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MONTRE, 1L, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1881

THE Mo ntreal correspondent of the Quebec Telegraph must be considerably disgusted at the succe asful termination of the Redpath lecture. His sneers at the price paid the lecturer was not in taste, as he ought to know that eve na journalist cannot travel round the country for nothing or live upon air.

MACE: NTOSH, editor of the Ottaws Citizen , has been elected Mayor of the city for the thi rd time. He is thus more successful than G eneral Grant. It is evident the Mail. who called him a scoundrel and a rascal, and the polished citizens of the most polished | platform looked rather blue, but when the capital in the world, do not agree as to the moral worth of a man, or, perhaps, the ness of the occasion, he at least carried the polished citizens do not care a thraneen for majority with him. It is rank nonsense for moralit y.

NEW York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, the three les iding cities of the American Republic, have ad ded over sixty per cent to their population w ithin the past twenty years. Chicago has cust impled. St. Louis has trebled, and Cincinns ti and a few others have doubled their populations. The sixty-four leading cities of / imerica had a population of 4,177,-323 in 18 00, while to-day they have 8,234,030, or almost double. It is needless to add that the popul stion of the Union has not increased in proport ion.

CANADA has lost one of her most gifted sons by the death in an Italian city of Chief Justice Mons, at the early age of forty-four years. The career of the deceased Judge has been short but brilliant. He swept the Toronto University of honors while still very young, married into one of the best families of his native city, became consecutively vicepresident and president of his Alma Mater, entered Parlia ment in 1873, and was clevated to the bench t we years later. He was an eloquent speaker, a clever lawyer, and a just Judge.

A REGULAR he wl of indignation, or assumed Endignation, is now going out from the throats of British Whigs and Tories. But obstruction is not so new or so un-English as some of them imagine as the following quotation 1 rom the eighth volume of Knight's history still more amusing part of the affair was, that dismemberment of Turkey may result in a c f England will show: - "The battle against t) his tax was one of the most remarkable exar oples of parliamentary strategy that was ev. or displayed. For six weeks the Opposition a headed by Mr. Brougham, availed themselves of all the means duly afforded by the l'onns of the House."

LOI HE AUGUSTA BLANQUI, the French Red Repub lican, is dead, after a chequered career of mor e than half a century, during which he was opposed to every one of the many Government; that ruled or misruled the fair land of Francia No one could ever understand what men like Bochefort and Blanqui understood as good Government. They would ac. cept nothing; they were perfect and consistent irreconcilables who, even if the Commune were established, would attack it for being too conservative. It is not exaggeration to say that such men as Felix Pyat, Rochefort and Blanqui are more formidable enemies to Republican institutions than either the Comte de Chambord or Prince Bismarck.

Mr. Reprate made a good point in his lecture on Thursday night when he stated that the Canadian Government and the Local Government of Ontario were the only Governments in the world that voted sums of money to the cepted, will answer most of the objections | would be like the independence the Romans | Federal Cabinet. The Puritan element still | ninety-one. For this deliverance the Irish

lrish people to save them from famine. Archbishop Lynch lays stress upon the same generosity, and the Irish people of Canada and their descendants will never forget it. The generosity displayed by the Canadian authorities will never be forgotten, and will have the effect of making the Irish of this great Dominion feel that the old country is not bereft of friends, even among the Governments of British dependencies, as also to strengthen their allegiance, if that is possible, to the generous land of their adoption.

Tas Richmond Guardian has a method of pacitying Ireland which we recommend to the serious consideration of the Imperial Government;-" Cromwell would be the man to straighten out things there. There is neither law nor liberty at present in Ireland, and the Gladstone Government will have to do one of two things; either resign and make room for men of more pluck and decision, or apply a vigerous dose of gunpowder to the mobs who are defying the law, with an occasional variation of the hangman's rope for the benefit of the Parnellite leaders. It is absurd to talk of "pacifying the country" by means of ameliorative legislation; the Irish people have got beyond the reach of acts of Parliament. Twelve months under martial law might accomplish something, and for this the Government is preparing-judging by the fact that there are 40,000 soldiers waiting for eventualities."

