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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXI.-NO. 26.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 9, 1881.

# IRELAND OUIET and DETERMINED. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

### <u>a manifesto!</u>

### [By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

CORE, Feb. 1.—A Priest and twenty mem-bers of the Land League have been summon-ed to answer charges of intimidation at Mallow.

Sheehan, Secretary of the Parnell Defence Fund, has been committed for trial on a charge of intimidation. Bail was allowed.

At yesterday's meeting it was stated that Father Lynch, of Massachusetts, had bought an estate in County Cavan which the tenants would be willing to purchase. Davitt said they should ask the branch of the League in Massachusetts to request this gentleman to

Truth says to-day:--"A struggle ought to be made to introduce in the Coercion Bill a clause framed on the lines of the Irish Disturbance Act of last session, which would render it impossible for the landlords to evict their tenants for non-payment of unreasonable rents, or for non-payment of unreasonable or even reasonable rents, where owing to temporary circumstances, this is impossible until the Land Act has become law. The Coercion Bill is termed an Act for the protection of life and property in Ireland. The Ministers admit that the property of the tenants is not sufficiently protected. They can hardly, therefore, refuse temporarily to protect it; indeed the sole reason why this has not already been done lies in the action of the House of Lords last year."

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—At the meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Davitt brought forward an imposing plan for a convention of delegates from every branch of the League in Ireland. He sketched the details of the pian, which were that each branch of five hundred members should send one delegate, and branches of over that number two. This a Ledies' Lend League for the number of the member for convention, he said, would be called to show Mr. Forster and England that the local leaders

snatched from our grasp. We have every encouragement now. We have the support of the public opinion of the civilized world sustaining us in this just and moral struggle, and far over the rolling waves of the Atlantic we have a new Ireland of our banished kindred, those who were driven from Ireland by Irisu Landlordism, and stretching its generous hands across the ocean to help us to drive from Ireland, once and forever, that code of infamous land laws which drove them

from Ireland in the past." In view of the League being forcibly dissolved great vigor is thrown into the work of organization in the Ladies Irish National Land League. An address to "Our countrywomen" was to-day issued by the Misses Parnell, Clara Stretch, Nannie Lynch and Harriet Byrne, the four Honorary Secretaries. The address declares that the time has come when all law will be suspended in Ireland and when, in all probability, the trusted leaders and

organizers of the League will be imprisoned, and calls upon the women of Ireland to do their duty while their countrymen do theirs. It says : "They do not shrink from danger, and one of the noblest of them. Michael Davitt, has already been reconsigned to a convict's cell." The address thus concludes : Form yourselves into branches of the Ladies' National Land League; be ready to give information of evictions in your districts, to collect funds and apply those which have been entrusted to you as emergencies may arise. You will probably have to administer the money collected in Europe and America, where millions of our race have been exiled by the inhuman land laws."

LONDON, Feb. 6 --- A large demonstration was made in Trafalgar square on Sunday, under the auspices of the London Radical

Clubs, to protest against coercion. DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—The authorities have just issued instructions to the Royal Irish Constabulary to adopt unusual precautionary measures in view of the disturbed state of the country. Upward of forty fresh mounts have been provided for the horse police. It is intended to materially increase the strength of this branch of the force. An arrangement will shortly be carried out by which bodies of police will be stationed at distances of from ten to twelve miles asunder, so that, in the vent of the telegraph wires being interfered with, communication may be kept up be-tween various parts of the country. Light vehicles, well horsed, are, it is understood, to be provided for outlying stations connected with the railway system, in order that small parties of four to six men may rapidly be conveyed from one point to another in the event of urgent reinforcements being re-

quired. Mrs. A. Sullivan, wife of the member for a Ladies' Land League for the purpose of io work arrest of the local leaders. Several ladies joined, and an Executive Committee and other officers were appointed. Branches were also formed in other towns and villages of Ireland. Three policemen have been shot, one seriously, while arresting two men who were lurking round the Custom House in Ediaburgh. One of the men committed suicide. It is supposed they are Irish Americans, and are suspected of several attempted robberies and of having attacked and wounded persons during the night One of the most experienced detectives on the Irish staff is at present in England making enquiries in Midland and Northern towns respecting the ramifications of the Fenian society. Davitt will be exempt from hard convict lator and from associating with the lower grades of criminals. The state of his health will also be taken into consideration. This intelligence was allowed to leak out with a view, it is supposed, of allaying the anxiety of his friends regarding his physical ailments. DUBLIN, Feb. 7 .- It is understood that several other Land Leaguers will join Egan at Paris. Parnell has gone to Paris for a few Legislature. Last evening we 35, your redays to see Egan and complete arrangements presentatives, for claiming our rights within the rules and precedents of this assembly respecting the Land League fund. The cost were removed by force from the Chamber, of the defence in the State trials is reported to and a scene recalling the worst days of the be £1,500. PARIS, Feb. 8.-Mr. Parnell has arrived Stuarts disgraced the records of Parliament.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Mr. Walsh, one of the recent Traversers, has been induced by his friends to leave Ireland. He will proceed to Australia immediate in the second sec friends to leave Ireland. He will proceed to Australia immediately, his ostensible purpose being to organize a Land Lesgue there. Other members of the League are going to America. It is not improbable that the meeting of the Executive Committee tomorrowhere will be the last for some time. The Ladies' League will leave the League offices. It is probable that they will appear

### PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

EXHORTATION TO THE IRISH PEOPLE TO BE MODE-

RATE IN SPEECH AND ACTION. As soon as the Irish members had been suspended a meeting of the party, held after the discussion, decided to issue a manifesto to the Irish people asking them to remain quiet and not allow themselves to be forced into a conflict with the armed forces of the Empire. The address of the Irish members to the Irish people is as follows :--

"Fellow-countrymen, at a moment when too many acts of the Irish executive abrogate the law and tend to drive you from positions of constitutional action, the reign of force has been inaugurated against us as your re-

Advantage was taken of our enforced ab-

sence to rush through the House resolutions

which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power, and

deprive us as your representatives of all guar-

antees of freedom of action or speech. In the

midst of such proceedings the news which

reaches us from Ireland daily grows in gravity.

known to us and to many of you during

these recent events as the counsellor of

"To our countrymen in Great Britain we

"Fellow-countrymen-In discharge of our

duties here our attitude and our actions

guided by considerations for your interests.

We ask you by your orderly self-restraint,

in the struggle we are maintaining. C S

voices are even now raised on our behalf.

PARINELL TO AMERICA.

The Boston Globe on Saturday morning printed the following special cable despatch from Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell :- "The Government expected that the blow struck at the Land League by Michael Davitt's ar-rest would be a crushing one; but, heavy as in new offices and under a new name this week it is to us personally, we have already indi-cations that it will recoil upon the forces of landlordism. The Irish people, instead of being intimidated thereby, are bracing themselves firmly for the coming struggle, and assurances reach me from all sides that there will be no flinching among Irishmen in the arduous times that they are destined to face. Poor Davitt sleeps to night in Millbank Convict Prison after his first day of penal toil. He arrived in London early this morning. Several Irish members of Parliament waited up all night in order to salute him on his arrival, but he was conveyed away secretly from an outlying station, privately brought before a magistrate for recommittal



LONDON, Feb. 3 .- The first scone in the extraordinary events that took place to-day is thus telegraphed by the Recald's Dublin correspondent: Michael Davitt was arrested here this afternoon by two English detectives on Carlisle Bridge. He was charged with viointing the terms of his ticket of leave. I have just learned the details of the arrest. It was very quietly effected. Davit had been work-ing at the League offices all the morning with and ordered straight to Millbank. Yesterthe ladies relief committee, who are busy getting out their addresses to the Irish people. day the howls, the cheering and the signs of uproarious joy with which the British House Between two and three o'clock he left the offices to dine. With him were Mr. Brennan, the Secretary of the League, Matthew Harris, of Ballinasloe, both of them defendants in the recent State trials. They walked down Sackville street, and were crossing Carlisle bridge, when a detective officer named Sheridan approached Michael Davitt, and said : "Mr. Davitt you are winted at the Castle." Mr. Davitt said good afternoon to his friends, and walked to the Castle with the officer. There he was taken in charge by two Scotland Yard detectives, who told him that they had orders for his arrest on the grounds of breach of the con-ditions of his ticket-of-leave. He at once recognized their authority and handed over his revolver, and requested the chief detective to give it to Mr. Brennan. He also asked them to send to the League offices for his overcoat, which was done. They then en-tered a cab and proceeded to Kingstown, whence the prisoner will leave Ireland in the mail steamer at a quarter-past seven. About half an hour afterward Mr. Brennan went to the detectives' office at the Castle, and asked Superintendent Mallins, Chief of the Detective Force, what had become of Davitt. Mr. Mailins refused to give the information, and simply stated that the English detectives had taken him away in a cab a few minutes previously. Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave having been suspended he is liable to serve seven years more penal servitude, his original sentence having been one of fifteen years. I been able to see his friend, nor did he know where they had taken him. "What has caused the Government to arrest him so suddenly?" I asked. "I suspect," he replied, "that they have been spurred into action by the proposed convention which is sure to be held." Mr. Kettle, who was standing by said : "They want to kill poor Davitt now. They nearly starved him and illused him to death before, but they will certainly finish him this time." "Did vou expect this sud-den arrest?" I asked, "Oh, yes," said Mr. Kettle, "the Government are desparate now; they are a lot of shop-boys and have lost their temper." No communication has been received from Mr. Davitt by any of his friends. The arrest caused great excitement in the city, but at the League offices everything was quiet. The clerks are busy sending out the convention circulars to the local members. Miss Parnell and eight or nine lady associates are occupied in a large room of the offices making their circulars ready for the post, and quietly discussing the arrest of the founder and recognized leader of the land agitation. The arrest created consteraation in Dublin. In the evening I was alle to gather the facts about it. Davitt's pardon was revoked by the Queen, and a notice to that effect was signed by Sir William Harcouit, Home Secretary. Chief Superintendent Williamson and Detective officer Swarton at once left London, reaching Dublin this morning, with an order of arrest to take Mr. Davitt back. At the Castle the English officers were introduced to Mr. Davitt under assumed names. A telegram, I should say, had been sent from London last night to Superintendent Mallin's, asking him if Mr. Davitt was in Dublin. After leaving the Castle the cab drove down to Kingstown, where a first-class sleeping berth was engaged on board the mail steamer Conneught, the same steamer on which Mr. Davitt and other released Fenians, Messrs. Chambers, McCarthy and O'Brien, came to Ireland in January, 1878. The Herald correspondent travelled to Kingstown by the mail train with Messrs. Brennan, Egan, Harris and Dr. Kennedy, members of the League. Rain was falling fast when the party went on board the steamer and asked to be allowed to see Mr. Davitt. The officer in charge peremptorily refused to admit any one. Dr. Kennedy said that he was Mr. Davitt's medical attendant, and had been treating him for the last six months for a pulmonary disease. He demanded, therefore, to see Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Williamson at once cousented on condition that the other gentlemen present would withdraw. Mr. Egan then went on deck and induced Mr. Mallins, who was in charge, to intercede for an interview. This Mr. Mallins obligingly did, and Messrs. Brennan and Egan were also admitted. Mr. Davitt was in good spirits, and declared that his arrest would not influence the land movement in any way. He said that the Government had done a cowardly act and committed a gross blunder. He sent a message to Mr. Walsh, of Balla, advising him to get out of matism, have given relief when doctors' medi- the country at once as he would suffer cines have failed to have any effect. The severely in prison, owing to the weakness of strong in the Senate. There is Jones of excellent qualities of this medicine should be his health. He added that he expected Florida, a native lifehman ; Fair of Nevada, made known, that the millions of sufferers to be taken before a Bow street magistrate in a native Irishman; Sewell of New Jersey, the throughout the world may benefit by its pro-TP O'Connor, F H O'Donvell, O'Donoghue thronghout the world may benefit by its pro-O'Gorman Mahon, James J O'Kell, R vidential discovery." is in weak healh, and during the last three elected, will be snative Irishman too. mapping of course to main a shall be a thing one. The plane while a writerin Course of the second of course and 5.0

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

nights has slept little from a severe cough. Farewells were exchanged and the gentlemen in the steamer to Holybead, and will scom-pany Mr. Davitt to London. Travelling in the same steamer is Atterney-General Law. I have ascertained that after Mr. Davitt's arrest Mr. V R. Dillon, Solicitor for the Traversers, accompanied by Messrs. Egan and Brennan, went to the Castle and asked the Crown prosecutor what had been done with the prisoner and if they could see him. He re-plied that he knew nothing about it. They then went to Under Secretery Burle, who could do nothing. They asked if the Lord Lieutenant could obtain an interview for them, but he replied that no one in Ireland. could assist them in the slightest degree. They then desisted. The arrest is generally condemned as a great blunder. It is aniversally considered here that the Government intend to abandon the retrospective clause of the Coercion Bill and have therefore arrested Mr. Davitt on the ground of a breach of the conditions of his titke' ofleave. Mr. Davitt reported himself regularly according to the conditions of his release until July, 1878, when all the Fenian primars having been liberated he thought he had o further need to do so. This action has never been complained of. Mr. Davitt arrived at Holyhead at eleven o'clock and a pilot engine

travelled ten minutes ahead of his train. The news of the arrest of Davitt sprand through the Provinces with smazing raphing. Naw York, Feb. 4 --- Thomas Breanan declare his ticket of leave forfeited. Intense excitoment all over Ireland at the news. The Government, by this act, has thrown off the disguise and gives all whom it may concern to know that it will make open war on the Land League or on any other organization through which the Lish people may declare its will. Great crowds are gathered around the newspaper offices, and knots of men are discussing the act and speculating as to the next step the Government will probably take. The people are bold and defiant, but cool and disciplined. Hold all the money for the Land League until I advise by cable." Davitt, it will be re-membered, while the British Government was punishing Allan, Larkin and O'Brien, was engaged arming the people, and was arrested in London and sentenced to 15 years, but afterwards pardoned on "ticket-of-leave." 3 p.m.-Davitt was taken from the train at

Willesden station, so as to avoid a demonstration at Euston station, where a number of persons had collected. The proceedings before the magistrate at Bow street merely consisted in the production of the warrant for the priscalled at the League offices imme-diately after the arrest and saw Mr. ticket-of-leave. Sir James Ingham said that his duty was simply to son that Dwitt was a convict whose license had been revoked. The warrant was then signed by the magistrate for the commital of Favitt to Millbank prison. Michael David arrived in London by Irish mail at 6:45 o'clock this merning. He was accompanied by a number of police and detective officials in plain clothes. A pilot engine ran in front of the train from Holyhead to London. The Chester, Holyhead, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby and Willesden stations were strongly guarded by police. Later in the morning a considerable crowd assembled in Bow street to see Davitt brought up, and there was an exhibition of much angry feeling when it was known that he had already been committed to prison. The Dublin correspondent of the Times says :--- "There is no surprise at Michael Davitt's arrest after big inflammatory and scurritons language in recent speeches in reference to the action of the Government and to Mr. Forster's cbaracter." NEW YORX, Feb. 4. - A Herald special reports Parnell as saying the Speaker of the House of Commons allowed Gladstone to do. last year what he suspended him (Parnell) for trying to do yesterday. With respect to Davitt's arrest, Parnell said the late Government prosecuted Davitt for his speeches and the present Government withdrew the prosecution, thereby tacitly admitting that Davitt had committed no offence. Auother speech reports Mr. Shaw as saying he. is afraid Davitt will never come out of prison. alive. Home Ruler O'Kelly says the scenes. witnessed in the House of Commons when, the whole body of the Irish representatives. was suspended from their functions as members of Parliament, will always be enoted as .: proof of the tyranny guite as possible under. so-called free institutions as under the despotism of a Cromwell or a Napoleon.



of the organization throughout Ireland were neither ruffians, blackguards or scoundrels, and to show Mr. "Outrage" Forster, the chief slanderer of Ireland, that the Coercion Bill would not strike terror into the ranks of Land League. To make a natural pronouncement against coercion, as well as against real and manufactured outrages, and make known in an emphatic manner the national demands in regard to the Land question, it was not necessary for the branches to wait for the passing of the Bill. They should proceed to elect delegates at once, and send them up to Dublin the moment the Bill became law. There can be little doubt that the Government will stop this convention, either before delegates come to Dublin or immediately after their arrival there.

