyre!

She awakes an olden strain,
Once to Erin soft and mild,
ind the meaning winds of eve bear it on;
And the laland hears ag in
Of ner sad, but loving child,
Who was went to sing her woe and her wrong.
And the breeze that sweepeth past,
Over mountain, stro on and vala,
in a clemn cadence wants far and near,
Of that minstrei spirit ghast,
To the sous of lant-fail,
Every note of saddest strain, every tear!

And the Fairy-gan is loud, In its darksome cases. And the Fairy-gan is loud,
In its darksome cavers shore,
As it booms with thunder vote; in reply;
And its voley vrandly proud,
As it slowly does out-pour—
"Clarence Mangan now is gone"—seems to cry.
And in Gouganne Harra fair,
As the echoes die away,
far o'er Muliagh now is heard their lament,—
"Child of Erio breath a prayer,
"Tis the sad and gloomy day—
When sa app d the reed so long that had been bent!"

And the sun that rices bright
O'er Ben-Heber's regai head,
Shede a ray of kelden hope on that grave,—
And at eve his beams of light,
E'er he seeks his crimson bed,
With a gle wing pure that tomb seems to lave.
And at mero, and noon, and eve—
All the spirits of the land.
Stallne forth from tower, and moat, rath and
shrine.

shrine. (Ame like phantom shadesto grieve Where the minstre! loves to stand, Fir the grave of one whose harp was divine.

Mangan, life to thee was sad.
Life to thee was dars and grey.

loy, or peace, or hope, or hove thou hadst not;
Death to thee was ever glad,
For it was the open way

To that home where grief and woe are all forgot.
But thou hadst a poet's soul,
And thou hadst a noble heart.
And lor thee no tomb we need, but the sod,—
Let the agos onwart oil,
Thou hast done thy glorious part,
And for thee old Erin prays now to God.

JOSEPH K. FORAN.

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Layal University, Quebec, 21st Nov., 1879.

THE IRISH PRISONERS

THE BALLA BALLA MEETING.

Protesting against the Coverament's Action - An open Gatbreak Anticipated-Wrongs and Sufferings of an Injured People - The Patriots Relensed - Charged with Sedition-The Home Bule Demonstration in Scot-

London, November 23 .- A great meeting was held to-day at Loonamoore, near Balla. Londen, President of the National Land League, of Mayo, Parnell, Gray, and other prominent gentlemen were present. Resolutions were passed protesting against the recent attempt of the Government to stifle the voice of constitutional agitation and drive the people to violence, also calling upon the people of Ireland to maintain the attitude of self-control which has hitherto characterized the movement, and carefully abstain from giving the Government excuse for inaugurating the policy of coercion, which they contemplate. Extraordinary precautions had been taken by the Government. More than a hundred policemen were stationed near the place of meeting, and some cavalry were in the vicinity ready for immediate action. Parnell spoke. Besides the above-mentioned resolutions, one was passed expressing great satisfaction that the intended evictions had been abandoned, and another encouraging the people to continue the agitation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILS

in the Balla district and adjoining counties. Eminent counsel have been engaged to defend the Sligo prisoners. It is expected by the Nationalists that the evidence of the Government short-hand writer, on which the whole case depends, will break down.

After the Balla meeting had terminated, at six this evening, hundreds then marched to the farm of Dempsey, the tenant who was to be evicted. Much excitement was manifested. A demonstration will be made on Sunday in Dublin, to commemorate the Manchester execution. Placards signed by Parnell and Davitt were extensively posted in Balla district, addressed to the men of Mayo, earnestly counselling them to be dignified and orderly.

The services of the Liberal member of Parliament, Callanin, have been retained in the detence of the Sligo prisoners. A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Type on Satur-There were meetings also at Leeds and Manchester. There were only 300 present at Birmingham. The hall was crowded. Resolutions were passed

AGAINST THE ARREST OF DAVITT,

Daly and Killen. One of the greatest demonstrations ever held in Mayo was held at Swinford on Saturday. Twenty thousand farmers were present. Parnell spoke supporting the resolution condemning the action of the Government.