Tm arms of the Boers are still in the ascendant, and affairs in South Africa are assuming a serious aspect for the British Government. Except the rising is checked cannot spare troops from Ireland. Affairs in an unhappy coalition of Whigs and Tories, and a general war is expected, is almost cer- and Ireland may be goaded into rebellion, tain, in fact, if the rumored alliance between | except her leaders have sufficient restraining Greece and Servia turns out to be well founded.

We have now heard the two orators on the great question of the day. The Hon. Mr. Blake delivered himself on Thursday and Sir Charles Tupper on Saturday, and we doubt if either one or the other changed the opinions of a dozen voters as to the Syndicate agreement. If we judge by numbers the Blake meeting was the stronger, but then it was a hollday on which the meeting was held. At one time on Saturday night it looked as if the meeting was going against the Conservatives, especially when Sir Charles was indulging in personalities against Blake, and the gentlemen on the orator rallied and plunged into the real busithe party organs to say "a great Conservative victory" or "a great Liberal triumph." The people were anxious to hear the matter discussed, and they are now satisfiedthat is to say, the Conservatives remain good Tories, and the Liberals grand old Re-

There are some amusing incidents connected with the present railroad agitation. The party journals are, of course, interested in making the most of everything in their own favor. The fact of a brass band playing at a railway station as a train passes bearing poli- and Greece will have to go it alone, tical crators is deemed of sufficient importance for a flourish of telegraph, and even the awarded her by the Berlin treaty. When we word applause comes along by wire from a hole and corner meeting. But one of the the contest, she will have none of the Powers most amusing of the incidents happened last at her back, though no one knows what may week at Almonte when Mr. Thomas White and others spoke until half an hour past midnight, after which the Hon. Mr. Mills rose to reply and half the audience left. This | Turkish subjects in the Balkan Peninsula is, of course, made significant of disgust by who are of the Greek Church and who, now the Conservatives. Is it not possible, how- that the Empire is crumbling to pieces, are ever, that the poor people had been bored to willing to throw in their lot with their death and were sleepy? The man who would kindred. Then it is thought Menotti Garikeep an audience until midnight listening to baldi will bring a contingent of ten thousand the wrongs of British Columbia or the advantages of the Prairie Section, should be sued rising and combination of the Greeks and by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. What is play to the orators may be death to the audience. But, perhaps, a The great fear is that the completion of the though the meeting called was Conservative, general scramble for the pieces and a Eurothe vote resulted in a victory for the Reform-

always reliable, for the reason that he is not Transvaal. The Conservatives are, of course always a diligent searcher after truth, but his against the Government policy, but as their announcement concerning the formation of a | party is numerically and intellectually weak new company which offers to build the rail- it would not so much matter if the Liberals road on more favourable terms, has evidently were united, which they are not. There is something in it. He gives a number of a far wider difference on the great questions names, and names are the backbone of a report. Among others he mentions the names | than between the Whigs and Conservatives, of the Ottawa millionaire, Allan Gilmour, Alex. I for the landlord and Jingo feeling is almost Gibson, the great lumberer of New Brunswick, as strong in one as in the other of the two as part of Canada's population, exercising certainly coercion enough in Ireland at pre-Messrs. Cramp, Terrance & Co., and Thomas last named. The Radicals, at the head of the suffrage and taking their share in the sent; the Government and the magistrates Workman, C. J. Brydges, Hugh Mackay, of Montreal, and Mr. Ross, the Quebec capitalist. He also states that four Hamilton capitalists are eager to enter the new Synaicate, and if half what he says is true, why, a far better | cry is always coercion. A serio-comic part company might be formed than that with which the Government has entered into an | Whigs were in opposition they denounced agreement. The Syndicate in embryo is the annexation of the Transvaal with willing to make the guarantee two bitterness, while now, when they are an eye to future annexation. The Americans by a privileged few is sounding not only in million dollars, and will make more favorable terms with the Government than are expressed in the agreement now under debate. and then granting them independence! Such York, if they ever will, nor have they, to our over a million acres of land in bonnie Scot-