The Land League issued a circular to the branches to-night, calling on them to elect delegates. Secretary Brennan says there are between 800 and 900 branches, which will return about 2,000 delegates to Dublin.

The manifesto of the Home Eulers denouncing the conduct of the Heuse has been telegraphed all over the United Kingdom and to America and Australia.

It is generally believed the police will seize the Land League offices, and that the League will be disbanded by proclamation. At a meeting of the Land League. Dillon charged the Government with conspiracy to exasperate Irishmen, and thus secure the passage of the Coercion Bill.

At a meeting of the Land League to-day Dillon counselled the people to remain quiet, and Brennan also addressed the meeting. A large crowd outside cheered for Davitt. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the Government were adopted. Meetings are being held through-out the country, and a memorial has been prepared, and has been extensively signed by English Radicals and moderate Home Rulers, asking that Davitt be treated while in prison as a first-class misdemeanant, on account of the state of his health. The Parnellites abstain from signing it.

The address of the Irish members to the Irish people was received in Dublin to-night. It advises the maintenance of peace during the present crisis, and says : " Reject every temptation of conflict, disorder or crime; be not terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you are true to yourselves, your triumph is certain."

DUBLIN, Feb. 4 .- Among the great mass of the Irish people the arrest of Mr. Davitt is condemned as cowardly and arbitrary. Even his worst enemies think that the Government has made a mistake and should at least have brought him to trial, as a Conservative Government did. It is generally supposed that his extraordinary speech at Borris, Tipperary, last Sunday, exhausted the patience ot the Government. In this speech the following remarkable passage occurred :---'Do' you believe for a single moment, that if this contest lay in another or if the weapons in our hands were other than those of ideas, we should strike our colors at the first look of dauger and fly from the enemy. Should we not rather swear, face to face with our enemies, that every sod beneath our iset should be a soldier's sep-ulchre rather than that victory should be while in integent date as integent optimized. The second second strike our should be a soldier's sep-ulchre rather than that victory should be while in integent date as integent optimized. The second se than that of peaceful agitation,

here for the purpose of looking after the Land League Fund in Mr. Davitt's name.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6 .- At an indigna tion meeting of Irish citizens this evening speeches were made by the clergy and representative Irishmen. Resolutions were adopted condemning the action of Parliament suspending Parnell and locking up Davitt. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man, well-Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. NEW YORK, Feb. 6. - At the various meetings of the Land League to day the arrest of

Davitt was vigorously denounced. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The World's cable says tolerance, restraint and prudence, has been seized without warning and flung back into it is reported that on Tuesday night a comthe horrors of penal servitude. Fellowbined attack will be made by the Home countrymen, we adjure you in the midst of Rulers on the Government, and an endeavor these trials and provocations to maintain the made to secure the postponement of the denoble attitude that has already assisted your date on the reading of the Coercion Bill to ultimate victory to reject every temptation to

Thursday. It is stated that £50,000 of the Land conflict, disorder and crime, and not to be terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. League Fund are invested in foreign securi-If you be true to yourselves your triumph ties. is certain.

Parnell went to Paris for the purpose of withdrawing the funds of the Land League invested in the names Parnell, Egan and Dillon, and re-investing them under the signatures of persons not actively connected with the League. It is stated that Parcell will support a motion for an adjournment of the debate on the Coercion Bill to-morrow night. Some Home Rulers are in favour of not vot- have been and shall be in every instance ing at all, alleging that legally the Bill has not yet been read a first time.

your unshaken organization, your deter-It is believed that the American branches mined perceverance, to strongthen our hands of the Land League have been instructed to send contributions to Paris. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, John Barry, J G

Parnell will return from Paris in time to

ulchre rather than that viotory should be while in prison only as a misdemeanant.

the test press of the damage and and an and group as the tree from the more an and

### MICHAEL DAVITT.

presentatives here on the floor of the of Commons, the first assembly of gentlement House of Commons. A proposal to depart in the world, greeted the news of Davitt's from the ordinary and legitimate proful scene ever witnessed in that Chamber. cedure of Parliament, and to suppress at a stroke the liberties of our country, has imposed upon us duties from We are doing our utmost to mitigate the horrors of Davitt's confinement, as he is in which we could not shrink. Strictly and very delicate health, but we greatly dread the result for him. To-day a strong reac-tion set in. After the first excitement attendadmittedly confining ourselves within the rules and laws of Parliamentary action, we ing the expulsions, the Radicals of England resisted these flagrant proceedings. Only by resorting to open illegality could our efforts will yet discover the mistake they made in be defeated. On Wednesday last in viola-tion of the laws and liberties of Parliament, condoning the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons and allowing liberty to be trampled on in her own temple. Sooner the voice of the Irish representation was arbitrarily silenced, not to facilitate any effort or later a coalition of the Whig and Tory terof useful legislation for the English people, ritorialists must be formed to make bead which has always received our advocacy and against the English democracy, and they will support, but in order that a Coercion Act then find how fatal for their own freedom was for Ireland might be forced through the the precedent of yesterday.'

### FURTHER TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND.

KING KOFFEE'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 8.- A Cape Town despatch says the Boers are preparing for a desperate defence, and threaten to invade Natal. Great loss of life is expected.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—An official despatch, dated Pretoria, January 10, says the troops captured a langer on the 6th. The loss of the Boers was very heavy. The British loss was also heavy in consequence of the treachery of the Boers, who, after hoisting a white flag, fired on the British. The Boers are attempting to get the natives to rise, but without suc-A number of loyalists have been Cess. forced to join the Boers, and some natives have been murdered.\* NEWCASTLE, Natal, Feb. 7 .- The Boers are throwing up entrenchments on Lang's neck, scarping the face of the bill and setting fires

to entangle men and horses. LONDON, Feb. 7.-The Dutch Red Cross Society of the Hague announces that it is, arranging to render medical aid to the combatants in the Transvaal and solicits contributions.

The Daily Telegraph this morning says:-As there are three men of war and two gun. boats off the west coast of Africa, no immediappeal to frustrate all endeavours to excite ste fear for the safety of the British residents enmity between them and their English felis entertained in consequence of threatened low-citizens, among whom many generous hostilities by the King of Ashantee."

In the House of Commons, this atternoon, Duff read a telegram confirming the statement that the Ashantees intend to force hostilities upon the Gold Coast.

R C L F

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes :-"I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of Rheu-

Extraordinary precautions were taken, at-Chester and Crewe to prevent the rescue of Davitt by the Irish population. Nolan and Labouchers are interesting themselves in regard to a memorial concerning Davitt.

It is understood that a careful examination of Davitt will be made in consequences of statements in regard to his health.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- Michael Davitt, who was arrested on Thursday, and yesterday imprisoned at Millbank prison in this city, was to-day transferred to Portland prison, in Dorsetshire. On the arrival of the prisoner and escort at Portland, he was driven in a carriage to the prison. To avoid recognition Davitt was dressed in citizen's clothes instead of the convict garb.

A great indignation meeting was held at Loughres, County Galway, to-day. Ten Catholia Priests were present. The meeting protested against the arrest of Davitt, and condemned the action of the Government. Indigestion meetings were also held at Maryborough, Ballinaslos and other places.

• \.

The Irish element is getting to be very strong in the Senate. There is Jones of

### REDMOND O'DONNELL A MARTIN OB. LE CHASSEUR d'AFBIQUE.

PART II. CHAPTER V.-CONTINUED.

Lady Cecil reached the school-room. Leswere just ended, and Miss Herncastle st od looking wearily out of the window at the wellow afternoon radiance-fagged and pa'e Lady Cecil glanced at her compassionately.

a You look wearied to death, Miss Fierncastle; I am afraid you find the Misses Dalrymple terrible little Neros in pinafores. Do go out for a walk, and Pearl and Pansy and I will go and dress dolls under the

trees.' "But, Lady Dangerfield-"

2

"Lady Dangerfield is in the drawing-room; you can ask her if you choose-she will not object. I am sure you need a walk. Come, children, and fetch your whole family of dolls."

Miss Herncastle obtained permission to take a walk, and set out. As she passed down the noble arching avenue she espied the earl's daughter and the twins solemnly seated under a big beach, sewing for their lives. Lady Cecil looked up, smiled, and nodded approval from her work. Very lovely she looked, the amber sunshine shifting down through the green and ruby leaves on her loose-fleating, abundant brown hair, flashing back from that other amber sunshine in her hazel yes, from the sweet smiling lips, from the an de nil dress with its innumerable flounces and frillings, its point-lace collar, and duny borderings. In that shimmer-ing robe and with a long sprav of tangled ivy buds in her hair, she might have been painted for Titania, Queen of the Fairies, herself.

Beautiful as a vision-the belle of the season-rought, courted, caressed, beloved by all. Did the contrast strike sombre Miss Hemcastle, in her plain brown merino dress, ugly of texture, of color, of make, walking in the dust as she went by? The after dress toH

Fhe high red sun dropped halt an hour lower. the ladies and gentlemen for my 14 w's lawn party would be here presently and one of the twins' nine dolls, big and little, had had a new dress finished. Lady Cecil looked up, and said she must go. The twins pleaded piteously for one game of "tag," and "Aunt Cecil" consented. The dolls were flung down in an ignominious heap, and Lady Cecil flew in chase of the children with a zest, that for the moment equaled their own. And thus it was, flushed, breathless, dieheveled, laughing, romping like a girl of twelve, Sir Arthur Tregenna saw her first.

The earl had been late-it was the earl's inevitable fate to be late on every occasion in life-and the great Cornish baronet, had driven up to Scarswood in a fly like any ordinary mortal. Through a break in the the twins pounced upon her, and made her their captive. All aglow, all breathless, she came full upon Sir Arthur.

He was laughing from sympathy with that merry pcal. If she had striven for a thousand years to bewitch him she could never have succeeded half so well as in this moment, when she was not thinking of him at She stopped short-still laughing, all. blushing and aghast.

"Lady Cecil Clive, I believe ?"

He took off his hat and stood bareheaded before her-tall, noble, gravely smiling, as Lady Cecil gave him her hand. Bir Arthur Tregenna, I am sure. Did

you not meet-Pansy be quiet-did you not meet papa? He left here to go to the station.

left the station immediately."

They descended to gether to the croquet ground-an admir able foil-blonde and brunette. Lady I/angerfield knew it, and made the most of it, as she did everything else.

Sir Arthur did not play. He took a seat with the ear', on the limit of the croquet ground, and talked and watched the players. The major and Lady Dangerfield played a vigoro'18 game, sending their adversaries balls to the farthest limits of space, and never m'ssing a hoop.

Lady Cecil played abominably; her side was beaten ingloriously in every game. How could she play ?--how could she do anything, knowing, feeling, that the eyes of Sir Arthur were upon her, while he calmly deliberated whether or no she were fitted to be his wife.

Lady Cecil was right. Sir Arthur's eyes were upon her, and Sir Arthur was speculating as to whether or no she was fitted to be his wife. What a fair, sweet, proud face it was; how much soul in the softly lustrous eyes; how much gentleness, and goodness about the perfect lips.... How like a bright, happy child she had looked as he had seen her first with brown hair flying, brown eyes dancing, rose lips laughing, and pearl cheeks softly flushed, in that bewitching game of romps. Could any one who looked like that -who loved little children and played with them, a very child herself, be the cold-blooded coquette, the vain flirt, who trampled on hearts whole sale, for her selfish gratification? No, no, a hundred times nol Such a face

must mirror a pure and spotless soul; eyes like these took their kindness and their sweetness from a gentle and womanly heart. "Her loveliness makes men her captives. How can she be blamed for that?" he thought. He was beginning to plead for her already; the spell of that "angel face," which had ensnared so many, was beginning to throw its glamor over him. And he was pre-

disposed to be pleased. He wanted to fulfill his father's dying wish and marry his old friend's daughter. Lady Cecil's party experienced a third dis-

astrous defeat, and by that time the summer dusk had fallen, and the countless stars were out. Then one of the young ladies from the

rectory-young ladies from the rectory arealways useful-went into the house and played some delicious German waltzes the music floating from four high windows, open trom floor to coiling. Lady Cecil waltzes, with the rectors tall son, with Squire Talbot from Mrecambe, with Major Frankland even, when that splendid officer at last left his liege lady's side. If she had never flirted before, she flirted with Sir Arthur's eyes upon her.

"He shall take me for what I am worth if he takes me at all," she thought. "I shall never play the hypocrite to entrap him."

What did Sir Arthur think, sitting there, looking on with grave eyes? He did not dance, he did not croquet, he didn't talk much; he coquette among them—like men best who was not in any way a carpet knight, or in any don't lower their flag at once. She was beway an ornament of society. Frivolous neonle like Lady Dangerfield were apt to be afraid beeches, her clear sweet laugh rang out as of him. Those calm, passionless gray eyes looked at you with so earnest a light that you were apt to shrink under them, feeling what a foolish, empty-headed sort of person you were | larly free from vanity; in a calm way she was a man to be respected, beyond doubt-a man not so easily to be liked.

What did he think ? Under the stars she looked very lovely, and loveliness in woman covereth a multitude of sins She waltzed with them all, and Sir Arthur was one of those uncivilized beings you meet now and then who do not like waltzing. Your bride-elect in the arms of another man, even though it be in a round dance, is to your ill-trained mind a jarring and indelicate sight. She waltzed until her cheeks flusbed and her oyes shone like brown diamonds, and her clear, soft voice and laugh rang out for all. What did he think ? The Earl frowned inwardly-only inwardly; "I did not meet him. Probably I passed anything so disfiguring never appeared upon his placid, well-trained face. "Wrinkles the recklessmen, the sweepings of the world, the female intellect goes, appreciated him, came soon acough of themselves," he was wont to say; " no need to hasten them on scowling at a world you cannot improve." There came a call, " supper " and the waltzing ended. The dancers paired off and defiled into the supper-room. "The tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell." laughed Lady Cecil; "and what with three hungry and fatigued." And then the rector's tall, handsome sona 'Varsity man-with that flirting manner ringing English cheer had laid about him, some young men cultivate, said something in a whisper that looked tender, however it might sound. Sir Arthur's gmy eyes saw it all. Was this filting?-was La Reine reeled from the Raddle, and opened his eyes Blanche at her favorite game.

croquet you off the face of the earth. He and seeing you were one of the first to or-plays as he does every' aing exquisitely." They descended to gether to the croquet ful to find you like this at the last moment." "Like this is so very comfortable though, Ginevra. My novel is really interesting. Countess Aglæ, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Crowndiamonds, runs away with a charming young head groom, whose ordinary conversation reads like blank verse. Well if I must I must, I suppose." She threw aside her novel and arose. "It is so preposterously fine and sunshiny this morning, that I am certain we will have a storm

start ? Tranquilize your nerves then, dear -I shall be ready in half the time."

A week had passed since the afternoon of Sir Arbun's and Major Frankland's arrival, and a very animated week it had been. Lady Dangerfield never grew weary in well-doing her fertile brain originated pleasure party

after pleasure party, with an assiduity wo', thy of a better cause. There had been long excursions to ruins

there had been a day's visit to a distrint gypsy encampment, there had been law, billiards. boating parties, croquet, and drives and gallops to every interesting spot for miles ing the baronet's wife-who played chaperone around. There had been Fort, num & Mason's and propriety ! Sir Peter had discovered a new bampers, chickens and cha' npagne, pates de specimen of the Saturina Pavonia Major, and fois gras, and Claret cup, 0 n land and sea, and | did not go. now a genuine old-fash ioned picnic to the sea shore was under way; Fortnum and Mason were voted a nuisance; they would as that of Italy-the heat quivering in a white boil their own kettle on the sands, and make their own tea, true gypsy style, dispense with the tall gentler an in plush and prize calves from the Hall, and wait upon themselves. My Lady, ever on the alert for something new, proposed this, and had been warmly

seconded on all sides. A week had passed since Sir Arthur's arrival-seven long summer days and nights under the same roof with Lady Cocil, the greatest flirt of the season. What did he think of her by this time? No one could have told; not the young lady certainly, to whom his manner was calm, friendly, and genial, but as far removed from her experience of love-making, as it was possible to imagine. Not her father, watching him, furtively, impatiently; he bore himself towards her with the same distant, somewhat stiff courtesy he showed his hostess and the other ladies who visited Scarswood.