Cork, November 22 -A detachment of hussars left last night for Butlevant, in this country, supposed to be on account of urgent

special from Dublin, owied 22nd says there is quent speaker would have octained. The preferred to pay the full half two the reduced the Peruvian fleet to very insignate excitement over the news from Balla, said he was a tenant farmer, and had always, they preferred to pay the full half two A great demonstration was to be held here been on good turns with his landlord, even years' rent, due in November and begged nificant proportions.

to-day, and the people were to listen to an address from Mr. Parnell. Despatches indicative of an open out-break are coming in fast, and the people are crowding around the newspaper offices eager for news The peo-ple residing in the neighborhood of Balla have been gradually getting more excited, and to-day they are almost prepared

FOR OPEN RESISTANCE,

as they understand that a farmer was to be evicted by force for non-payment of rent. His case excited much sympathy as he was known to be personally unable to pay the rent, and the people consider that the landlerd was excessively and unnecessary cruel. It being known that Mr. Parnell was to address the meeting at Balla, large crowds of people were drawn together. They came full of the wrongs they believed they had endured, and the story of the eviction inspired them with sympathy for the sufferer, and means were immediately taken to defend the house from the officers of the law. The Sheriff called for assistance, and the Constabulary were ordered to aid the officers in the discharge of their duty. Troops have also heen ordered to fire on the people if any resistance is made. Affairs here have as umed such a threatening aspect that the Government officials are taking all necessary precautions to have sufficient troops on the ground to at once check any outbreak. The officers in command of the military in Ireland have received explicit instructions in relation to the measures they are take to assist in the protection of life and property.

TROOPS ARE HELD IN READINESS

at all the local barracks to be moved at once in case of an outbreak. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland has been given full power to act on the moment without waiting for instructions from England. The greatest precautions are being taken throughout Connaught and the centre of Ireland, but specially in the Counties of Sligo, Mayo and eitrim, and troops have been stationed at the principal market towns, ready to act at a moment's notice. The people are still quiet, but evident trouble is brooding, and some action will have to be taken by the English Government to relieve their grievances before the country can resume its peaceful aspect Preparations are being made at the various cavalry and infantry depots, and a number of regiments have received orders to be kept in readiness for transportation to Ireland at short notice. The landlords throughout Mayo and Sligo are beginning to feel very uncomfortable, and numerous applications have been made to the police authorities for protec-

THREATENING LETTERS,

the familiar warning of the Irish peasantry, are being received by agents and landlords, adorned, as usual, with coffins, death's head and cross-bones, and other signs emblemati of sudden death.

The tollowing is a more extended report of the great meeting held in the Rotunda, Dublin. on Friday night:—
Dublin, November 22—The meeting held

here to protest against the arrest of Davitt by his friends was the greatest popular demon stration of the kind held for many years in the Irish capital. To say that the great room of the Rotunda, the scene of the famous aggregate meetings in O'Connell's days, was ecowded to excess would give a very feeble picture of the scene. There were at least six thousand persons present in the immense hall, and all approaches to the place were densely thronged. Even Sackville s. reet and the neighboring thoroughfaces were crowded with those who were desirous to enter the Mayo, against the eviction of tenants who are Rotunda, but had not the slightest chance of outsining admission. Looking down from the platform the body of the hall seemed like a dense pavement of human heads. Now and then the enormous mass surged to and fro under the pressure of other contingents, vainly struggling to gain admittance.