advanced by THE POST in its article of the gave the Greeks in the year 146 B.C. The seem as if its programme has been accepted very different. They will first crush the Land as a basis by the capitalists who are League—if they can—and when the leaders mentioned as being willing to compose are in jail and an artificial insurrection the new Syndicate. Truere is nothing crushed, they will give the Irish people a dishonorable in entertaining proposi- beggarly land bill. Fortunately, the men at tions from these gentlemen. They are the head of the League are just as bright as all Canadians who have the interests of the the Whigs and have a few resources in reserve country at heart, and Parliament has not yet which may stop the magnificent heast yelept sanctioned the old agreement. The propo- the British lion in his roaring. The events sition in fact, if made in good faith, will open | now developing themselves in London, show an honorable line of retreat for the ministers, more than ever the utter inutility of Irishmen for it carnot be supposed the Government in Parliament. The Parnellites have had a have committed themselves to the bargain caucus, the Irish Liberals another, the Home without an understood proviso that it should | Rulers another, and now we are informed the be accepted by the majority of the Parliament | Ulster members-Liberals, Conservatives and

THE latest news from Ireland by cable, is, that the Government is in real earnest in suppressing the Land League, even before the Habeas Corpus act is suspended, while the landlords are engaged in getting up scares in England for the purpose of prejudicing public opinion against the Irish people. Truth is, however, forcing its way to the surface, and the scare is dying out. From the present aspect of affairs it looks as if the Tories and Radicals are approaching each other, as they have often done before, with a view of ousting the Whigs; the Tories, because they intend granting too much, and the Radicals, because they are not granting enough. The speech of Mr. Shaw, member for Cork, and ex-Home Rule leader, is a strong endorsement of the Land League, and we can well believe the cablegram, that it produced a great senvery soon-which is unlikely-a large army sation in the Commons. Mr. Shaw is a will have to be sent to the Cape, which will Liberal (when he is not a Home Ruler), not only have to deal with the Boers, but and if he speaks for the Irish section their allies, the Caffres, the Basutos, the of that party it does not bode well for the Pondoes and the kindred of the Boers in the Government of Mr. Gladstone. All the signs Orange Free State who feel that if they do | betoken a break up of the present Governact strike while the iron is hot they, too, will ment. There are one hundred and fifty be annexed by the all-absorbing British boa- | Radicals in the house, and if only forty of constrictor. The Imperial Government will them reject the Irish land measure as being find it difficult to send reinforcements com- only a tinkering of the question, they will mensurate with the seriousness of the situa- place the Government in a minority. If this tion except they deplete India, for they turns out to be the case there will be the East are also taking an ominous form a new Government will be formed power to hold her back from an unequal contest. But lots of things may turn up in the meantime. Her alajesty the Queen may die, or England may be plunged into a great war, or the unhappy coalition may fall through and a Radical Government succeed. At all events, and no matter what Lappens Ireland can hardly be worse off than she is. She has reached bottom, and any change must be for

> Ir Lord Byron were alive in these days he would rejoice exceedingly at the martial ardor manifested by Greece in her eagerness to drive the Turks beyond the Hellespont, bag and baggage. The whole of the little country is at the present time bristling with bayonets, and the population is in the white heat of military fervor. How will it all end? Will the fiery Greeks disband after all this military preparation, or will Turkey satisfy their earth hunger with a slice of her choicest territory. Evidently the Turks will do no such thing. It took an allied fleet cruising up and down for whole months to make them surrender the miserable Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, and with such reluctance that we are not sure if it is even now in possession of Prince Nitka; there are certainly two villages yet in dispute. Turkey will not surrender Janina to Greece without the extraordinary pressure which the Powers not seem willing to exercise, do and fight bard for what has been say alone we mean that, at the beginning of happen towards the end. But Greece is not without allies. Servia is inclined to go in with her, and there are over two millions of men to assist the Greeks. Indeed a general Sclaves is expected to take place, and if this be so Turkey will find enough on her hands.

IMPERIAL politics are somewhat mixed both The Globe's Ottawa correspondent is not on the war in Ireland and the war in the first dealing out justice and then, if it be found necessary, putting on the coercion screw, of the political drama is that, while the policy of first crushing the Boers | we doubt, after the late developments in New | are that the Duke of Sutherland will not own

Home Rulers—are also having their meeting. Poor Ireland! The jumble of factions may have the effect of causing the Irish people to realize that after all there is only one way of obtaining justice.