How was it going to end? Would he propose, or would he, after another week or so, say, "Good-by, Lady Cecil," in the same cool, grave, unsmiling way in which he now said good-morning and good-night? It was such an inscrutable face, that face of his, that it told nothing. This solemn, uplifted manner, those grave tones speaking grave sentences might be his way of making love, for all the earl knew.

For Cecil herself, she liked it, and liked him all the better for letting her so tranquilly alone. All women-the most hardened witchingly pretty, and fresh and bright, and knew it beyond doubt; but as far as she could see, all her beauty, and brightness, and fascinations were so many arrows that glanced off his polished chain-mail armor. Singuconscious of herowa beauty, as she was proud of her own name, but the smallness of personal conceit she never felt. And reassured by Sir Arthur's manner, she let herself grow friendly, and pleasant, and familiar, as it was in her genial nature to be. She got down off her stills, and walked with him, and talked with him, and found, when properly drawn out, he could talk well. He could tell her, by the hour together, of fair, foreign lands, of the East-every inch of which he knew-every sacred place of which he had visited. He could tell her of Australia and its wonderful hidden wealth-of bright, busy, Trans-Atlantic cities-of California, where he had lived for months among camps and mines, at d

tion at what went on b sfore them -- Major Frankland making love a la mode to Lady Dangerfield while Lary Dangerfield's hus-Dangerfield while La Ay Dangerfield's hus- was it coquetry ?- and the beautiful bronze band either shut hime Ai up in his study with slippers, the gay little rosettes were ruined. his friends the black beetles or else glared in impotent jealous 'Arath at his wife and her attendant cavalie

He and Lady Occil had grown friends surely and improceptibly. They were a great deal tegether, and the noble brow of my Earl before night, and come home drenched. Half of Ruysland began to clear. Ocoil knew what an hour did you say, Ginevra, before we she was about of course : she wasn't going to she was about, of course ; she wasn't going to fall at his feet the instant he arrived; if he you see that ?" were a true knight he would be willing to w.oo and win so fair a lady.... With her charming face to please her cause, his charming fortune to plead his, there could be no man-

nor of doubt as to the issue. Sir Arthur, Lady C-cil, the earl. and a young Lady in appel green muslin went together in the barouche. .Lady Dange field drove Major Frankland in her poney phaeton. The rest of the young ladies followed in a second barouche, with two cavaliers on horseback. The only married lady of the party be-

It was an intensely hot day, the sun pouring down its fiery heat from a sky as deeply blue mist over the sea. Not a breath of air stirred; the sea lay asleep, one vast polished lake, under that globe of molten gold.

"I knew we would grill to death-I said so," Lady Cecil remarked; " but where is the use of warning Ginevra when she is bent upon anything. The three children survived the Fiery Furnace, and may survive this, but I doubt it.

" Don't be so plaintive, Queenie," her fathor interposed ; "you'll survive, I dare say, but you won't have a shred of complexion left. You bloude women never can stand sunshine Now Ginevra is the happy possessor of a complexion which all the sons of Equatoria Africa couldn't darken or spoil. Seeing," this softo voce, "that it's made up of Blanc de Perle and liquid rouge."

" It is warm," Sir Arthur remarked, looking at the fair lily face beside him ; " and there is not a tree, nor a shrub oven, to ward it off. Suppose w. go in search of verdure and shade. as we used to do in the Great Desert. My traveler's instinct tells me there is an oasis not far off."

"Yes; go by all means, Queenie." murmured the Earl; "and when you have found that oasis send me back word, and I'll join you At present I am reduced to that state in which a man's brain feels like melted but ter, and each limb several tons weight. I shall lie down here on the sand and compose myself to baimy slumber."

Sir Arthur proffered his arm-Lady Cecil took it. The picnic party were pretty well dispersed by this time. Ginevra and the major and one of the rector's daughter's had put in apple-green muslin; the rest had paired | lence fell. off like the procession of animals in a child's Noau's Ark. As well go on an exploring expedition with Sir Arthur as remain there to watch the slumbers of the author of her being; and so the Cornish baronet and the rain.' earl's daughter started in search of the casis. Arthur. In company, as a rule, be had nofashionable novel, the last prima donna or danseuse-all these topics were Sanscrit to great pain." him. or thereabout. But alone with an appreciative listener, he could talk, and talk well -uot of his travels alone-on all subjects.

He spoke of things high above the reach of most of the men she had met, and Lady Cecil being a young lady of very fair intellect, as

appreciate it. And my slippers see !" She held out one slim foot oh; Queenie, " And your feet are wet," Sir Arthur exclaimed; "that is worst of all. And there is danger under these trees, in this lightning, We must make for the house. What place is this ?"

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"" I don't know. A most dismal and grue some place, at least. Good gracious ! what a flash ; and—oh, Heavens ! Sir Arthur, did

She gave a little scream and caught his arm, He followed her eye-to the front windows

of the house-just in time to catch a glimpse of a woman's face as she pulled some one hastily away from the panes. "That woman do you know her?" he

asked. But Lady Cecil stood like one struck dumb gazing with all her eyas.

"Do you knew her ?" he repeated in sur prise.

""It is-it is-it is-Miss Herncastle!" "Well, and who is Miss Herncastle? Does she live here?"

"Live here ?" She looked at him. " It is Ginevra's governess. And that other facethat awful, gibbering, monthing face she drew Ugh !" she shuddered and drew way. closer to him. "You did not look in time to see it, but-of all the woeful, unearthly faces, -and then Miss Herncastle came and dragged it away. Now what in the wide world arrow

brings her here ?" "Suppose we go up to the house and investigate. Are you aware that you are growing better every instant ? Now, Lady Cecil, another race."

They fied through the rain-coming down in buckets full by this time-to the house, and into the low stone porch. Crash went Sir Arthur's thunder on the panels. The door vielding to the tremendous knock and flew open, and they stood face to face with a tall, gaunt, grim old woman.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," the baronet said; "I didn't mean to force an entrance in this way. We got caught in the storm, and fled here to shelter. Will you permit this lady to enter ?"

"As you've burst the door open a'ready, suppose you may, retorted the old woman, in no very hospitible tone, and casting no very hospitable glance on the two intruders Come in if you like and sit down."

She pointed to a couple of wooden chairs, then went out of the room, and upstairs. And then there came from down those stairs a long, low, wailing cry, so wild, so unearthly so full of infinite misery, that Lady Cecil with a s cond cry of alarm, caught hold of the baronet's arm and looked at him with terrified eyes.

" Did you hear that ?" she gasped.

Yes, Sir Arthur had heard it-rather discom posed himself. He held her hand and listenoff to sea in a little bost; Squire Talbot was ed. Would that weird cry be renewed? No making himself agreeable to the young lady a beavy door slammed above, then perfect si

"Let us leave this horrid house and that harsh-looking old woman," exclaimed Lady Cecil. " I believe the place, whatever else it may be, is uncanny. Of two evils I prefer the

" The rain is by no means the lesser evil It was not unpleasant being alone with Sir of the two. I fear I must be arbitrary, my dear Lady Cecil, and insist upon your remainthing whatever to say; society small-talk was ing at least ten minutes longer. By that time as Greek to bim; the new styles, the latest the lightning and rain will have ceased. That was a strange cry-it sounded like one in

The door re-opened and the old woman reentered. She glanced suspiciously at the lady and gentleman seated by the window.

"I hope my raven didn't frighten the young lady," she said ; " he do scream out most unearthly. That was him you heard just new."

wanderers came up in their, midst-the major Lady Dangerfield, and the rector's daughter dripping from head to foot like a triad of sea deities. Lady Cecil gave a gasp.

"Sir Arthur! Look here ! the boat has up, Bet !!?------

The boat had. Lady Dangerfield, excitedly and eloquently poured out the tale of their hair-breadth escape as they approached. They were a mile and a half or thereabouts from the shore when the thunder-storm had from the shore whom sho had turned and so swiftly arisen, and they had turned and put back at once. But, before they had gone ten yards, either owing to the majors mismanagement, or the sudden striking of the squall, away went the little boat, keel up. permost, and down into the ruffled sea, with ringing shrieks of affright, went the two ladies and their military protector. The major could swim-so could Miss Halian, the rec. tor's daughter. Flinging one arm about Lady .Dangerfield the major struck out for the shore, but an awful panic had seized the bar. onet's wife; sudden death stared her in the tace, and all presence of mind deserted her. She struggled in the major's clasp, clinging to him the while, and shrieking frantically. In vain the major implored and entreated For Heaven's sake, Ginevra, be still and will save you." In vain the affrighted party on the shore, forgetful of rain now descending in floods, added their shouted prayers to hers. In vain! Lady Dangerfield screamed and struggled, and the picnic party was in a fair way of winding up with a tragedy, when a boat skimming like a bird over the dancing waters, and skilfully handled by one man, shot toward them, swift and straight as an

"Hold on there," a voice from the boat shouted. "You'll go down to a dead certainty if you plunge about like that much longer.'

The boat flew nearer. The man leaned over and picked up my lady. Major Ffankland scrambled in after.

"Rather a close finish!" their deliverer said, coolly. "You were doing your best to make the bottom. Are you all right there, sir?" Look after the lady, will you? I think she is going to faint."

(To be continued.)

TWO ORGANS.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs. --- Maine Farmer.

perties.

Archbishop Hannan and his secretary have safely arrived at Rome.

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Feb. 9, '81.

"Then permit me to welcome you in his stead. Ab! here is papa now, and Major Frankland."

A second ily drove up, and for the first and last time in her life, Lady Cecil Clive was glad to see Major Frankland. It was a rare -a very rare thing-for La Reine Blanche, trained into perfect high-bred self-possession by three London seasons, to feel a touch of embarrassment in the presence of any one, king or kaiser, but she felt it now.

"My dear boy-my dear Arthur !" The earl aprang out and shook the young baronet's hand with effusion. Such a contretemps just a moment too late-I saw you drive off, and I return with Frankland, of the-the Lan cers-Sir Arthur Tregenna."

The two gentlemen lifted their hats. Sir Arthur rather stifly, and under restraintthe gallant, whiskered major with that charming ease and grace which had years ago won away Ginevra Dangerfield's heart.

"Aw, my dear Lady Cecil-chawmed to see you again, and looking so well-so very well; but then we all know, to our cost, La Reine Blanche invariably looks her best on every occasion. And here comes our chawming hostess. Aw, Lady Dangerfield, so happy to meet you once more. London has been a perfect desert-a howling-aw-wilderness, I assure you, since two of its fairest flowers have ceased aw-to bloom !"

And then the mistress of Scarswood was greeting ard welcoming her guests, and the first detachment of the lawn party began to arrive, and in the bustle Lady Cecil made good her escape.

The travelers were shown to their rooms. She heard them go past-heard the major's aggravating half lisp, half drawl, Sir Arthur's deep, grave tones, and clenched one little hand where it lay ou the window sill, and set And when the great ormolu and malachher scarlet lips hard.

"The sultan has come, and his slave must wait until it pleases him to throw the handketchief. He comes here to inspect me as he might a horse, or a house he wanted to buy; and if I suit him. I am to be bought. If I do not-Oh, papa! papa! how could you subject me to so shameful an ordeal ?"

An imperious tap at the door, an imperious voice without :

"Queenie! Queenie are you dead ? Open the door."

Lady Cecil opened it. My lady all summery muslin, Valenciennes lace, and yellow rotes, appeared, her black eyes alight, her cheeks glowing with pleasure and liquid rouge.

"Come, Queenie; you are to be on the opposite side-first red, and all that. Every one has come, and Sir Arthur and the major are on the croquet ground. Really, Cecil, Sir Arthur isn't bad looking-that is to say, if he were not beside Jasper. Comparisons are odious, and beside him---"

" Of course, beside him, the Angel Gabriel if he were to descend, would appear to disadvantage. Ginerva, Sir Arthur looks as if he had common-sense, at least; more than I can say for your pet military poodle. Poor little Bijou! if he only knew what a dangerous rival has come to oust him !"

"Dou't be sarcastic, Queenle," her cousin

answered, with perfect good temper; "it's the worst thing can possibly" be said of a girl. Makes men airaid of har, you know. You may take Sir Arthur on your side; the twenty minutes I tell you-and you haven't

### "How is it under our control To love or not to love!"

They went into the brilliantly lighted dining-room, where an Aberdeen salmon, a la mayonaise, lay reposing tranquilly in a bed of greenery and prawns, where lobster salad, and cold chicken, and pine apple cream, and Moselle and strawberries, looked ltke an epicurean picture under softly abundant gasaliers.

Lady Cecil still kept her victim, the tall. slim college man by ber side, and they devoted themselves to one another very exclusively. They were probably discoursing the rival merits of salmon and lobster salad, but they looked as if they were gently murmuring.

Sir Acthur had the post of honor on the I did once know a Redmond O'Donnell-six right of his hostess-Major Frankland supported her on the left. Sir Peter was not present-he sat solitary and alone in his study, like an oyster in its shell, while feasting and merry-making went on around him. ite clock over the mantel struck the half hour after eleven, the company dispersed, and the guests sought their own rooms. What did Sir Arthur think, as he bade the earl's fa'r daughter good-night, and watched her float away in her cau de nil dress up the stairs and disappear in a silvery shower of moonrays? That impassive face of his gave no sign.

#### CHAPTER VI.

#### SOMETHING VERY STRANGE.

"And year picnic is inevitable, Isuppose, Lady Dangerfield : and one must go and grill alive, and yawn all day, and get one's complexion destroyed with the boiling seaside sun, and call it pleasure. You mean well, Ginevra, I dare say, but your ceaseless pleasure excursions grow to be craseless bores." Lady Cecil said all this in the slowest, softest, sleepiest, laziest, possible tone of voice. She was lying on a sofa, in a loose, white morning robe, her bronzed hair all damp, and loose, and out of curl, and a book in her hand, and her gold-brown eyes full of lazy langor. Lady Dangerfield, got up in elaborate walking costume, had just bustled in-she always bustled and made a noise-and had burst forth in a torrent of repreaches at finding her indolent consin still in a state of semi-undress.

"You laziest, and most indolent of mortals! get up instantly and be off and dress. The carriages will be here in half an hourmajor, of course, is on mine; and we shall one thing on. The picnic is inevitable, | Cornish baronet could in no wise understand. | what a race | And my poor parasol, and my | assembled in one excited group as the two | for afternoon use.

who fly their for swiety or for gold. He told her of A giers. where he had winter-

ed last year, and of how narrowly his life had been saved. He had been in many hair breadth escapes but none so critical as this. Lost on the desert a flock of wild Bedouins, inflamed with rapine and liquor, had swept down upon him with shrill cries. He fought against games of croquet and four waltzes I am both | terrible odds as long as he could, then, just as a lance head had pierced him, a horseman

had ridden down like the wind, and with a right and left, like a lion. Wherever that flashing blade fell, an Arab 1 it the dust. Then, faint and sick from loss of blood, he in his own quarters in Algiers.

"And the gallant Englishman who saved you ?" Lady Cecil breathlessly asked.

Sir Arthur smiled.

"The gallant Englishman was an Irishman. A very tiger to fight. His name among the Arabs was as great a source of dread as that of Cour de Lion to the Saracens, or Black Douglas to the Lowlanders. He was a captain of Chasseurs, his name, O'Donnell." She was sitting beneath the open window. As he pronounced the name he looked at her, but she had turned suddenly and was gazing steadfastly at the summer sky. He looked

at her, then spoke again, slowly. "And he knew you," he said.

"Yes," Lady Cecil's tones had changed a little; but she turned now, and the brown eyes met the gray ones quite calmly. "Yes.

years ago, I think-in Ireland. He mentioned knowing me, did he?"

"By the merest chance. In his quarters one day I came across a book, a very handsome copy of "Marmion," with your name on the fly-leaf. You had lent it to him, it ap-

peared, and it had never been returned." "Captain O'Donnell seems fated to save people's lives," said Lady Cecil, laughing; "he saved mine from drowning. Did he tell you of it? No? That is like his reticence Are you aware he is in England ?"

"No; I am not surprised to hear it, though. He mentioned casually of meaning to go out to America-to New Orleans-for his sister, and fetch her over, and leave her with their friends in France. A fine fellow-a brave fellow-a worthy descendent of his once princely house."

Lady Cecil said nothing, but that night at parting she gave Sir Arthur her hand with a kindly cordiality she had never shown before.

"He grows on one," she said thoughtfully, to her cousin. "I begin to like him." Ginevra shrugged her shoulders.