THE ENTHUSIASM WAS INTENSE,

perhaps a little too boisterous, and the noise made it almost impossible at first for the speakers to be heard. Those close to the platform could, with close attention, hear the words of the speakers. Among the speakers present were Edmund Dwyer Gray, the Liberal Home Rule member for Tipperary, presiding; Mesers Parnell, Kirk, Fay, Biggar, J. Smyth, all members of Parliament; J. D. Sullivan, Sexten, Kenny, the Dillone, Egan, and other leading Home Ruters. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Mr. Edmund Gray He narrated in calm language the circumstances under which the arrested men had made the speeches that were incriminated. He denied that their words, when taken in conjunction with the circumstances under which they were spoken,

CAPABLE OF A CRIMINAL INTERPRETATION. He charged the Government with reckless and oppressive conduct in arresting the men while they themselves were doing nothing to relieve the misery that was spreading over the country. Mr. P. J. Smith, who was received with tremendous cheers, declared that he was proud to see such a meeting. It reminded him of former days, when the men of Dublin protested against deeds of oppression. Their countrymen had been struck down and flung into prison. He said that the language of the agitators had been misrepresented by the Government press. He denied that there was anything immoral or unconstitutional in wait till the usual time, but Flaherty pressed what they had said. Perlaps, indeed, their it on the score of convenience. Mr. Mac Derwords could be tortured into something against law. "In Ireland," said the speaker, "we are familiar with law which talk of distress among the Sligo farmers, there is not justice, but no jury can or was no suggestion of demanding any reducnot justice, but no jury can or will convict those men." The speaker was tion of rent, still less of paying none at all constantly interrupted by descening applause But Mr. MacDermott concluded to grant an by an audience who manifestly agreed with abatement. He called his Monasterdam ten every word he said. Mr George Kirk, mem- ants together to-day, told them that he would ber of Parliament for Louth, spake next. He grant a reduction of twenty per cent, but was is a plain but totcible speaker, but every word surprised on seeing a reluctance on the part he said came from his heart, and secured a of the tarmers to accept his offer. He ob-Naw York, November 23.—The Herald's more sympathetic audience than a more eleserved a certain hesitation and reticence that tained by the Chillans on sea, as they have had never before occurred. They said that aptured the Peruvian warship Pilcomsyo, and quent speaker would have obtained. He

watched the land movement attentively. His present. Mr. MacDermott seeing they were own circumstances told him that the so determined consented. Flaherty, who was poorer tenants had not a chance against present, hearing the landlord announce the the landlords. He was emphatically in favor or

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY,

where the man who tilled the soil owned it. Mr. Parnell then came forward. The scene was indescribable. The whole assemblage rose, cheering for several minutes. He spoke at times under evidently deep feeling. spoke of the arrests in words of touching sympathy, especially alluding to the courage displayed by Davitt. As he spoke a man leaned forward in the gallery, striving to catch the speaker's words. He was immediately recognized. It was O'Brien, the prison companion of Davitt after the Fenian movement arrests. He was eagerly cheered. Parnell resumed. He sketched the progress of the present agitation, aliuded to the many orderly meetings that had been held in every part of the country without the slightest disturbance of the public peace, proclaiming emphatically the will of

THE IRISH PEOPLE WOULD EVENTUALLY CONQUER. The arrests were proofs of this. The Government could not allow constitutional agitation, to which they had no answer They were driven to repression, coercion, to the old ways of tyranby! What folly! They cannot put down people by seizing or making away with the leaders. For every man arrested there will be thousands who must be allowed to go free. No one man nor several men are necessary. What if they arrest them? Others abler, purer, braver, will rise up to take their places. And, what is more, they will succeed. To-morrow, continued the orator, there will be a great demonstration at Balla on the rights of the tenant farmers to remain on their own holdings. I expect this will be the crowning declaration in favor of the people to own the soil. Let the Irish people be only self-restrained. Let them not allow themselves to be

FORCED INTO ILLEGAL PATHS. This is the aim of the Government-that their courage should falter, and then would comthe secret society spy and informer, and they would fall easy victims. That had been the story which had been so often written in blood. Let them pledge themselves that there shall be nothing of all this-that no provocation shall drive them to illegal ourses. Only a little more time and patience. and we will set the crown upon this great movement by achieving the only and and aim which we have proposed to ourselves throughout, namely this:-

That the people of Ireland shall own the

soil of Ireland. Throughout the speech the interruptions of applause were incessant, the audience manisympathising with the speaker, feeling pride in his leadership Parnell's last wordwere uttered with deep emotion and telling effect. Listening to them, and, looking at the speaker, it was impossible to doubt his sincerity. One felt as if he were in the presence really of the

CHOSEN LEADER OF THE IRISH NATION.