THE New York Herald of the 3rd instant. has a useful article on dyphtheria, evidently written by a medical man who knows what he is saying. He thinks the disease has now assumed the form of an epidemic, and that if not checked, its ravages will increase. He advises among other things that children be kept from a school in which the disease has penetrated; and he also warns against attendance at the funeral of one who has died of dyptheria. The New York Board of Health is taking extraordinary precantions against the spread of dyphtheria, and has issued a circular describing the precautions to be taken against it. The mode of attack is shown in the inoculation of the air passages with the dyphtheritic poison, which from this point infects the entire system. It is a contagious disease, induced by contact with persons and objects already infected, and it may be diffused by the exhalations of the sick, by the air surrounding them, or by exudation, communicated by the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing, or by the use of infected articles, such towels and handkerchiefs. The symptoms do not show themselves to any great extent for four or five days, and then are attended by prostration, dryness of throat, and a pricking pain in swallowing; the throat becomes red, patches of white exudation appear and the glands of the neck swell. The precautions to be adopted are the practice of cleanliness, avoidance of damp grounds, cellars, the admission of pure air and sunlight to sleeping apartments, and clean privies. The article concludes with the following piece of advice :-

"The sick should be rigidly isolated in well aired (the air being entirely changed at least hourly), sunlighted rooms, the outflow of air being, as far as possible, through the external windows by depressing the upper and elevating the lower sash, or a chimney heated by a fire in an open fireplace; all discharges from the mouth and nose should be received into vessels containing disinfectants, as solutions of carbolic acid, or sulphate of zinc; or upon cloths which are immediately burned, or if not burned, thoroughly boiled or placed under a disinfecting fluid."

RECIPROCITY. Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, written an open letter to the Hon. Frederick Fraley, President of the United States National Board of Trade, on the subject of commercial relations between the United States and Canada. There is a good deal to be said on a reciprocity treaty, for and against, for after all it is something like that the writer means by commercial relations, but we venture to assert that America could find a better advocate for close relations than Mr. Wharton Barker. It is beyond a doubt that the great majority of the people of Canada desire friendly relations with the United States, both commercially and politically, but the difficulty is to bring them about, as Canada is not yet independent. and although she is allowed considerable latitude in managing her domestic affairs she has not yet been given the power of making treaties with foreign powers. If an almost unanimous expression of Canadian opinion could be obtained the British Government would scarcely refuse to vest this power in our Federal Parliament, but it is not easy to gain this unanimity, and it will not be rendered so by the letter of Mr. Wharton Barker, who puts his foot in it in a remarkably foolish way, when he says:-"In America there is a large degree of in-"terest in Canada; larger, indeed, than at any time since the Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, though we never were in less need of Canada than now. But we are in " no mood for any selfish or churlish attitude "towards the free people on our Northern only in race and speech, but in religious faith "and in the traditions of free government." We do not know if Mr. Barker recognizes the and point to a peasant proprietary, let Mr. French Canadians as part of the population | Gladstone disguise it as he may. The hour of Canada. If he does, he must be aware that has come and the man to effect mighty they are one-third of the population, that they | changes, though nothing should surprise one speak French, that they are Catholics, and in an age which has witnessed the Geneva that they exercise a potent influence in Caua- award. The most unpleasant part of of the day between the Whigs and Radicals dian affairs. We do not know if Mr. Barker the Queen's speech 18 that relating recognizes three quarters of a million of to coercion. This is inserted, very likely, as Irish, Scotch, English and German Catholics a compromise with the "Dukes." There is whom are Bright and Chamberlain, are for Government of the Dominion; if he does, he are in possession of extraordinary powers. must be aware that they number nearly three | The Home Rule party intend opposing coquarters of a million, and that in conjunction ercion to the bitter end, but they will be while with the great historic oppressors the with their French co-religonists they come defeated except private members refuse to prise three-eighths of Canada's population, surrender their rights into the hands and that, therefore, his generous extension of of the Government. Let them pass as American institutions is not for them, and many coercion acts as they please the disguise it as he may, Mr. Barker writes with game is up, the knell of Government in power they cooly advocate the never yet elected a Catholic President, and Ireland but in Great Britain, and the chances

rules, and until its power is broken no people are first to be thanked, next Parnell 29th of December last, and indeed it would policy to be adopted towards Ireland is not Catholic has a chance of high prefer- and Davitt who led them so skillfully to fault is not ours, but Mr. Wharton Barker's, nutmegs to none but good Protestants.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