"So much the better, dear, for all concerned. Thirty thousand a year is a powerful inducement, I must confess; though he doesn't grow on me. He's a prig, as I said before-a solemn pedantic prig-who glowers one out of countenance with his groat, solemn, owl eyes, and who can neither dance nor play croquet, who doesn't know one game on the cards, and who invariably treads on one's train. I hate clumsy men, and I'm afraid I shall hate my future consin-in-law."

The solemn owl eyes Lady Dangerfield spoke of initated her beyond measureby the faces. way in which they watched her animated

was interested, delighted, quite breathless indeed in her absorption at times.

They had gone on now for nearly a milevery slowly, of course, with the mid-day thermometer at that ridiculous height in the shale, where shads there was none. He was

telling her of a frightful gorilla huat he had | place? once had in Africa, and just at the moment when the climax was reached when the gor-

illa some in sight, and Lady Cecil's eyes and lips were apart, and breathless, he stooped as if he had been shot. "Lady Cecil," he cried, "it is going to

rain. Patter! one great drop, the size of a pea, fell splash on Lady Cecil's startled upturned face. The sun still shone dazzlingly, but a huge black thunder cloud had gathered over their heads, threatening instant explo-

sion. Plump came another great drop on Lady

Cecil's pink silk and white lace parasol. Oh, such a flimsy shield from a rain storm, and Lady Cecil's Paris hat, bad cost ten guineas only the week before, and Lady Cecil's summer dress was of Swiss muslin and lace, and her bronze slippers with their gay rosettes. delightful for dry sand and sunshine, but not to be thought of in connection with a sum-

mer shower. "What shall we do?" she exclaimed "I don't mind getting my death of cold in a drenching, but to go back and face the rest sheltered no doubt, by the carriages-all dripping and drowned-no, Sir Arthur, 1 cant do

that. Sir Arthur had been scanning the horizon

with engle glance. "I see a house," he said; "at least I see a tall chimney, and where there is a chimney there must be shelter. Let us make for it, Lady Cecil-we can reach it in five minutes it we run. Can you run?"

"Certainly I can run," answered La Reine Blanche. "What a question for you to sek, of all people, as though you didn't stand and laugh at me the afternoon you arrive?, romping like a lunatic with Ginevra's children. Oh, dear! how fast the drops are coming.

Now, then, Sir Arthur-a fair field and no avor !" And then, with her clear, merry laugh, the

haughty, handsome belle of last season gathered up her flowing, flimsy skirts, bowed her bright head, and sped away like a deer before the storm. Sir Arthur ran, too; one

for their lives before a thunder storm. And Lady Cecil laughed, and Sir Arthur laughed, and faster, faster, faster, fell the light black drops, and twenty years of ordinary acquaint. ance could not have brought them so near together as that honr. On and on, faster and yet faster, the rain pursuing them like an avenging fury, a great peal of thunder booming above their heads. Blacker and bigger Heaven be praised !- the tall chimney is

whether this statement was too much for their credulity.

Sir Arthur smiled.

" It did startle us a little, I confess. Your raven has a most lugubrious voice, my good woman. Will you tell us the name of this

"It be Bracken Hollow."

"Bracken Hollow," Lady Cecil repeated the name in a still more startled voice.

She had her wish then sooner than she had expected-she was in Sir Peter's haunted bouse.

"Ay, your ladyship, Bracken Hollow, a main and lonesome place-main and lonesome. Ye will have heard of it, maybe. Ye're from the Park beyond now, I'll lay ?"

"Yes, we're from the Park. Do you live here in this lonely place quite by yourself?" "Not quite, your ladyship; alone most of the time, but odd days a young woman from the town comes to help me red up. Ye will hev seen her, mayhap, at the upper window as ye came in ?"

Again she looked searchingly, anxiously, it seemed to the baronet. He hastened kindly to reassure her.

"We did catch a glimpse of a face for a second at one of the upper windows. I suppose you are rarely intruded upon here as we intruded upon you just now?

"Ay, rarely, rarely. I mind once"-she rocken herself to and fro and looked dreamily before her-"I mind just once afore a young couple got ketched in the rain as ye did, and came here for shelter. That was six years ago-six long years ago-and there's been many sad and heavy changes since then. He was rare an' handsome that day, and she -oh, it's a queer world-a queer world ,'

"Lady Cecil, the rain has ceased-I think we may venture forth now. Good-day to you, madame, and thanks for the shelter your roof has afforded,"

He laid a sovereign in her slimy hand. She arose, dropped him a curtsey and watched him out of sight.

"A fine gentleman and free with his money, and she-sh, it's a beautiful face, and it's a proud face, but there's always trouble in store for them as carries their heads so high, and them haughty eyes always sheds most tears. A fine gentleman and a beautiful lady, but there's trouble is store for them-trouble, trouble."

#### CHAPTER VII. "THERE IS MANY A SLIP," ETC.

LADY CECIL's wet feet were considerably wetter before she reached the picnic party on the sand. But there was no Lelp for it, and she laughed good-naturedly at all Sir Arthur's anx ous predictions of tuture colds.

" Mishaps and misadventures, rain-storms and general demoralization of one's raiment, that great cloud grows : patter, patter, falls are what one inevitably expects at picnics. the rain; it will be down in torrents directly. It is in the nature of things for lightning storms to come up in the midst of all p'easure excursions. I wonder if the carriages safely protected those we left behind; and above all, I hope Ginevra and her party were not out in that fairy bark of theirs when the souall arose."

But they were. Two hours had elapsed between Sir Arthur and Lady Cecil leaving, nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette, Sold the pleasure party and their return, and durflirtation with Major Frankland. A flirting the first thing Lady Cecil says, as well as she ing those two hours dire misfortunes had bemarried woman was an anomaly the tail can for her throbbing heart beafs. "Ob, fallen them. The whole pionic party were Also makers of Epre's OHOCOLATE ESSENCE

giddiness in the head, and dispel low spirits and nervous fears. These balsamic Pills work the cure without debilitating or exhausting the system; on the contrary they conserve and support the vital principle by substituting pure for impure blood.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderiul." "Brown's Household Papacca,' being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, " as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MES. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and

is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. **⊺G2**6

SHIPPING ARMS TO IRELAND.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.-Considerable of a flurry exists among Irishmen here, and in particular among members of the Toledo Land League, over the discovery that the Irish have purchased and shipped to New York 600 muskets, with ammunition and fixtures. The arms are those which were used in quieting the populace in the great railroad riot of 1877, and were formerly purchased by the Fenians interested in that movement.

EPPS COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge or the natural

laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected coccos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of - diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack, wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shait by keeping ourselves, well fortified with pure blood and a properly only in packets labelled ..... JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England."

may be never so dignified, and yet scamper

There is a flash blindingly bright, and then-

reached, and it proves to be a house! Sir. Arthar flings wide the gate, and they skurry into the garden, thickly sheltered by fir-trees, and pause at last, wet, panting breathlessly, laughing, and look into each other's flushed

""I knew I could beat you Sir Arthur," is

# Feb 9, 1881.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW FATHER BYAN ...... How swift they go, and they are in the solution Life's many years, and in the the With their winds of woe And their storms of tears,

And their darkest of nights, whose shadowy lit with the flashes of starriest hopes,

their sunshiny days, in whose calm heavens loom The clouds of the tempest-the shadows of

gloom!

And ah! we pray With grief so drear, That the years may stay,

When their graves are near ; Tho' the brows of To-morrows be radiant and

With love and with beauty, with life and with bright

light, The dead hearts of Yesterdays, cold on the bier

To the hearts that survive them are evermore dear.

For the hearts so true To each Old Year cleaves ;

Though the land of the New Flowery garlands weave.

ut the fowers of the future, tho' fragrant

and fair. the past's withered leaflets may never lith

compare; or dear is each dead leaf-and dearer each

thornthe wreaths which the brows of our past

years have worn.

Yes! men will cling With a love to the last, And wildly fling

Their arms around their past ! s the vine that clings to the oak that falls, s the ivy twines round the crumbled walls; or the dust of the past some hearts higher prize han the stars that flash out from the future's

bright skies.

And why not so? The old, old years, They knew and they know All our hones and tears : walked by their side, and we told them each grief. nd they kissed off our tears while they whispered relief; nd the stories of heart that may not be revesled the hearts of the dead years are buried and sealed. Let the New Yearsing At the Old Year's grave Will the New Year bring What the Old Year gave

the Stranger-Year trips over the suows, his brow is wreathed with many

r066 ; how many thorns do the roses conceal ich the roses, when withered, shall so soon reveal?

Let the New Year smile When the Old Year dies: In how short a while

Shall the smiles be sighs? Stranger-Year, thou hast many

charm, nd thy face is fair and thy greeting warm, ut dearer than thou-in his shroud of

800WSthe farrowed face of the Year that goes.

Yea | bright New Year, O'er all the earth, With song and cheer. They will hail thy birth ;

thy words in a single hour. l trust

later, in the month of November, we testified to some Irish bishops who had come to visit the tombs of the Apostles, that we ardently d sired every good gift for the people of Ire-land; but we also added that order should not be disturbed a way and any and

----

This manner of thinking and acting is entirely confomable to the ordinances and laws of the Catholic Church, and we have no doubt that it will conduce to the interests of Ireland: For we have confidence in the justice of the men who are placed at the head of the State, and who certainly, for the most part, have great practical experience, combined with prudence, in civil affairs. Ireland may obtain what she wants much more safely and readily if only she adopts a course which the laws allow, and avoids giving causes of

offence. Therefore, Venerable Brother, let you and your colleagues in the episcopate direct your efforts to the end that the people of Ireland. in this anxious condition of affairs, do not trangress the bounds of equity and justice. We have assuredly received from the bishops, the clergy, and the people of Ireland many proofs of reverence and affection ; and if now, in a willing spirit, they obey these counsels and our authority, and we are certain they will, they may feel assured that they have falfilled their own duty, and have completely satisfied us.

Finally from our heart we implore God to look down propitiously on Ireland, and in the meantime, as a pledge of heavenly gifts, we affectionately impart in the Lord the Apostolical Benediction to you, Venerable Brother, to the other bishops of Ireland, and to the entire clergy and people.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 3rd day of January, 1881, in the third year of our Pontificate.

LEO P.P. XIII.

In sending the foregoing to his clergy the Archbishop of Dublin writes :---

It is not for me to recommend this letter to your most respectful attention. Had the Holy Father no other claims on our respect than those which gratitude alone could give, his merest word should command our reverence. But his utterances are the utterances of the highest authority on earth. He speaks to his ever-faithful Irish children from the fulness of a paternal heart, and he speaks from the chair of Peter, to which Iteland always clung in the fiercest tempests and the darkest hours of her history. He speaks to us as the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and to that Vicar the words of our Lord are specially applicable, "He that hears you hears Me, and Him who sent Me. Now, in what terms does the Holy Father address himself to us? An attempt may be made to distort his words, and to make it appear that the Holy See is hostile to the demand of this country for the repeal of harsh laws, which have wrought misery and crime amongst us for long generations. Is this the object of the letter of the Holy Father ? Most certainly not. He knows the injuries inflicted on our people by the present land code, and he prays that these injuries may be speedily redressed by a change in the laws from which they flow; but whilst he blesses our determination to obtain justice for an oppressed tenantry, there are in the agitation, as carried on, things which he cannot approve. No better exponent of the Holy Father's views can be had that the Holy Father himself, who draws a wide distinction between the end simed at and some of the means employed to achieve that end. A few weeks ago, when we knelt at his feet to ask a blessing on our priests, our people, and ourselves, his Roliness entered earnestly into the question of the present condition of Ireland. As

we wished to lose no word of an interview which was evidently intended for others besides ourselves, we asked the venerabls prelate by whom we were accompanied to make a memorandum of the words of the Holy Father. As the memorandum accurately expresses our own remembrance, we give it as

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS. THE INFLUX OF FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS GREATER IN 1880 THAN IN 1879 BY 186.611.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, shows that 372,880 persons arrived in this port in the course of the year; of whom 327,371 were aliens. The 320,607 storage passengers passed through Uastle Garden. The number was larger than that of 1879 by 186,611. Their physical condition was also much better. The destinations of the emigrants were: Easterna States, 63,368; Western States, 112,119; Southern States, 6,497; New York State. 137 561; Canada, 1,627. Of those who went to the West, 13,869 went to Ohio, 32,641 to Illinois, 11, 303 to Michigan, 12,641 to Minnesota, 7,649 to Wisconsin, 4,237 to Nebraska, and 3546 to Kansas. The smallest number of arrivals in any month was 5,677, in January and the greatest number was 55,084, in May. The nativity of the immigrants was as follows Germany, 104,264; Ire land, 66,399; England, 33,768; Sweden, 35,217; Italy, 11,190; Norway 9,937: Scotland, 9,625; Switzerland, 8,223; Russia, 7,693; Bohemia 7,606; Hungary, 6,672; Denmark, 5,577; Austria, 4,561; France, 4,087; Wales, 3,588; Nether, lands, 3,259; Belgium, 1, 309; west Indies, 1,298; Spain, 931. There were returned 624 persons, whose coming was in violation of the law.

The Commissioners recommend the purchase of the sunken land along the water front of the Government property on Ward's Ireland, providing it can be procured at a resonable price. They ask for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the coming year, which includes \$13,000 for repairs. The Commissioners speak of their efforts to abolish the systum of paying commissions on railroad tick- to the ets sold to immigrarts, and suggest that, as they have been unable to accomplish their purpose, the Legislature take it in charge.

Societies. In the past year it found employment for 39,311 persons, of whom 28,800 were males and 10,505 females. Of the males employed 4,419 were skilled laborers, and of the females, 417. The others of the females were placed at service in domestic capacities. Their wages averaged \$8 per month during the first of the year, but in May the average rose to \$10.50. The demand for servants was greater than the supply up to November. The report closes with a plea for the immediate passage of their bill now pending in

Congress, which provides for the transfer of the Emmigrant Department from the State to the Federal Government.-N. Y. Sun.

Many most remarkable cures of Deafaess have been performed by Hagyard's Yellow Oil the certificates of which the proprietors will cheerfully furnish ; it is the most potent remedy known for all varieties of inflammatory action-taken internally and externally applied, it cures Croup, Rheumatism, Colds, Sore Threat, and is a perfect panacea for all manner of pain, lameness and flesh F 25-2 wounds.

MR. PARNELL AS A FOX HUNTER.

RIDING VERY WELL TO HOUNDS AND COMPLI-MENTED BY LORD WATERFORD.

"I say, Parnell," said Mr. Richard Power. M.P., on Monday night, in the Imperial Hotel, Waterford, "what do you say to a run with the Curraghmores to-morrow? If you see your way to a day over country, the best hunter at Pembrokestown is at your disposal." "Egad, Power, a capital idea, and you are taken at your word. I shall bunt with the Curraghmores to-morrow."