Other speakers tollowed, all tending to in-i-t that no arrest or opposition will dishearten the people or arrest the movement, which aims at planting permanently the Irish people on the Irish soil.

The meeting separated without any disurbance, cheering most enthusiastically for Parnell, who was escorted by an immensi crowd to his hotel. To-morrow he will ad dress the mass meeting at Balla, County unable to pay their rents. Mr. Parnell per sonally, it may be added, does not think his wn arrest probable. Reports have been circulated that the Irish and English legal at visers of the Government differ as to the ad visability of such a step. Two companies of soldiers have arrived at Boyle en route to Balla to be in readiness in the event of a disturbance. The agitators declare that the Government wishes to provoke a collision. The following account is from the tele-

graph despatches to the Mail:-

WHY HIS EAR WAS CUT OFF. Our Dublin correspondent says :- I have just had an interview with Mr. MacDermott. Q.C., respecting the agrarian ourrage perpetrated on Widne-day night at Monasterdam the particulars of which were forwarded to you yesterday. Mr. MacDarmott is a repre entative of one of the oldest families of Connaught and a cousin of the O'Connor Don He is a thorough representative Irishman. and a landlord at Anlace, where the Slige outrage took place. The townland of Monasterdam adjoins the walts of his desmesue. His tenants are all indurious and thrifty and fairly prosperous. and he is on friendly terms with all of them His practice is to collect in October the rentdue in the previous November, and many tenants, therefore, have eleven months in which to pay one-half of their rents, and five months for the other half. Mr. MacDer mott's tenants are Flaherty, the man who was outrageously attacked, and King his brotherin-law, both residing in the same house. On the first of October the two men called on Mr. MacDermott in order to trausact some busi ness relating to their farms. Flaherty pro duced the money and offered to pay the rent Mr. MacDermott said that he preferred to most hereupon yielded and received his full year's rent. Although there has been some over on good within the measurement of the second of the s

when their interests did not agree. He had | that the other half should stand over for the reduction, asked whether the surplus he had already paid would be refunded, thereby dirclosing the fact that he had paid the full amount. Mr. MacDermott now remembers the looks of surprise and scowls in the faces of the other tenants. He refused to Flaherty the surplus. Mr. MacDermott said, thence the outrage on Fisherty on. Wednesday last A party of men with blackened faces dragged him out of the house, which is close to Mac-Dermott's gate, stripped him naked, cut a portion of his ear off, literally harrowed his back by flogging with hawthorn bushes, and then gave him back to his wife, who was nearly dead with terror.

Dublin, November 24 .- The Sligo prisoners were charged before the magistrates to-day with sedision. The enquiry will be very pro tracted. Mr. Parnell and a number of priests were present. No demonstration. The prisoners were brought to court nuder a heavy escort. Mr. Munroe, in opening the case for the prosecution, pointed out that sedition meant not only open violence, but anything calculated to incite disaffection or to set one class against another. He then proceeded to call evidence. Mr. Rea, a solicitor of Belfast, himself once a political prisoner, defended

THE PRISONERS ALL BOOKED WELL,

and shatted uncancernedly. The court reom was crowded, although admission tickets had been necessary. Mr. Lowden, counsel for Daly, applied for a copy of the notes which the Government shorthand writer had taken at the meeting. The application was granted, A number of policemen were examined to prove the general character of the Gurteen moeting, and

THE INCENDIARY WORDS

on which the statements against the prisoners were founded. In consequence of the magistrates leaving the Bench, a short pazer ensued, caused by the indisposition of a witness. Mr. Lowden applied for the release of the prisoners, as the magistrates left the Bench without adjourning the Court or remanding the prisoners. The application was overruled. Mr. Munroe, in describing the character of the meeting at Gurteen, alluded to the alleged use of inflammatory language, and to the presence of men