AND now what about this Syndicate

ousiness? Are we to have the agreement modified or is it to be sanctioned with all its deformities, for that it will be rejected either by the Commons or the Senate the most innocent or sanguine of politicians does not even dream. The Government possess the strength of a giant, but they should be careful not to use it like a giant. The impression of most intelligent people is that there should be a dissolution and the sense of the country taken on the momentous question when, if the agreement were sanctioned, there the matter would end, and rightly or wrongly the Dominion of Canada would stand committed to build the railroad, the whole railroad, within ten years no matter what party held the reins of Government. If this is not doneand now we know it will not be done-the opposition may ride into power at the next general election on a cry of repudiation. In a former article we criticized the Syndicate as severely as we thought it deserved, and since then nothing has transpired to alter our opinion. It is true that the construction placed upon certain clauses of the agreement by Mr. Blake and Sir Chas. Tupper is altogether different, and if the latter's construction, as proclaimed at Saturday night's meeting be the correct one, all we can say is, that things are not as bad as they seem. What the Liberals require is a bold, distinct policy, and this they have not got. It does not do to have a purely negative policy. The party must have a plan of its own, and, above all, it must not change its base as often as it changes its leaders. Are we to have the railroad or are we not? Both say yes, and then, in Heavens name, let it be built by those having the best plan and the most intelligent. We can understand the Conservative plan, but now after hearing Mr. Blake's magnificent oration we confess that his ideas are a little mysterious. But it is because we understand the Conservative plan that we would like to see it modified, and modified materially. We would like to see the Syndicate controlled by the Government, and we would Syndicate as would prevent them becoming the owners of the whole country. There are other modifications almost as important we would like to see introduced, but they are so many that they are too numerous to be mentioned seriatim here.

We would also like to impress on the minds of our Conservative members that the

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. Few men now living have read a more important Speech from the Throne than that which came across the ocean by cable yesterday (Thursday, 6th January), and which will far from it, out I behaved as if I had. I be found in another part of this issue asked my landlord how it was that the It is decidedly revolutionary. It is not long age since it would have required a successful rebellion to effect such changes. It is true they have not been effected yet, they are only promised, but the chances are that if | rather harsh proceeding adopted, against me, they are resisted by the Whigs and Tories of the Commons, or if the Lords oppose them, Gladstone will appeal to the country, and the malcontents will have to swallow a tar more bitter pill-The cable leaves us in doubt whether it is co--government or county government is intended for Ireland. One would mean home rule according to Butt's idea, the other, a less degree of local self-government; but in either case the future destinies of Ireland would be placed in the hands of her children. Let Ireland have a fair share of self-government for a year, let the Protestants and Catholics be united and learn to trust in one another, and they can inaugurate any change they please. There are at present thirty-two governments in Ireland, but they are not of the people; they are local oligarchies of the most grind- from death. You have been wounded?" ing and tyrannical nature. We refer to the Grand Jury system, which drives the people desperate, which taxes them, which oppresses frontier, a people kindred to our own, not | them, and forms for them a smaller hell inside the larger one of Imperialism. The land measures to be introduced will be sweeping, The proposed Syndicate, if its offer be ac- independence would not be worth much. It knowledge, ever admitted a Catholic into the land in the year eighteen hundred and

ment. We do becter here in Canada, victory, and then Bright and Gladstone, who where there are generally four Catholics in have been so quick to seize the opportunity the Federal Ministry, and they do better even of legislating feudalism out of existence. in England, where the Marquis of Ripon and | As a matter of course there will be powerful Lord Ker, mare hold important appointments. and bitter resistance to the proposed measures We are aware, in writing in this strain, that we of justice. The Conservative Whigs in the are mixing up trade and religion, but the Commons may unite with the Tories and de. feat the Government, or if not, the Lords may who, in a manner, offers Yankee wooden throw them out, for whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. In either casa Gladstone will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. The result will not be doubt. ful. The English and Scotch farmers desire a change almost as ardently as the Irish, and the present Ministry, if not one more radical, will be enabled to carry out the wishes of an immense majority of the people of the three Kingdoms. The Lords rejected the Compensation Bill, and now they see the phantom return larger and gloomier than before. If they reject the new land measure they may see the phantom grow to gigantic dimensions, bearing on its front the word—REPUBLIC!

CARD OF THANKS.