And so it was arranged that the gallant leader of the Irish party should meet the nobility and landed aristocracy of the county the following day in the hunting field. During the evening the rumor spread like wildfire about the city and found its way to the country, and the greatest curiosity pre-valled as to whether Mr. Parnell would be as good as his word. The meet was fixed for Ballinamona cover, the hour 11 o'clock. From 10 to 101 large numbers flocked around the Imperial Hotel steps to see the gallant Irish leader in hunting uniform, as it was rumoured he would don the red coat; but some disappointment was occasioned when, at 103 o'clock, he appeared, accompanied by the senior city member of Parliament, in his usual attire, the alteration in his dress being that he wore gaiters. In a couple of seconds both were mounted, and, amid a ringing cheer, they started for Ballinamona. Then came a rush for jarvey cars, while almost every trader in the city possessed of a vehicle had it under orders so as to afford them an opportunity of secing their idol take his part in the chase. Along the road from Poleberry to Ballinamona he was greeted at almost overy hundred yards with salutations of welcome, while on his arrival in the field he became "the observed What these things are to which the Holy of all observers." The dogs were in the cover making loud and telling music when he arrived, but in a couple of minutes the signal from the cover arrived that the fox had been killed without a run. A move was soon made for the cover outblinked the dogs so completely that it was a long time before they got on the scent, and the field of horsemen were so scattered that they were straggling about all parts of were well up, including Mr. Parnell and Lord Waterford. Just when the pace was the hottest a strong stone ditch stood in the way, and, riding gallantly up to it, Mr. Parnell cleared it and landed first, Lord Waterford next, and County Inspector Heard third. Nearly all the others fought shy, and took a round about direction. ""Good man," shouted Lord Waterford to Mr. Parnell. as both landed. "It is the horse, my lord," replied Mr. Parnell, "that is good." "No doubt," said Lord Waterford, "but I like pluck in a man who is mounted on a good horse, and you have shown that to-day, sir." And so they pursued the chase. The fax by this time had completely blinded the dogs, who were charging down to the railroad teack toward the Gracedien cover ; but, as the Tramore locomotive was observed steaming in the distance, the bugle was sounded and the dogs called in. After this it was decided to try the cover on Col. Mollon's demesne, but it was no go, and after some delay a move was made toward Ballinancesagh cover without delay. The draw was successful. The vermin made to the right running sideways with the wind, and made a circuitous route right for nus the Stiphenic Pontig Gregory the Size the Stiphenic Kilbarry, the dogs well up, and the majority ly poem about the sun kissed leaves of Sep-tember just as the office boy had built a fire Kilbarry he made for floan nore, Mr. Wyse's

move was then made for Mount Congreve, but as it was by this time three o'clock, the majority of those in the saddle, including Mr. Pornell and Mr. R. Power, made back to the city. All persons taking part in the hunt returned to their homes not only pleased at seeing Mr. Parnell in the hunting field, but also convinced of the fact that the indomitable energy and courage that he has so often displayed in the Senate he brings into force in

their belief that there is no obstacle he has not the courage to clear.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam contains no dangerous narcotic drug, but is a purely vegetable healing balsam. It cures by loosening the phlegm and corrupt matter from the Lungs and expelling it from the system. Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and all pectoral diseases yield to it promptly. All dealers sell it. F 25-2

TESTING HER INNOCENCE.

BABE OF ELEVEN MONTHS CAUSES THE ACQUIT-TAL OF ITS MOTHER.

A poor pale seamstress was arraigned for theft. She appeared at the bar with her baby of 11 months on her arm. She went to get some work one day, and stole three gold coins of 10 france each. The money was missed soon after she left her employer, and a servant was sent to her room to claim it. The servant found her about to duit the room with the three gold coins in her hand. She said to the servant, "I am going to carry them back to you." Nevertheless she was carried Commissioner of Police, and he ordered her to be sent to the police court for trial. She was too poor to engage a lawyer and when asked by the Since 1875 the Labor Bureau has been sup-ported by the German and Irish Emigrant Aid self she answered: "The day I went to my employer's I carried my child with me. It was in my arms as it is now. I wasn't paying attention to it. There were several gold coins on the mantlepiece, and, unknown to me, it stretched out its little hand and seized three pieces, which I did not observe until I got home. I at once put on my bonnet and was going back to my employer to return them, when I was arrested. This is the solemn truth, as I hope for Heaven's mercv.'

The court could not believe this story. They upbraided the mother for her impudence in endeavoring to palm off such a manifest lie for the truth. They besought her, for her own sake, to retract so absurd a tale, for it could have no effect but to oblige the court to sentence her to a much severer punishment than they were disposed to inflict upon one so young and evidently so deep in poverty.

These appeals had no effect, except to strengthen the poor mother's pertinacious adherence to her original story. As this firmness was sustained by that look of innocence which the most adroit criminal can never counterfeit, the court was at some loss to discover what decision justice demanded. To relieve their embarrassment one of the judges proposed to renew the scene described by the mother. Three gold coins were placed on the clerk's table. The mother was requested to assume the position in which she stood at her employer's house. There was then a breathless pause in court. The baby soon discovered the bright coins, eyed them for a moment, smiled, and then stretched forth its tiny hand, and clutched them in its fingers at once acquitted .- Hartford Times.

A FAMILY OF GIANTS. THE MANY PECULIARITIES OF ONE OF A FAMILY OF TWENTY-FOUR CHILDREN. (Rochester Horald, Jan. 15.)

A reporter of this journal chanced to meet a somewhat remarkable man yesterday, a description of whom will not prove uninteresting. The name is Lorenzo A. Pickle, of Newfane, N.Y., and is engaged in selling "fir balsams." Mr. Pickle was noticed first for his height, which is six feet five inches. At the request of the man of the pencil, Mr. Pickle gave some points about himself and his family. He said he was one of a family of 24 children, of whom 22 are now living. He has 13 sisters and eight brothers. He claimed to be the smallest of the family, the largest being a brother who lives in the State of Kentucky, who is seven feet two and a half inches tall in his stocking feet, and weighs 275 pounds. The object of this sketch is 68 years of age, but his activity might well be envied by a man of 40 years. He wears no overcoat, as he does not feel the need of such a garment, and added further that he wore no socks. He has two daughters living, one seventeen and the other twelve years of age. The former is over six feet tall, and still growing; the other is five feet eight inches in height, and will probably reach six feet and over before she has attained her growth. A singular characteristic of Mr. Pickle is that he has two pupils instead of one in each eye. The pupils are not entirely distinct, but, rather a double. They can hardly be called a defect in a bale old man, as they are not perceptible at the first glance. The owner states that his sight is affected, and that it is necessary for him to use a strong magnifying glass to be able to read, but he claims that at distance he can distinguish objects with a facility that other men do not possess. Mr. Pickle's dark hair and full beard are somewhat tinged with grey, but he seems fully twenty-five years younger than he really is. He does not drink liquors of any kind, nor has he done so since he signed a pledge at the age of ten years, nor, in fact, does he drink water from one end of the year to the other, except when there is an infusion of tea in it, and three small cups of this beverage a day suffices to quench his thrist. The secret of his remarkable health and activity Mr. Pickle says is the use of salt. His food consists mainly of salt meat and salt pork, and he says he prefers salt to sugar even in his tes, and uses on an average two tablespoonfuls of salt every day. Moreover he never eats cake or pastry or sweetmeats of any description.

### HE LAND LEAUUE ENDORSED. THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOSTON BNDORSES THE

### LAND LEAGUE-HE APPROVES OF THE BUF. FALO CONVENTION AND DENOUNCES SECRET EMISSARIES.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Herald says :- " The publication in the Archbishop's paper here to-day of an address to the Irish hierarchy adopted at a diocesan the hunting field, and they are unanimous in meeting held on January 25, has created a profound impression and greatly encouraged the Land Lesgue leaders. The address was prepared by a committee of which Vicar General was chairman. It is the signed by His Grace the Archbishop and by every member of the committee. It sets forth the attitude of the clergy of the archdiocese toward the land agitation. It says :- ' Citizens, as we are, of a flourishing Republic, living among a self-governing people and witnessing and enjoying the blessings of civil liberty and legislative independence, we cannot withhold our enthusiastic approval of your well-conceived and well-conducted efforts to secure the same blessings for yourselves and future generations of Irishmen on their own soil. The truths of religion and the dictates of patriotism being in perfect accord, it is the office of the priest to bless the labors of the statesmen who seek to frame laws for the benefit of their country. Ireland, after centuries of suffering from the effects of unjust conquest, ruthless spoliation and an almost total alienation of the soil and its consequent evil of an intruded and rapacious landlord class, is now making a supreme effort to rid herself of these crying evils. We joyfully seize the occasion to tender to her our deep concern for her welfare, our best wishes for her success and all the solace and help in our power. Your efforts to eradicate from your native land the evil effects of alien domination and usurpation ot the soil, twin relics of conquest and feudalism, deserve the full approval and hearty sup-port of all friends of human happiness in

"The worthiness of the end proposed, the practical and thorough character of the reforms demanded, and the wisdom of the methods adopted amply justify this declaration. The gravity of the crisis through which Ireland is now passing, the magnitude of the interest involved and the probable results of this great social and political movement have arrested the attention of the civilized world and engaged the serious consideration of statesmen at home and abroad. Moreover, the system of land tenure which impoverishes Ireland affects us injuriously here in America, inasmuch as it creates an additional object of charity whose pressing claims have often to be met to the detriment of the poor at our own (loors and the orphans of the diocese. We are friendly to any movement that is founded on correct principles tending to redress the griovances of the people of Ireland. Feeling in this crisis in the history of land law reform that the principles laid down in the platform of the Land League Convention, at Buffelo, N.Y., are justified by religion and morality, we extend our earnest and heartfelt sympathy and co-operation to all those who are laboring in such a just and righteous cause. As long as they are guided by these principles we solemnly declare that if the British Parlinment is unwilling or unable to apply an officient remedy to the " cancer that is eating away the life of the nation" it is the duty of England to remit the cure of the evil to the people of Ireland themseives. Nor. on the with a misor's engerness. The mother was other hand, do we hesitate to denounce as pernicious and infamous the conduct of certain supposed emissaries of secret societies, who seek to infuse into this movement a spirit of injustice and a disregard for the laws of morality as expounded by the Catholic Church. Following in the footsteps of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., who has recently manifested his deep con-

### IRISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION.

3

Boston, Tebruary 4 - The following proclamation has been issued by the Irish National Land Langue of Boston, U.S.: -To the members of the Land League and American

people : The crisis has been reached in Ireland. It is not miexpected what has happened. The suppression of tree speech, arrest without bail, and darkening the land with spies and soldiers, and the coercion blow before remedy, all these were inevitable. England moves but slowly toward justice, behold her well worn wcapons. There is a new Ireland in the mass of her people. Zeal and endurance in leadership. Capacity sufficient for the time exists and strong, thoughtful, resolute men lead. If they are silenced others will fill the vacant places. Ireland criss for justice. The Land League is her voice. England must build more gaols before her voice can be stifled. To outrage upon the people's representatives, to attempt to place Ireland upon her knees, to beat and scourge her before regulating wrongs, the arrest of Michael Davitt, let America give her protest. As fire flamed upon all the hills in the olden time, when the edict went forth, so now in American cities let fires kindle your indignation into a blaze. Call public meetings every where at once. As you saved the Irish people from death and roused them from despair, show your sympathy is still with them in their great struggle for justice. Members of the League, keep closer together, form new branches in every place; where true triends of the cause can be found, and place yourself in immediate communication with us. Ireland moves fast to her supreme course; we must be close together when the hour to strike comes. With the wisdom and prudence of the Irish leaders. they are cheered and sustained by your sympathy. Make your sympathy more marked. Organize everywhere. Signed, P. A. Cellins, President. ·----

### Cousnmption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and us ng. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHEBAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.11-cow-G

"AN IRISH LADY."-Our evening contemporary of the ex-employment agency is entering on a clusade against the Irish people, while all the other local papers are becoming more liberal and impartial. Its issue of Friday contained an item on an "Irish Lady," which is simply shameful. If the Irish people persist in taking this rag it is their own fault if they are reviled.

BROTHER AUNOLD'S LOTTERY .-- Brother Arnold has received from Brother Patrick, Assistant Superior General of the Christian Brothers, a magnificent chalice, value for \$200, and of heautiful and elegant style. It is intended for the grand lottery which is to be held next September to liquidate the dept incurred by the erection of the Brother's House. Brother Arnold has lately been travelling and he never travels without a purpose and a result. He has already received prizes worth thousands of dollars, including planos and other valuable articles, not forgetting money, and he has recoived from Protestants as well as Catholics. He intends having 150 valuable prizes in the lottery, or which the least will be worth \$50. He is in possession of half of them already, and if he has to go as far as San Francisco will obtain the balance. Nothing is impossible to Brother Arnold except growing old or indolent. Labor omnia vincit, with a triffe of popularity.

every land.

hey will love thy face, they will laud thy power;

r the New has charms which the Old has not,

nd the Stranger's face makes the Friend's forgot.

### HE POPE AND THE AGITATION.

The following letter has been published is week :—

TTER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

To our Venerable Brother Edward M'Cabe. chbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.

VENERABLE BROTHER-Health and Aposlical Benediction-We read with pleasure ur letter recently addressed to the clergy d people of the diocese of Dublin, and prented to us by you when you were in Rome; in it we recognized your prudence and oderation, since, while Ireland is now eply moved, partly by a desire of better ings, partly by a fear of an uncertain ture, you offer counsel admirably suited to e occasion.

This unhappy condition of Catholics in eland disquiets and afflicts us, and we shly esteem their virtue, sorely tried by versity, not for a brief period only, but for ny centuries. For, with the greatest forude and constancy, they preferred to endure ery misfortune rather than forsake the reion of their fathers or deviate even in the ghtest degree from their ancient fidelity to this Apostolic See. Moreover, it is their ingular glory, extending down to the present me, that most noble proofs of all the other rtues were never wanting amongst them. 1668 reasons force us to love them with ternal benevolence, and fervently to wish at the evils by which they are afflicted may ickly be brought to an end.

At the same time we unhesitatingly declare at it is their duty to be carefully on their ard not to allow the fame of their sterling hereditary probity to be lessened, and to commit any rash act whereby they may to have cast aside the obedience due to their lawful rulers; and for this reason, henever Ireland was greatly excited in arding and defending her own interests, the man Pontifis constantly endeavoured, by monition and exhortation, to allay the cited feelings, lest by a disregard of mode. ion justice might be violated, or the cause, wever right in itselt, might be forced by influence of passions; into the flames of tion. These counsels were always directed the end that the Catholics of Ireland ould in all things follow the Ohurch as a ide and teacher, and, thoroughly conform-

and a second second

was written :---

Father cannot give his approval it is not difficult to point out. However, let us hope that the wisdom of Parliament may dev se means to satisfy every legitimate demand without violating the rights of justice, and to bring back to our midst peace and mutual side the demesne wall, where a for was confidence between all classes. Rumours to drawn, although rather badly, as the vermin which we would be unwilling to give credence are already in circulation that the scheme about to be proposed by Government for the settlement of the land question will be but a half-hearted attempt to grapple with the country. About half a dozen horsemen the evil they wish to cure. This would be a deplorable misfortune. Unless the cancer which has been eating away the life of the nation be cut out to the last fibre, health and security can never be restored, and sooner or later the disastrous scenes of to-day will return, but with increased violence. Whilst, then, very lev. and rev. dear Fathers, we deplore with the Holy Father the many occur-rences which have afflicted the true friends of our country, let us pray that God may give wisdom to our rulers and the spirit of moderation to our people.

Having suffered for some time past with billous Headache as a result of consumption of the Bowels, I was induced to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which proved very efficacious, removing both headache and constipation. I strongly recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

S. R. ROGERS. Cedarville, Grey County, Ont. F 25-2

"Write carefully," says De Quincey. "You can never tell how much good your work may accomplish." No truer words were ever spoken. A man brought around a perfectly love-

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF SIR GEO. COLLEY-ARRIVAL OF KEINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4 .--- A despatch from Care Town says :- Telegraph communication with Gen. Colley has been cut off. The accepted explanation of this is that the Boers have sent a detachment to cut the wires at some point between this point and Newcastle. The fact

cern for the temporal as well welfare of the faithful people of Ireland by addressing them words of paternal sympathy and apostolic counsel, we declare that we are advocates of peace and civic order, and hold with St. Thomas and other Catholic doctors, that the only laudable and stable order is that which is founded on justice to all men, effective redress of wrong and an equitable

adjustment of conflicting interests."

### SPORTING NEWS

THE RIFLE. LONDON, Feb. 2 .--- The Sportsman announces that it holds the whole of the stakes, £400, in the Carver-Scott match, to be shot on the 5th instant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 .- Ira Paine, the champion rifle shot, will sail for Liverpool tomorrow in the White Star Line Britannic. PEDESTRIANISM.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 2 .--- Chas. Biggar, of Guelph, and James' Quirk, Brantford, met at Galt on Tuesday evening, with their backers, and arranged a hundred yard foot race to come off in two weeks at London for \$1,000 a side.

#### AOUATIC.

LONDON, Feb. 4 .--- Hanlan is taking vigorous exercise, preparing himself for his match with Laycock on the 14th instant.

#### RACQUETS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 .--- The match between Mr. Hunt, champion amateur, and Mr. John Gilmour, was opened to-day at 12 o'clock before a large number of spectators. It was finally won, after a hard contest, by Mr. Hunt. Another game will probably be played between Messrs. Hunt and Gilmour before the former's departure from the city. The ladies tournament will be continued on Monday morning.

#### THE TURF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.-The proposition of H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, to match Sorel Dan against Maude S and St. Julien, best 3 in 5 to harness, for \$2,500 a side with \$7,500 added by the Chicago Driving Park Association and \$2,500 more if the fastest record is beaten, has been accepted by Wm. H. Vanderbilt in favor of Maude S. Vanderbilt says he believes the mare can lower the record to 2.06 this season.