ARMED WITH IMITATION PIKES.

and carrying banners inscribed with disloyal mottoes. After the policemen present at the meeting had been examined, Mr. Munroe applied for the committal of haly, who was accordingly committed for trial, ball being accepted. Killen and Davitt were remanded for further examination. On the news of Daly's liberation reaching Castlebur there

REJOICINGS AND ILLUMINATIONS

prepared for his arrival. Mayo will insist upon his being its future representative in Parliament. Daty was required to give £500 security and

find two sureties in £250 each to answer the charge against him at the next Assizes

Lospos, November 24 - Agreat demonstraion took place at Dundee, Scotland, to-night. 3,000 were a resent. A resolution condemued he arrest of the Sligo prisoners.

The prominent Home Ruler, whose presence Lord Beaconofield requested at his official esidence on Saturday, is Phillip Callan, member for Dundalk. Callan laid before Lord Benconsfield the results of a minute personal x mination in the north-west and western districts of Ireland, which showed that the farmers and laborers in the remote mountainnemstricts needed help in the way of both

A VOICE FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 24. -At a meeting of Chicago Irishmen yesterday, one of the speaken with whom most of the audience seemed to agree, said he hoped no Irishman in Amerca, whatever his private sentiments might be, would embarrass the agitators in Ireland y rash, useless and foolish utterances. A committee of nine was appointed to secure a hall and decide on the time for holding a furnre meeting, and prepare an address asking contributions to the cause of the oppressed tenants.

THE CHILI-PERUVIAN WAR. Pitched Battle before Iquique-Dis-

antrous Defeat of the Peruvian Allies. London, November 24 - Despatches received to-day from Valparaiso confirm the anticipations which have been entertained for ome time concerning the result of the land buttle between the united forces of Peru and Bolivia and the Chilian army. A pitched battle has been foug t before Iquique, which has resulted in a crushing and overwhelming defeat of the allied armies. The defeat of the allies was most disastrous, and if the desputches are to be fully credited, near y me-half of the Peruvian and Bolivian troops are destroyed. The generalship of the Unilian commanders proved to be far supeior to that of their autagonists, and the mavery of the allies was not a sufficient match for the skill of their opponents. The 10, ularity of the Government, in consequence of this splendid victory, is greatly enhanced, and journals which sought to dissuade the Government from aggressive military measures, are now suffering under the weight of a reversal of public feeting. The effect of this erious loss upon the war spirit of the Peruvian people is very depressing, and it is not improbable that preparations for the purchase of a substitute of the Huascar, for which sufficient minds had already been raised, will give place to a general desire for peace on the hest obtainable terms. This disposition is all the more strengthened by the victories ob-

OUR QUESEC LETTAR.

The Flections-The News from Ireland-Morneigneur Cazean-The Catholic School Commissio eers

Quabec, Nov. 22, 1879.

The elections in Levis County resulted, as already foretold, in a victory for Paquet. he prestige attached to holding a portfolio, with all the supposed power possessed by a Minister of the Crown, was too much in accordance with the pushing and self-aggrandizing views of so ambitions a constituency as Point Levis. The Conservatives are now firmly seated in power; some of the more reckless of the party have been put aside; nevertheless there is considerable alarm among many people on account of the great influence over the party by a certain railway contractor of very uneavory reputation. It the Government will drive all vampires of that description from their doors, and give evidence of a desire for honest administration and fair play to all nationalities, I for one am prepared to bury the hatchet, and give the Chaplean-Robertson Cabinet a fair trial.