JAMES McAran, Bookseller, 196 Murray street, takes this opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and friends for their encouragement of his publication of "The Songs and Stories of Ireland," which was advertised in the recent numbers of the TRUE WITNESS. Those who have subscribed for the book and found it equal to their expectations, could promote in its circulation by their encouragement to their friends to subscribe likewise. Another publication of the latest and best "National Songs of Ireland" will shortly appear, when the publishers hope to have their support as in the past. Considering the cheapness of the book and songs, (25 cents), it must be within the reach of all.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-I had nothing to give that poor woman for her generous hospitality, nor do I believe she would accept anything. She was about as far removed from flunkevism as any creature I've ever seen, and was more fitted by nature to be a lady than was the Viscount Smallbrains to be a lord. I left the old cabin, after p rtaking of a breakfast of potatoes and milk, with the intention of going straight to Killmallock and making another attempt at settlement, for I was not at all inclined to be a martyr to principle, and I was uneasy about my Christmas dinner. I got a lift on a farmer's waggon as far as the town, having first informed him that I was the boycotted Sir Myles O'Regan, but that I would accept ten per cent. even under Griffith's valuation from my tenants, and be hanged to He told me my best line them. like to see such restrictions placed on the of action would be to go to the local branch of the Land League and throw myself on their mercy, and I promised to do so. My companion de voyage was a member of this branch, and when we arrived at Killmallock it happened to be in session and he introduced me. I made a few remarks acknowledging the justice of their cause, and consenting to take ten per cent. under Griffith's valuation. This announcement was enthusiastically received, interests of the country are above those of and Mike Connolly, the President, drew out ais old pocket-book on the spot and paid me over £156 10s 6d, the amount of his indebtedness, less the reduction, for which I gave him a full receipt. All my tenants who were present followed his example, and I went to rest in the Kilmallock Arms that night with an easy conscience.

It must not be supposed from this, Mr. Editor, that I had torgiven my persecutors; diabolical item about my death had got in the papers, and he told me that an efligy of mine was riddled with bullets and then burned, and he also insinuated that Mr. Peter Rackrent had something to do with this with the object of frightening me and forcing me to sell the estate to him at a nominal figure. My mind was soon made up as to what I should do, and next morning I took the train for Dublin en route for England. After dining at the Shelbourne hotel I proceeded to the Castle and sent in my card, with a request to see the Lord Lieutenant. When I had waited two or three hours in an ante-chamber of the Secretary of State, a bold captain of dragoons entered and requested if I was Sir Myles O'Regan to follow him, as His Excellency was willing to receive me. His Excellency was dressed in a plain tweed suit and bore no insignia of his rank about him that 1 could discover, except a carbuncle on the right side of his nose, from high living I suppose." "Sir Myles O'Regan, your excellency," said

the aide-de-camp.
"Pray, be seated, Sir Myles; I have read of your cruel treatment in Limerick and have been anxious to see you. I congratulate you at the same time upon your miraculous escape "Oh, a mere scratch-or, I should say, a

small bullet hole, your excellency, received in the execution of my duty as a loyal subject of the Queen."

"Ha, well said, by Jove; well said, Sir Myles. You hold a position in the army, I believe, eh?"

" Not precisely at present, my lord, though have served in the Montreal Black Horse. "Yes, yes, I see. You have been some years in Canada, I am told. Well, if you have any report to make here comes Mr. Forster, who will hear you. I have important business at the opera this evening and must go and dress. It is not easy to rule the Hirish.

The Right Honorable Mr. Forster did not look a bit like a Quaker as he swaggered in and ftopped down on the chair just vacated by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He is a big, burly fellow, with a warlike cast of countenance; just such a fine, whole-souled Englishman as would delight in the judicious distribution of buckshot.

"I understand, Sir Myles, that the state of the County of Limerick is something awful, and that your life is in danger." "It is frightful, sir, and my life is in immi-

nent danger." . A great many loyal men and cattle are murdered every day I believe-at least so I understand from the report I hold in my

"Hundrads, Mr. Forster, thousands; the graveyards are too small to contain them." "As a loyal man, what would you advise, Sir Myles, as a cure for the evils that afflict this unhappy land?"

"Buckshot, sir, buckshot, and whips of it!" "Give me your hand, Sir Myles O'Regan;