#### " BESOM AND STANES."

KINGSTON, Feb. 4 .- The curling match today between the Kingston and Belleville Clubs, for the Royal Caledonian Society medal, was won by Kingston by a majority of 49 here and 23 at Belleville, two rinks being played at each place.

SEAFORTH, Ont., Feb 4.-- A curling match played here yesterday between Goderich aud

### COMMON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

### (Montreal Star, January 5, 1881.)

Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Alrendy the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The doctor cert inly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing invitation to physicians and sufferers to visit him and test his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal.

It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as brouchitis, asthma and catarrh are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :---

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,

MONTREAL, January Jon, 1001, DRAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial efficits I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the curb of Catarh and Bronchitis, which I was;" filleted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies.

To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal.

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881. My DEAR SIR -I am very pleased to bear testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl eleven years of age, has bad various attacks of bronchitis. Last fall she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some seven or eight weeks. After using one of your Spirometers, with the medicine accompanying it. I am very happy to any that within two weeks after commencing to use the instrument, she was quite better, and has be n very well ever since, now about two months. months.

I am, yourstroly, R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

د. محمد می در با از این از این از محمد این و بروی محمد محمد این این این این محمد و بروی محمد این این محمد این محمد این محمد محمد این محمد

Feb. 9, 1881.

Witness The True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEGONESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL. TESMS: By Mail .... \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City. . \$2.00 " "

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### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Commencing Dec. 22nd, 1880, all Subscrip-tions outside of Montreal will be acknow-ledged by change of date on address label attached to paper.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1881

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For February, 1881. THURSDAY, 10-St. Scholastica, Virgin. FEIDAY, 11.-Feria. SATURDAY, 12 .- Ferin. SUNDA ., 13 .- Septuagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. ix. 21-x. 5; Gosp. Matt. xx. 1-17. Bishop Fitzpatrick, Boston died, 1866. MONDAY, 14 .- St. Valentine, Martyr. TUESDAY, 15 -SS. Faustinus and Jovita, Martyrs.

WEDNESDAY, 16 .- Feria.

### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

WE are under the disagreeable necessity of once more calling upon those of our readers and others who are inachted to the Post AND TRUE WITNESS to pay up the amount of their | their chances of success. Much, however, indebtedness, and we address ourselves more | will depend upon the land bill presented by

is something to have the friendship of fifty millions of the most progressive people in the world, and it will be still better when, at the close of the century, they will have increased to eighty or ninety millions. The request will also come with a good grace from a nation which is not itself aggressive. and does not oppress its weaker neighbors, or covet their goods.

One would think, to read the English papers, that obstruction was altogether an nvention of the Irish party in the English House of Commons; but it is not so. As was observed in a late issue of the Posr, Mr. Brougham-afterwards Lord Chancellor of England-inaugurated a series of obstructive tactics on a taxation question, which lasted six weeks, and was successful. In 1846. Mr. Disraeli, the present Lord Beaconsfield, in conjunction with Lord George Bentinck and the protectionists, obstructed Sir Robert Peel's Irish Coercion Bill, and succeeded in defeating it, and, although a little later, Mr. Drummond, Under-Secretary of State, was shot and Radicals-the Queen's writ does not rule dead coming out of Sir Robert Peel's house, in Ireland, and the Land League is supreme. the Government of the day did not suspend the habeas corpus act in England. If Mr. Drummond were murdered in Ireland, we fear to dwell upon the consequences. There would have been one universal howl for blood. But we need not travel out of Canada to find obstruction. An early session of Parliament was called on the 9th of December to pass the Pacific Railroad resolutions, and, although eight weeks have elapsed, and although the as little foundation as that the Land Government has such an overwhelming majority as to render opposition hopeless, the debate has not yet closed. What is this but obstruction, and yet there is no talk of cloture or of suspension of the habeas corpus. But it is

the old story, "A rebel in Cork is a patriot in Madrid." FROM the tone of the cable despatches,

### which are merely a condensation of the opinions of the London Times and other landlord journals, we judge that they are jubilant over the action of the Government against the Land League, and the arbitrary and unconstitutional stand taken by the Speaker against the Irish party. But we are at a loss to imagine why they should be so. After all it resolves itself into this, that the united Irish people, seeing the English Government will not permit them to agitate for a redress of grievances in a constitutional manner, will find it necessary to go outside the constitution and adopt violent means to obtain that justice which has been refused them with insult and contumely. In point of fact since the gross affront offered the Irish nation by Benjamin Disraeli before the dissolution last year, a feeling has found its way into the heart of the people that there is but one way of settling difficulties which is an appeal to physical force when the opportunity presented itself. This feeling has been confirmed by the attitude of the present Government, from whom much was expected, but not coercion.

Whether the Irish people are wise or not in their determination, it is not for us to say. They know best what their resources are and the Government. If it be a sweeping meabe said an out and out. Tory in politics like his amiable nephew James Anthony Froude. | together apart from the political complexion He loved force even when connected with of the party in power. A man does the most awful brutality, and held the weak in sovereign contempt. His advice to a prominent man when asked his opinion as cause what should be done with Ireland was, squeich her by -----, squeich her like a rat." His great aversion was "shams," and, although he himself grovelled in the dust before the greatest shams in history, he was perfectly sincere. A newspaper wag once got off the following about the deceased author :-- "There are 1.713 languages in the world, exclusive of that written by Carlyle." Some writers pretend to think that John Mitchell copied Carlyle's style, but Mitchell imported, and bringing with him a staff of they have often swelled before in vain. had a style and genius of his own. Carlyle is now dead, but Ireland is not squelched; Ireland is unsquelchable.

Ir we are to believe the majority of the English House of Commons-Tories, Whigs But, if this is so, how are we to account for the arrest of Michael Davitt? He was quietly arrested while crossing Carlisle Bridge, in the Canada. metropolis of Ireland, his native country, by English detectives, and the Land League has bowed to the will of the English

Government; for what else could it do? If all the other assertions of Ireland's tyrants and calumniators have League rules Ireland, then are they the greatest liars on the surface of the broad earth, and then is coercion unnecessary. But though Michael Davitt, the true, the modest, and the manly, is in a prison cell, the revolution he has inaugurated is abroad gathering irresistible force as it goes. Thought is free, and

can only be confined by space itself. So long as the nobility of France, only, were confined in the Bastile it stood on its foundations bravely, but when despotism imprisoned the thinkers of the people, the Bastile fell; thought will not be imprisoned. If the foreign Government which rules Ireland were wise, it would have taken Froude's advice and sent its legions into Ireland to smother the movement in blood at its inception; it is now too late. All the armies and navies and police at the command of Queen Victoria will not force the Irish people into loyalty. The chasm between the two countries is growing wider, the volume of bate is increasing, and the imposibility of a union between them is becoming more evident. The hope of bettering their condition by constitutional means is dead in the breasts of Irishmen; the arrest of Davitt, and the hustling by brute force of their representatives out of the London Parliament House have shown them what a delusion they have been hug, ing. We can easily imagine with what scorn the people henceforth will listen to the eloquence of candidates for Parliament-Parliamentary agitation has never gained foreign as well as domestic. them anything ! it is

" Like dead sea fruit that tempts the eye, But turns to ashes on the lips."

We may be prepared at any moment to hear of wholesale arrests and perhaps of bloodshed,

professed hater of shams, and it need hardly dition the United States would grow and Fenian movement, in the hope that a successflourish at the expense of Canada and this al- ful blow might be struck for the freedom of Ireland. He was thrown into prison, and released, on ticket-of-leave, after seven years. The rest regarding him is well-known to our not take up his stakes and move readers, his address to the first land meeting into the neighbouring Republic beat Irishtown, the general acceptance of the Sir John beats Mackenzie at new gospel by the people and the late cowardthe polls; he goes because there is more ly arrest by a pitifal Government. The ample scope for his abilities, because the inhearts of the Whig squires, says the cable, stitutions are more in accordance with his ideas of what they should be. He sees that swell with indignation at Irish obstruction. It is a mistake; the caitiffs have no hearts, they his son, born on American soil, can become have but gizzards, which they imagine to be President of the United States, that is to say, such, or they would never cheer on receipt of the most powerful country in the world, while he sees in Canada a system which preof the news of the arrest of the one-armed Davitt. But the hearts of twenty millions of the vents a Canadian occupying the first place in Irish people swell with just indignation as his native land. He sees a Governor-General English secretaries and aides-de-camp to the Surely this ever recurring coercion business exclusion of Canadians. This is not all and immuring of true Irishmen in vile Britsentiment. We would be concealing the ish bastiles, herding with Anglo-Saxon truth if we did not admit that thousands of Sodomites cannot go on forever. There

surely must come a time when the mills of our young men, litterateurs, journalists, the Gods shall have ground exceeding small engineers, mechanics and laborers cid not and when mankind will have grown sick and cross the border, because of the wide field which the United States furnished them, but | tired of oppression. There may come a time when difficulties will surround baughty we think a good many of them make a mistake, as they would do just as well in England as they surrounded Imperial Rome in her travail, when she shall There is no getting over the fact that the bold out her hands in vain and beseech the assistance of a people whose wrongs they

emigration has been going on, that it is now have piled up to the heavens. They confess going on, and that it will continue to go on so long as we remain a Crown colony. There themselves that Irishmen have fought for them in the past by land and by sea, and is hardly a family in Canada that has not a have fought well, and their reward is coerrelative in the United States. In compliance with an order of the Ottawa

cion and the immolation of such men as Michael Davitt. But let us trust that House of Commons, Mr. Lowe, the Deputy Michael Davitt and the whole of us shall Minister of Agriculture, has furnished a relive long enough to see England on her port to the House of the number of immiknees begging for aid, and begging in vain. grants who have passed into the States via The thing is not impossible. Windsor and Sarnia, from the 1st January, 1880, to the 1st of December of the same Davitt is a native of County Mayo, Ireland year, and gives the number via Sarnia at where he was born in the terrible famine year 6.705 He tells us, however, that it is

of 1846. He is the son of a tenant farmer. utterly impossible to come at the truth who occupied a small holding near what was that way, and we quite agree with once the village of Staride. In the general From the report we learn that clearance made by the landlords after the the United States census of 1870 shows a famine year, Davitt was ejected with hun-Canadian born population of 472,728, but dreds of others, and with his family came to that in 1860 the Canadian born were but the United States and located in Pennsyl-249,970, thus showing an increase of 222,758 vania, but afterwards removed to England. in ten years. Of course, the census did not taking with them Michael, who was then but show the number of descendants of Canadians, a mere lad, and settled in Rochdale, where if it did, it would have been as surprising. young Davitt grew up. On a charge of When the hard times commenced in 1873 a having furnished arms to Fenians, Davitt repatriation on a large scale took place, and was arrested in 1867, and sentenced to 15 we find by Mr. Lowe's report that in 1873 there vents penal servitude, spending about 7 years came back to Canada 8,971; in 1874, 14,110; of the term in prison in England. He was 1875, 8,193; 1876, 11,134; 1877, 11,753; 1878. at length released on a ticket-of-leave, set at 11,435, and in 1879, 9,775. We are not told, liberty, and paid a visit to the United States. however, how many went from Canada to the On his return from the second visit last November he landed in Ireland, which fact led to his arrest.

### THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Twenty years ago the franchise in the British Islands was more limited than it is now, and Ireland sent members to represent her in the Imperial Parliament who sadly misrepresented her. Many of those members were lawyers, who are now either dead and gone or else ave judges on the bench, placed there as the price of betraying their country, and who thanked God they had a country to betray. Others of them were landlords who terrified their tenants with threats of eviction if they did not vote for them, and most of these latter are also dead and gone or rejected with scorn under protection of the ballot. It was a custom with those Irish misrepresentatives, lawyer and landlord alike, to stand up in their places and tell a story about the wrongs of Ireland, which not being obstructive, amused the British for a day or two and satisfied the consciences of the story tellers, who on performing the disagreeable duty fell into line with their Whig and Forv friends, and in due time received the reward of loyalty to their party. To speak frankly, the frish members of those days were, with a few honorable exceptions, the most through-going placehunters in Europe. It was only natural that British Ministries should laugh at the insincere demands of such 1rish representatives, who, besides, w re but a miserable minority of the one hundred and five. Then came the Fenian insurrection, the Hyde Park riots, extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and a there are men now--millions of them-who Radical element in the Cabinet, which said to would do the same, for the hope of glory lifts | Ireland : "Behold, the times are changed send real representative men to Parliament and they can ask nothing, short of separation, which we are not prepared to grant." Then did the heart of Ireland rejoice, and then was Fenianista frowned down, even by patriotic Irishmen, for were not Bright and Gladstone to rule Ireland according to Irish ideas. They waited patiently, the years rolled over and the Bright-Gladstones made never a move except the Legislative fasco called the land bill of 1870 can be reckoned anything. The Irish people saw that they were betrayed once more and they began to despair of legislation. Still they made another attempt, and after great self-sacrifice they partly threw over the landlords and re- Parliament to work upon constitutional lines turned a body of Home Rulers to Parliament. This body, of which great things were ex- they are permitted by their enepected, were, if possible, a more arrant lot of rascals than even the "Independent Opposition" of 1852, and the people were terribly discouraged. The Home Rulers under Isaac Butt's leadership entertained such a profound regard for the phenomenon called the British Constitution that they would not obstruct; they refused to and fight their oppressors in the courts. Davitt forth as the originator of a place a wet finger on the machinery lest it They will dispute the evictions as long as movement scarcely second in importance to should burst or collapse, and then how would their money lasts, and as they will be num-Constitution? This awe of this phenomenon was not entertained by the constituencies who sent them to Westminster, and at the last general election a political revolution

majestic sides with fury; they exposed the constitution to full view, and showed what a heary fraud it was, and also how a semi-Radical English Ministry can be as tyrannical and as anti-Irish as the Tories of the time before the Gladstone-Brights announced their Irish idea programme. And now the final result of all this fine agitation is oppression. coercion, cloture, England enraged and Ireland more than ever disgusted with Britain, her constitution, her hypocrisy and her Liberal and Tory statesmen. For here is the most liberal Ministry which has ever governed the empire, and there stands a body of real Irish representative who ask that the reign of coercion should end and the reign of justice com. mence. The time is opportune, but the men willing to act are not present. Whiggery has Bright and Gladstone by the throat; their souls are not their own. Parnell has kept his word, he has shown what a pitiable Government it is which is in power, and he has also shown that England cannot possibly rule Ireland except by brute force. This knowledge is something gained, for knowledge is power. One good effect of this knowledge will be that it will prevent the Irish people from a useless expenditure of force, an ineffectual beating of the air. They can after all afford to wait, and in the meantime constitute themselves the judges as to whether it is advisable to pay rents to their oppressors. A whole nation can be no more evicted than it can be indicted.

### THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The British Government have now completely thrown off the mask. They have thrown the constitution away and are governing Ireland on Oliver Cromwell's principles, a little modified. They are also evidently bent on throwing aside the modification and goading the people into rebellion as they did in '98, and as they created an artificial famine in 1848, for they can rule Ireland in no other way. For a time there was a struggle between Bright and Chamberlain and the landlords, in the Cabinet, but the latter have emerged victorious and the screw is being put on. The Radical element made such fine speeches when in Opposition that they felt a little ashamed of themselves in swallowing all their principles, but they had to knock under to their colleagues who own 300,000 acres of land. Coercion is therefore in full swing. Men in command of strong battalions can afford to laugh at the Brittsh constitution, and it is easy enough to pass a bill of indemnity. They have not yet abandoned all ideas of decency; they try to make the world believe that Ireland is armed and ready for insurrection as an excuse for their action ; but no one believes them. A singular feature of this business is the announcement of the London Times that the Land League is utterly crushed. If that is so, why coercion ? Where is the necessity for it? But a feature yet more singular is, that no one up to this has defended the landlaws, nor even coercion, simply because both are indefensible, and we have not yet arrived at that perfection of political lying which can compel white to be called black. Most writers, on the other hand, have pronounced them in-

cease to be a Crown colony, and until we have the sole managemement of our own affairs,

bim.