The news from Ireland is of a very startling description, and has moved our people in sterling old Quebec to the core. It is time now for our people to be up and doing. An Association should be formed in every locality to raise a fund for our kith and kin beyond the sea. At the small contribution of tweatyfive cents per month I think we could raise a million subscribers on this continent, whose subscriptions would thus aggregate to an annual sum of three million dollars, and in no case be a perceptible loss to the individual donor. I submit this idea to my computriots in Montreal and Quebec for their consideration. Something must be done and that quickly. In a very short time Monsigner Cazenu

V G., will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood. You are aware of the noble efforts of the venerable priest to save the orphans of the dying leish exiles in the terrible year of '47. Over 700 orphans were cared for by this Christian philanthropist with keen parental supervision; his loving eyes never left them in their youth or mature age, and of the whole anmber there were but two that disappointed his expectations. A movement is now on foot among the Irish people of Quebec to give the noblehearted priest a suitable expression of their appreciation of his charitable deeds to their poor countrymen. I have no doubt your ditorial columns will remind our people in Montreal of what we owe to Monsiguor Cazean, and stir them to join in with us in paying a tribute of Irish love on the occasion of his golden jubilee. I see you are pitching into the School

Commissioners. Go in strong. That magni- 8 o'clock the train started, and four police feent pile on St. Catherine street, coupled agents accompanied the Imperial party as far with the other actions of the Commissioners as the Spanish frontier. in general, has always struck me as worthy of the very many intellectual individuals who of Montijo died yesterday, and before the arvalue their libraries by the ong on the rival of ex-Empress Eugenie. books, and whose reading i to extrasive that an old backgammon box fo uently foes duty on the shelf for Hume's Eu. 1 ะากลนาใบรา are all very fine fellows, b 'my primary education was received from more schoolwho did not pendulate in granditoquent exrules of Lindly Murray, but like a plain, bonest man, talked in a plain, intelligible be trying to make philosophers of youngsters before their time.

The Comic Papers. (From Pun h.)

my wrist is so tired that I must really rest a

Question .- A correspondent wants to know whether letters unduly delayed in their transit either Germany or Austria, but others think through the Post Office, cutail any charge for overwait.

Custodine Custodes.—What Sir Garnet will want to keep the Transvoul quiet :- A Pretorian Guard. But that will be according to Imperial precedent.

A HOUSE THAT QUORT TO BE MOVED -The Standard tells us the present Parliament has another good year in run. Funch would rather put it, " has another bad year to stand

AN IRISH CONTRADICTION.-In Ireland it is very difficult to get twelve men to agree to a class from which the juries are taken evidently make a careful study of the jury's by the Turcomans and of Russian defeats by the Turcomans and of Russian reprudence!

BOARDING FOR BABIES .- It might be too truly said that "Boarding-out" in the case of poor children is apt to be very soon followed by "Boarding-in." Except where, as is too common, the baby-farmer fails to provide

(From Fun.)

A young rebel save that during the holidays he is going to Boxmoor.

STARTLING PHENOMENON. - The match was somewhere. in the room, yet at the same time it had gone out.

A SEA JOKE WITH VERY LITTLE SALT IN IT. -During a recent voyage the least lovely lady on board a Cunard liner was ungallantly called the Plain of Marathon.

i 1945 - Politica de la composition de la

EX-EMPRISS EUGENIE.

A Touching Scene in Paris-Death of the Empress' Mother Bosore Arriving at Her Bednide.