States in those years, but we can imagine they doubled the figures which we gained. Let our purblind politicians open their eyes and see the truth ; the emigration will continue, and nothing can prevent it, until we

### MICHAEL DAVITT.

It is singular, but it is none the less true, that the report of the arrest of Michael Davitt has caused more profound indignation for now that the Tory woli and the Whig among the Irish people all over the world, tiger have fraternized the logical outcome is | and more deep feeling, than any event since blood. Naturalists tell us that the boa- the execution of Allan, La-kin and O'Brien at Manchester fourteen years ago. Through some undefinable cause this man Davitt has taken more hold on the hearts of his countrymen than any other man who has stood up for Ireland since Robert Emmet mounted the scaffold, with the exception, perhaps, of Parnell himself. And even that man, with the nerves of steel and the well trained heart, could never mention the name of Michael Davitt without emotion. We can well believe the calle report that he trembled with suppressed passion when asking the English Home Secretary why his friend and colaborer had been arrested. Parnell loves Michael Davitt, which is perfectly natural, for who can help loving the man who loves his country with such sublime devotion; the man possessing such self-abnegation, such disinterestedness such manliness and such modesty withal There have been men who faced death encouraged by the flourish of trumpets, and the heart into the inspiration of the combat and makes it forgetful of danger for the time being, and there are also men-but they are fewest--who tread the narrow path of duty with no hope of reward or of fame. Of this latter class is the one-armed convict Michael Davitt, to whom the statiza of Lady Wilde

particularly to our friends in the country, who are perhaps not aware of the number of small sure the more moderates will accept it, while sums due, or the figure they would make in the aggregate. The harvests have been good, poverty has passed from the land, and though aware that some people labor under the impression that newspapers should wait till the last for payment, why, even in that case we are now entitled to our dues, for it is time every one had been paid. The proprietors of the POST AND TRUE WITNESS have to pay the large number of hands regularly every Saturday night, and to meet other engagements. which will be impossible if those who owe them money do not pay in turn.

Ir the bold Briton cannot beat the Boers in | masterly in the extreme. The most bitter reflection that he can beat the Irish in Parliament. The Speaker should at once be sent to South Africa to threaten the cloture on the Boers, who will leave in despair, as the Home Rulers left Parliament.

THAT bitter enemy of Canada and Canadians, the London Times, has dealt another stroke at this country. It stated that it was the intention of the committee of the Privy Council to order the slaughtering of Cana-Canadian Government now contradicts the report. We leave the Times to explain or apologise, though considering the wronged party is only that colony of Canada, it is doubtful if it will do either.

THE Pall Mall Gazette Says, in regard to tremendous diatribe against English rule in Ireland," and adds :-- " Apart altogether from "the exaggeration of Dr. Lynch's invective, " is it not proof conclusive that there must be "something wrong when a Roman Catholic ] "Archbishop resorts to the language of a re-"volutionary demagogue?" The letter of His Grace, to which the Pall Mall Gazette refers, has been copied into almost every paper in Ireland. into half the English papers, and into quite a number of those on the European continent.

discussing resolutions submitted by Messrs.

if not the situation will become gloomier.

WE regret to see that of late several of the Quebec papers have thought fit to attack the Honorable Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, without showing adequate cause. It is well-known that Mr. Flynn is the most hardworking Minister in the Quebec Cabinet: that he is possessed of eloquence and governing capacity equalled by few, and that his character-public and private -is beyond all reproach or cavil. His handling of the mining question was. as confessed by his bitterest enemies,

South Africa he can console himself with the attack against Mr. Flynn appears in our esteemed contemporary Le Canadien, owned and edited by Mr. Israel Tarte, who is much disappointed because he himself is not in the Ministry, and we regret to say that the Unebec Telegraph is not as triendly to his interests as it has been, for what reasons we cannot fathom; it certainly cannot be because he is the Irish Catholic representative, although this objection might be valid with Mr. Tarte. For our own part we respect Mr. Flynn. We believe dian cattle on the point of landing. The he has done his duty fairly, honestly and with consumate ability, and we think the tactics adopted against him are puerile and unpatriotic. He is the first Irish Catholic representative in the Quebec Cabinet, and although we have condemned the Ministry for its treatment of our people, we do not lay Archbishop Lynch's letter, that it is "a any of the blame at the doors of the Minister of Crown Lands.

The death of Thomas Carlyle is announced by this morning's cable. He had been in feeble health during the past few years and was over eighty years of age. Hence his death will not create any surprise. Carlyle was unquestionably the greatest English prose writer of modern times. There has been nothing like his style for force, nor like his writings for originality in this century He almost created a language of his own, and any one who read one of his works

THE American House of Representatives are could never after fail to realise that he was reading Carlyle before he had gone over Robeson and Gillet, respectively, the one re- half a dozen lines, without waiting to be told questing that the Transvaal be granted its the name of the author or seeing it before rights as an independent republic, and the him. He dispensed with those parts of other that Ireland be granted home rule. On | speech called articles almost altogether, and first glance these resolutions may be set down he had a knack of forming compounds to as impertinent, but, when it is remembered | serve his purpose which would be absurd in that at least half the American mation is al- any other man. Carlyle was a Scotchman, lied in blood to those much-wronged peoples, but received half his education in Germany, the first impression will be reconsidered. Of to whose literature and customs he was very course the resolutions, if carried, will raise a partial. His best known works are his "Life howl from the Jingo press, but then America of Frederick the Great" and his "French Re- the country, or the reverse, but simply to his narrow world." It is no wonder, therefore, is strong and is yearly growing stronger. It volution." He was a hero-worshipper and a prove that under our present singular con- that, like other brave spirits, he joined the

constrictor covers its victim with saliva in order to swallow it with the more ease, and this is, in fact, what the English Government has been doing of late with regard to Ireland. It has striven to show her up before the world as the mother of murderers, and now proceeds to treat her accordingly. But naturalists also inform us that the victim of the boaconstrictor often resists and succeeds in choking the monster. When the Land Leaguers have been arrested the Irish ladies are prepared to take their places and guide the national movement. This is good; but will it be successful? We have seen with what little hesitation the British authorities dealt with Irish women in 1798, and with the women of Jamaica in the present generation. When those having the power are blinded by unjust rage they are not in a position to discriminate between the sexes.

THE EXODUS FROM CANADA.

Since the National Policy has been in force the Opposition have charged that one of its results is a large exodus of our people to the United States. This the Government organs and supporters denied, and asserted that an emigration on a small scale was going on, as it had for years, no matter what Government was in power. And this, in fact, is about the truth. There is not a same man in applies so well :--Canada who does not know that ever since the proclamation of independence there has been an annual and steady stream of emigration from Canada to the United States, sometimes increasing, sometimes decreasing, but always going on. Ireland, Germany and Canada are the three great recruiting grounds of the United States. It has been estimated that there are now in the American Union half a million of Canadians by birth and at least four millions of Canadians by descent. its proportion. Any one but slightly skilled in ethnology, in travelling through the Northern and Eastern States, can see at a glance that the faces of the people are more Celtic than Anglo-Saxon, and that the French characteristics of feature have stamped themselves on the inhabitants. The language and the nomenclature may have disappeared, but signs of descent remain, and shall remain forever. Arnot written in the interest of this party or that, or to shew how the Conservatives were

The gentle grace that to commonest words Gives a rare and tender beauty. With the zeal that would face a thousand swords

swords For their country, home, and duty, Still breathing the prayer for their motherland Her wrongs and her sorrows taught them, Though the scaffold's doom or the felon-brand Were the only gifts she brought them.

If Ireland was what nature intended her, but what England prevented, a free and prosperous land, the name of Michael Davitt would perchance be never heard a mile away from his father's small farm; he would be one Of these, Quebec Province has sent more than | of those men whom the poet Gray describes in his elegy written in a country church yard, one of those gems of purest ray serene hid in deep caverns, or one of those flowers wasting its sweetness on the desert air. But Ireland is neither free nor prosperous, and circumstances brought Michael the great French Revolution. He if the son the earth swing on its axis without a British ticles on this question have from time to time | of an evicted tenant. He saw the pof taken appeared in the editorial columns of the Post, from over the heads of his father and mother and sisters, and the sense of the terrible wrong sank deeply into his soul ; and he saw took place and a body of Parpellites were rebent on ruining and the Liberals on saving | the same thing practised everywhere within turned who knew not Joseph. They ob-

But a brief period of time will have elapsed when the landlords will be in a position to work their sweet will upon the Irish people. They have during the last year been kept at bay by the league; they are now like tigers who are hungry from fasting, and when they are released their spring will be fearful. They are the magistrates, the grand jurors, lord lieutenants of counties, commanders of regiments of the line and yoemanry, and their powers will be unlimited. Athens in her worst days was ruled by thirty tyrants, Ireland, when coercion is in force, will have 10,000, and 100,000 Jannissaries to execute their behosts. It is just possible that jubilant as England s-and streeling her military overcoat along the road as she is-the end may not be as she fondly imagines. Her myrmidons in Ireland may go too far, and we all know that too far east is west. That it is often the unexpected which happens has been shown many a time within the past thirty years. The Irish people are not now so bereft of friends as in former struggles. There are millions of men in England-Englishmen as well as Irishmen -yet to be heard from ; there are millions of Irishmen on this continent who will not see Ireland pushed to extremities, and there is a public opinion abroad, before which even absolute monarchs tremble.

The duty of Irishmen in this crisis is simple, and when we say Irishmen we make no distinction of creed or class. The Protestant of the North will feel the vengeance of the landlords as keenly as the Catholic of the South, for he has thrown in his lot with him in the agrarian revolt, and "The petty tyrant of his field withstood."

The duty is plain; it is to assist the Land League by every means in their power. It is the intention of the Irish party in the British for the present and as long as mics. If they are forced outside those lines, and forced to take up arms to defend their sacred lives and properties, then will the responsibility rest upon the aggressors. The Irish are too brave a race to be driven into a corner. But we repeat their intention is to take advantage of the law that is left them, bered by thousands, much money will be required. We appeal then to the Irishmen of Canada-and to the Irishwomen as well-to organize and form branches of the League in every village, town and city throughout the Dominion, to collect all the money they can -and as soon as they can, for time pressesstructel; they made the British lion lash his and to forward it to this office or the Montreal

### Feb 9, 1881.

Branch of the League, when care will be then that every cent of it reaches its destisation without danger of its being seized by the English Government. If a flush of pride mantles the cheeks of the Irishman when he reads of the gallant stand taken by Parnell and his gallant band against such desperate dds, and if indignation swells his heart at the arrest of Davitt, all well and good is that sentiment; let it be followed by its practical fellow-countrymun then put their shoulders to the wheel for this day. Ireland expects every man to do his duty. Now or never, now and forever.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

-We strongly suspect the cablegrams regarding the resumption of rent payments. arding the result is also have been added to haging the studiously witheld. The reports minions like my friend Disraelt; it is also have a bogue appearance.

-So crest fallen have the Irish landlords and loyalists become, and so hopeless of success at the polls, that not one of them has been found with courage enough to oppose Mr. Redmond for New Ross. He was reurned by acclamation.

-New York Truth is out with another cenation, let us trust with more foundation than the Chinese letter. It contains an affidavit to the effect that Chester Arthur, Vice-Preident elect of the United States, was born in stanbridge, in the Province of Quebec, and is, herefore, ineligible for the position to which he has been elected. But after all, do not the Americans claim Hanlan as one of themselves though born in Canada ; and why then object to Mr. Arthur?

-Chili is about to absorb Pern and perhaps Bolivia, and few will be sorry for it. The South American Republics have never been able to overn themselves with decency. They are prey to the worst kinds of anarchy, and the Central American Republics such as Guatemla. Nicaragua and the united states of Columbia are not much better, and would perhaps be worse but for their proximity to he United States. It is no later than last week that the pirates-calling themselves the uthorities-of Guatemala, seized Father Gillict, a Jesuit priest, immediately after his rrival from British Honduras and shot him ead. Father Gilliet was charged with conpiracy, but was not tried, except by drum. end court martial. He would be a benefactor o that part of the human race which lives in Juatemala, who could successfully conspire overthrow such a miserable Government murdered the Jesuit priest.

### LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The meeting of the Montreal Branch of the and League, held on Surday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, was both a large and enthusi-sticone. Mr. P. Carroll, President, occupied he chair. In his opening remarks he said feeling of indignation perveded the whole world and arose in the breasts of all Irishmen and lovers of liberty at the cowardly and tyrannical act of the English Government in the arrest of Michael Davitt. It was the duty of every Irishman and every imparfial citizen of the British Empire to enter a solemn protest sgainst such cowardice and as wantonly throwing a nation's rutality guide and favorite inte a vile English dungeon 1t was an insult to Ireland and to the Irish race, and one that should not be brooked.

Several speakers followed in a like strain, iscussing the leading difficulties, the various hases and prospects of the Irish Question; hey all coincided in denouncing the English of them came behind and striking me on the our unbounded confidence in you, we beg to officials has been partially effected. The over ment for the illegality and injustice breast with his dagger, and then they all hope that Almighty God may be pleased to aggregate saving from this source to the city f which it is at present making such a yrannical display in regard to the Irish cople and their representatives. It was maintained that the use of vile and opprobrious epithets heaped upon our fellow subjects by Cabinet Ministers, that the recourse to brute force by the House of Commons in expelling the Irish Representatives, that the and I the destruction of the liberty of the peo le by head." cercion, and that the cowardly tyranny exercised in the arrest of Davitt would lead but a stronger determination among the Irish cople in their struggle for their rights and berty; and it should be remembered that a inited and determined people never fail. The question of the mass meeting then came up, and it was resolved to hold it in Nordheimer's Hall, on Thursday next. A et of resolutions were drawn up and read to meeting, which unanimously approved of their tenor. On motion they were adopted nd placed in the hands of the executive to A suggestion was made that the ladies atend on that occasion, and, furthermore, that hey be requested to follow the example of heir American and Irish sisters, by forming ladies branch of the Land League; their vmnathy and their aid would prove beneficial the cause of a suffering people. information was next asked of what had been done in regard to the coming lecture. Tke Executive Committee explained that John Boyle O'Reilly, the orator named by the list meeting, would be liable to arrest on British territory, as he was not only a ticket-ofhave convict but an escaped one, and that, consequently, it would be injudicious on his part to visit us at the present time. The names of Rev. G. Pepper, Wendell Philipps ud Hon. Mr. Anglin were then suggested to the Committee. A motion was then made that the Presidents of the various national and eligious societies he invited to attend the Britain can afford to be generous. nass meeting. Numerous protests were at once entered gainst this motion, on the ground that the Land League was non-sectarian in character and national in its object, and would take cognizance of no outsiders. The Land Deague would stand on its merits and its influence must come from within and not from outside. It would therefore ill-become the organization to take this proposed stop. The notion was eventually withdrawn. During the course of the meeting a large number of names were handed in for admision to the Branch; and it was necessary to roceed to election on two occasions. Some 0 ordinary members were added to the roll, nd the following gentlemen were declared lected honorary members : Messra, P. Dinahan, J. Whelan, D. Tansey and J. Cox. Also two Hebrew gentlemen joined the Land eague and gave their donations. The subscriptions handed in to the Trea-

### LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

a na ana ana amin'ny faritr'i Angele, ana 22 amin'ny faritr'o amin'ny faritr'o ana amin'ny faritr'o amin'ny far

MR. EDITOR :--- I am, though I say it in all modesty, a man of great resources, and when shouted wurder so lustily after the cowardly attack of Bence Jones, I knew precisely what I was about. I also knew that I should have to conduct myself with circumspection in the little drama about to be enacted. The cry of murder has not been often heard in Hampton sentiment. God helps those who help Court of late and so you may easily imagine complements in any easily imagine the sensation it created. In less than five the saying is as true as the Gospel. Let our minutes I was surrounded by a number of foremost among whom was His Royal Highness Prince Teck. I have always thought that the name of this illustrious Teuton should be Tick, so that it might be more in consonance with his style of living in the country he has quartered himself on. There are two things England should be par-

ticularly proud of, one is her navy and the other Prince Teck. It is true His Royal Highness has not added to Englaud's Dotrue that although he is a General, and draws battle; it is true likewise that, like Gladstone, he has not given us the cloture, but he has done better, he has gained for England a character for benevolence which can never be forgotten; for has she not taken Teck, illustrious cadger that he was, and made a man of him. I had never before seen His Royal Nibs, but, nevertheless, I knew him at a glance, partly by loyal instinct, and partly by a picture I had once seen of a beggar on horseback riding to the devil. His face is ugly, but it is not a common ugliness by which it is distinguished. There is an aristocratic turn to his nose, indicative of long descent, for I am told the Prince has had over twenty ancestors in direct succession. one after another. His head was as build and almost as smooth and bright as the Koh-inor-so smooth and bright in fact that you could see the pictures on the walls and the frescoing on the ceiling fully reflected there. You could also see the bumps, and particularly the two most prominent-loyalty and self-preservation. The last was very large, as large as a goose egg, which accounts for the fact that the Prince escaped without a scratch from all the many and sanguinary volunteer reviews he passed through at Brighton and Aldershot. On the present occasion the Prince was angry. He had been at dinner and had been disturbed by my cry of murder. This, however, did not make him forget that he was famous for his larger bump of self preservation (or, Mr. Editor, am I putting cause for effect?) as I could see by the way he pushed his servants in front of him, armed with carving knives and revolvers while he spoke to me from his coin of vantage far away in the rear.