Paris, November 22.-As soon as the news arrived here that the Countess Montije, the mother of the ex-Emgress Eugenie, was dying at Madrid, it was expected that her daughter would pass hastily through this city on her way to her mother's bedside. It was even announced that she would leave Parisyesterday morning. Nevertheless, the Empress spent the whole day at the residence of the Due de Mouchy, Prince Murat's sou-iulaw, tended most affectionately by the Duchess had M'lle Lherminst. The Princess . Mathilde called on her at one o'clock, but wasnot received. Then came Prince Napoleon, who was more successful in obtaining an audience. The Empress talked with him for half an hour. She told him she had now put all thought of politics aside, and had ne-care for anything but the memory of her dead son. When the Prince returned to his. carriage he was paintutly affected. At five o'clock the ex-Queen of Spain asked urgently that she be admitted to the Empress' presence. She was at once admitted. The meeting of these two royd mothers-one childless, the other with her son seated upon a throne, and hourly waiting for his bride, was very touching to the few who were privileged to see it. Queen Labella stayed nearly half an hour, and at six the Empress dined with the Duchesse de Mouchy, Mile. Lherminat, Comte de Brissac and Vicomte de Turenno. Her Majesty started for Orleans Station at seven. Her suite followed in three carriages. They drove rapidly through the streets, and it was noticed that the Empress, seeming to be wholly absorbed in her thoughts, never glanced at the familiar spots where the happy days of her life were spent. When they reached the station at a quarter before eight, their arrival was expected by nobody, and not even the station master knew anything but the fact that a sleeping car had been ordered for unknown persons. But as soon as they alighted, the news that it was the Empress ran round the station, and all the railway employees crowded to the door of the car. They stood there silently, with hats upraised. Most of them had seen that face as it looked out from a carriage in their midst on days of the Emperor's fetc. Most of them compared its beauty, so well remembered, with the wan and baggard look that it wore now. Indeed, the Emprese is changed beyond expression of words. Her form is bent, and she is prematurely old. No demonstration was made by the spectators. At

Madaid, November 23.—Dawager Countess

An Ominous Announcement. I am assumed (says a London Correspondant) that confirmation has been received at master, one who called home it such, and Downing street from the British Embassy in St Petersburg of the ominous announcement pressions from vulgar fractions to the rigid | made in a Paris paper, that the State arms factories throughout the Russian Empire have been ordered to suspend all private contracts, manner, suitable to our youthul in-tellects. If our brains were sluggish arsenels are employed night and day in the warmed them up from below, production of Berdan rifles and cannon of all That humble schoolmaster is now a wealthy | calibres for the Government. The British merchant, his son has just been called to the Government have received distinct warning, Irish bar. Fifteen year- ago I stood in his both from the Muscovite capital and from office to bid him farewell before leaving my | Berlin, that Russia has on foot some great ennative land. He woung my two bands and terprise which bodes no good to this country. the tears rolled down his cheeks as he recalled I venture to state positively that this is the the days when I was one of his lisping curly- tenor of the monitions received. As you may headed scholars. That man was worth a have noticed, there is a great change in the dozen of your professors, and though his tone in which the Austro-German alliance scholars were not magnified into students is now discussed. The premature jubilees they were well fitted for the stordy war of life | raised over an understanding of which no-Give the boys good schooln asters and don't thing was or is known to outsiders, even to our Cabinet Ministers, having given place to caution, and almost distruct. We do not like these exchanges of friendly greatings between the Kaiser and the Czar, to find Alexander the Second sulking in Livadia, and the menaces of the Russian press FEMALE DENTISTRY .- "It's nearly out; but growing more violent towards the treacherous Tenton. Some of us believe that the military preparations Russia is making with such feverish haste are in view of a struggle with

falling all of a sudden just when we expected we are likely to learn more about them ourselves than any others. Mhere is much uneasiness about the real progress of events in Central Asia. This fueling is cause chiefly by the conflicting statements which are current respecting the Russian movements. Drop in at one centre of political gos-in and you find stark incredulity concerning Kanffmann and his mission of Indian invasion. Elesewhere you find a serious impression that Russia had turned her strength towards India, that the two armies of Lomakin and Tergusakoff are grim realities, and that the weight of the Russian armies and arsonals will be diverdict in agrarian cases. And yet the pessimists go the length of declaring pulse are inventions of the enemy, designed to throw us off our guard, and enable him to coil himself for the spring. This sort of finessing shows the extravagant lengths to which some of us carry the superstition of Muscovite cunning To others of us the despatches of Mr. O'Donovan from the Russian camp at Tchikislar, and the rage of the Bussian Press against Germany and Austria tell a different story. But all the same; and whatever view people take there is a general opinion that we are not far from a great outbreak of trouble

> Rumor has it that Charlebois & Co. are lowest for the British Columbia Section, Canada Pacific Railway, and A. P. Macdonald & Co. second lowest. The figures are in the I negliborhood of nine millions.