"Who are you, and what is the matter?" "1 am the boycotted Sir Myles O'Regan, assist int usher of the black rod in waiting."

"And what do you here? Explain!" " Knowing, your Royal Highness, that the times were out of joint, and that disloyalty stalked abroad I resolved to stick to my post and have come here every day since my appointment, although my salary is but £750 a vear."

(Chorus of flunkeys)-" What a shame." Well, well, go on ; what about the mur. der ?"

"As I was seated on the second step singing the National Anthem in a low key, and cursing Parnell and his murdering crew, a body of masked men fell upon and stabled me in the breast, until, as you see, my blood flows all over the stairs." (Prince, retiring a few paces)-" Where is

the band now?" "Fled, your Royal Highness. I defended

### ADDRESS AND PRESEN-TATION.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A meeting of the Irish parishioners of St. Bridget's, was held at the Academy of the Christian Brothers, Dorchester street, on Sunday, 6th inst., for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Simon P. Lonergan, D. D., their be-loved curale, with an address in testimony of the regard and esteem in which he is held by the Irish congregation of St. Bridget's, accompanied by a handsome and well-filled purse.

M. Walsh, J. P., President of the St. Bridget's rish Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, occupied the chair. Mr. Denis Murney acted as Secretary. After some very flattering remarks by the chairm.n he instructed the Secretary to proceed with the reading of the address. Mr. Murney, however, was suffering from a severe cold, and the address was read by Mr. P. Riordan. It was as follows :---

TO THE REVD. SIMON P. LONERGAN, D.D.: Very Revd. and Dear Sir .--- To-day, we, the that Adjutant-General Townsend, at Albany, representatives of the Irish portion of St. had peremptorily cancelled the orders of Col. Very Revd. and Dear Sir :--- To-day, we, the Bridget's parish, have called upon you for the purpose of presenting to you a slight refused the use of the armory "to be used by token of the high esteem in which you are every Tom, Dick and Harry." as he very eleperquisites as such, he never won a great held by us, and of expressing our gratitude for your untiring efforts to promote the wel fare of this parish, as well as our admiration of the eminent piety and zeal which you have displayed in the exercise of the sacred ministry, the remarkable talents with which you are endowed, and the profound condition which you have acquired.

In these days of boasted colightenment, many so-called scientists, and philosophers claiming reason alone as their guide, but in whom that faculty seems to have been completely obliterated, by the demoralizing influence of passion and infidelity, are followed by multitudes of the ignorant, fanatical and iniquitous, who are exercising the most strenuous endeavors to destroy society, by seeking to divest education of even the semblance of anything pertaining to religion, by the substitution of profane instruction, for true education. To counteract the teachings and to render futile the efforts of these social revolutionists, Catholics throughout the world are making use of every available means; the most important of which, undoubtedly consists in facilitating the education of youth, in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

To-day, very Revd Sir, we have also to ex-press our obligation to you for the deep interest you have taken in the youth of this parish, and to congratulate you upon the success which has attended your endeavours, to secure their advancement, morally and intellectually.

The poor also have not been neglected by you, and indeed your extreme charity for them, has been truly edifying to us, and has increased our indebtedness to you a hundred fold ; and next to our Holy Faith, we cannot forget that dear old land, where you and we have so many tender ties there. The graves of our ancestors :---

The green grass that is growing o'er our father's

The preen grass that is glowing over our mather s graves Full many a thought endears. There's a spell in the hum blest shrub that waves Near the spot of our infant years. Yea, the simplest leaf doth our fondness share. If its parent bad expanded there, Oh : tho' we are now on a foreign strand And our different lots are cast. Still, still for thee our own green land. The pulse of our hearts beats fast. While many a vision soit and bland. Bears us back to thy shores our own fatherland. Can we forget it : never. Can we forget you Can we forget it; never. Can we forget you Rev Father, in whom we recognize, the young, energetical and patriotic Irish Soggarth Aroon, in whom our people have been guided

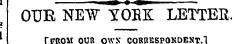
in a true spirit and constitutional means of redressing the wronge, under which our people are suffering, and have long suffered.

And now very Rov. and dear sir, in requesting your acceptance of this small token of the employees. A reduction of ten per myself like a general in the army, until one of our esteem and gratitude, assuring you of cent. from the salaries of all municipal hove that Almighty God may be pleased to aggregate saving from this source to the city the doomed man, he broke down

### Chairman now vacate the chair, and that M. P. Riordan, Esq., occupy the same.

المراجح متعقد طابيتين فالمتد

A resolution was then carried unanimously thanking the chairman for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed his duties on the pleasing occasion. The assemblage then withdrew, on the invitation of the Rev. Pastor, to attend the Benediction, which was now about to take place in honor of the anniversary of the feast of St. Bridget,



NEW YORK, Feb. 4. DEAR Sin,-In my letter last week I men tioned the name of the 69th Regiment in connection with a stand of colors to be presented them, as a recognition of their valuable aid, by the St. Francis Xavier Church Fair. Judge of the surprise awaiting the friends of the 69th on Monday last to learn Cavanagh to parade on that occasion, and also every Tom, Dick and Harry," as he very elegantly put it. To say that the officers and men of the 60th are chagrined, is speaking very mildly. They, one and all, assert that the Adjutant-General is discriminating very unfairly between them and other regiments who have been in the habit of holding concerts, balls and other social gatherings. His principal ground for refusal is, that such gatherings "lowers the dignity of the National

Guard;" and adds, further on, by way of a parting shot: "If Catholics think they are going to make capital out of this refusal they will find they have mistaken the character of the American people." It is the first time in the history of the 69th Regiment that they have been told because they were distinctly Catholic, they could not be thoroughly American. The prevailing opinion of all parties is that Adjutant-General Townsond is either actuated by bigotry or political influence. The anthering for the 31st ultimo was postponed by orders from James Moran, Adjutant. A meeting of officers was held, and a committee appointed to ascertain if Madison Square Garden could be obtained for the 7th instant. In all probability this contretemps will be the means of still further

adding to the charity of St. Francis Xavier Church, as it will attract a much larger crowd in the more spacious Madison Square Garden. The press of this city are crying out unanimously for some reform in the matter of street cleaning. For a city of the size and magnitude of New York, the streets, especially during winter, are a standing disgrace. During a cold day, if you slip on the treacherous crossing, you are in danger of being crushed to death ; and if the weather is soft you stand a good chance of being smothered in the slush and mud. Altogether the life of the pedestrian is a hard one here during winter. Puck's cartoon of a policeman ferrying passengers across Fulton street, is very little, if any, exaggerated. Take a wilk up Sixth avenue any mild day, and you will find that the enterprising merchants along that great

retail thoroughfare have posted their shop boys opposite their respective marts with light planks-peripatetic bridges as it wereto enable ladies to cross the streets and thus incilitate business. A reform is promised in the shape of a bran new street cleaning bureau, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that it is merely a ruse of local politicians to create new odices for themselves, ranging from a Supervisor at \$6,000 a year, downwards.

While this onslaught on the municipal purse is in contemplation the new broom is busily sweeping through the offices of the Holden remained with him during most of city government, to the no small discon fiture

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

A telegram from Rome received by the Very Rev. Canon Power, announces the safe arrival there of Archbishop Hannan and his secretary. Both are enjoying excellent health.

It is stated that the Vatican has decided to establish an "ecclesiastical agency" at Brussels, to serve as an intermediary between the Belgian bishops and the Holy See. The former have been recommended by Cardinal Jacobini not to offer any further violent opposition to the new elementary education law, but to maintain their own Catholic schools.

The parish of Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, was the scene of a touching religious ceremony on Wednesday of last week-the occasion being the celebration in the new parish church there of his first mass by Rev. E. O. Plante, who is a son of the well known Captain Plante, of the Island ferry, and who had, on the previous day, been ordained by Mgr. Racine. Almost the entire population of the parish and many from the adjoinin parishes were in attendance. The church was splendidly decorated and the sermon was preached by Rev. Cure Paquet who took for his text Tues sacerdos in oternum. After Divine service, Cure Paquet entertained at dinner the new priest and some forty of his leading parishioners; and in the evening there was a grand reunion at the residence of Cap tain Plante. During the day, all the houses in the village were hung with flags.

THE SCAFFOLD.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER THIBAULT-EX-TRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE PEOPLE.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Feb. 8 .- All through the night little knots of persons might be seen collected together at street corners seeming rather to be expectant witnesses of disorder than to have disorderly intentions themselves One or two attempts were made on the jail fence during the night, but the constables easily drove the attackers off. Towards daylight teams of every description began to pour into town, and soon after six o'clock the crowd began to gather in front of the jail enclosure. Several of the crowd, principally from the country, were

#### INFLAMED WITH LIOCOR.

and it became evident that the threatened destruction of the fence would take place if a determined front was not shown by the constables, about a dozen of whom were on duty. With shouts and yells the mob rushed towards the fence. Clergymen, constables and citizens remonstrated, entreated, and tried in every way to restrain the now maddened throng, but all to no purpose. Huge beams were used as battering rams, and once an opening was made poles and hands were used, and the whole front of the high, strong fence was in a few minutes down. The people fore at the boards like maniacs, beating and trainpling them under foot with

CRIES OF RAGE. The scene was one of the most disgraceful ever seen, and to the credit of Aumanolis be it said, very few of the rioters belonged to the town, as the names of several of them are known. It is to be hoped they will not escape the consequences of their conduct. The necessity for an example being made was shown by the fact that those who were inciting the mob to violence argued that the people tore down the fences at Digby, in Montreal and elsewhere when executions were sought to be made private.

While this wild disorder was in progress ontside Thibault was walking slowly up and down his cell striving to fortify himself that he might not quail before the awful doom which he was so soon to meet. Rev. Father the morning, urging him to keep his mind on the other world, and to resign himself to meet his Heavenly Judge. When the jail officers entered and took their last farewell of ROUND THE WORLD.

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Tennyson continues to be in ill health. Cats' ment men in London, cry, " Beautiful meat! handsome meat!"

Hughes, the Irishman, won the O'Leary prize match at New York.

The late Hon. Mr. Letellier had an insurance of \$50,000 on his life.

The Land League, up to this, has taken in the large sum of \$500,000.

It is not true that the late Mr. Letellier's life was insured for \$50,000.

There were 153 murders in England last ear and but 13 convictions!

It is reported Mr. Rynn, M. P., for Marquette, is to be made a Judge.

The Land / eague is the name of a new ournal published in New York by Mr. Lawrence Gould.

Chief among the French Canadian papers which deal justice to Ireland is Le Canadien, edited by Mr. Israel Tarte.

Archbishop Lynch's letter has been copied by most of the Irish, English, and some of the European continental papers.

The Kingston News says Lady Lisgar was only four years a widow when she married her husband's private secretary.

The Scientific American estimates that more than \$35,000,000 was brought into the United States last year by foreign immigrants.

Should a general election take place this year it is thought Parnell will have 90 supporters in the British House of Commons.

Captain Boycott has fallen into unpopularity even among the landlords. They say to is to blame, chiefly, for non-payment of their rents.

St. Louis has a "two-bit boom." It is a popular fund for the poor, made up of twentylive cent contributions. "Two bits" in the West means a quarter of a dollar.

The Boston co-operative store, of which losiah Quincy and other philantbropists are directors, lost \$525 on its last year's business. but is now nearly on a paying basis.

The Toronto Mail says : The Globe, logically enough, disapproves of obstructionist tactics in England; but it very illogically approves of obstructionist factics at Ottawa.

The Marquis of Hartington carries three penny bits in his pocket instead of sixpence to give boys who hold his horse. He keeps three anti-marital establishments rolling in luxury.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislatura exempting newspaper men from serving on juries. This is right, they read the papers and are, therefore, projudiced.

Among the stuffing of an old lounge, on which T. J. Marsh had slept for many years, at Charleston, 111., were found, after his death, Government bonds and gold coin worth \$11,000.

The great schools to be established in England by the desuits will be permitted to receive English scholars. This is according to a episcopal rule for the protection of English Catholic schools.

Count H , of the cavalry, a brilliant member of the French Jockey Club, having resolved on entering the priesthood, the question crose would it disqualify him from membership. The club has decided that it will not.

Dr. Oscar Jennings, a physician of standing in Paris, writes to the London Lancet that in the treatment of mental disease he has constantly used music, which calms and soothes the mind, and is too precious an agent to be neglected.

A writer in the Cincinnati Engulrer, after a critical inspection of New York women, says that the higher you go in the social scale the further you get from beauty, and that the Bowery shop girls are, in that respect, far superior to the "swell" young ladies.

mrer amounted to close on \$100. After the transaction of some other minor usiness the meeting was brought to a close.

All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then earken ye provish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The was Gil emedy is likewise successfully resorted to mach. or throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises,

د به اینان با بینان سی زیار این میه اینده از دارد به این د این اینان بیان با میرید که اینان دارد این این زیار این این این این این این این میشند.

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made off."

to. In a royal palace too! Have you no idea Sirrah of what kind of people they were or what was their object. Did they leave no St. Bridget's, Mathew Walsh, J. P. Chairman ; anti-monopoly meeting was held on the 27th trace behind ?"

"They were Land Leaguers your R. H., and I think Parnell and Biggar were at their

"Sacramento ! go on."

I believe to be Parnell said on retiring : "We have finished one of the scoundrels, now for Teck and Gladstone,' and in their retreat, Your Royal Highness, they dropped this piece of dynamite," and so saying I held up a sausage which I had also brought for lunch. At the mention of the word dynamite a tremor ran through the crowd, but when I held up the sausage their united screams shook the building, and they scampered off like rats. At the ends of half an hour of suspence, during which I mused upon the treacherous attack of Bence Jones on my lifes a messanger from the Prince came and shouted from below :

"Say, what 'as 'appened the dynamite ?" "I have thrown it away; come along;

don't be afraid." He advanced cautiously and handed me a letter, which ran as follows:---

HAMPTON COURT, Jan. 23, 1881.

Sin:-In these times of doubt and terror, when obstruction stalks abroad, and your next door neighbor may be a Parnellite, itis satisfactory to know that royal blood finds loyal defenders. You, Sir, have saved the Empire in a great crisis; in saving me Her Majesty is grateful as well as I. Your salary will henceforth be £1,000 a year instead of £750 and you are privilged to smoke a clay pipe in the Presence when you attend Court.

Your obedient servant,

TICK.

Sir Myles O'Regan, Bart.

On second consideration, Mr. Editor, 1 think the name of His Royal Nibs should be "Take" instead of Tick as he is generous to profusion.

And now, Mr. Editor, you see how the attempt of Bence Jones has redounded to my advantage and to the confusion of my enemies. Fortune has visited me with a shower of benefits and I have gained a royal friend for life.

#### Your sincerely, MYLES O'REGAN, Bart.

P.S.-Since writing the above Parnell has killed the Queen and Biggar has blown up both Houses of Parliament.

Later-I learn that the report has been somewhat exaggerated. Parnell did not kill the Queen, it was only the Queen's speech he stabled by putting his pen-knife through it.

Later-The Speaker and forty-five members-all Tories-have escaped the explosion of the House of Parliament. Gladstone was killed in five different places.

Still Later-The report is exaggerated. Bigger, it is true, blew up the Parliament in patriots in Iraland, who are now offering a three bonr's speech, but the only casualty their liberties, and, if need be, their lives was Gladatone, who grew sick in the sto- in defence of her rights. (Tremendous M. O'R.

Hampton Court, Jan. 29, 1881.

spare you for many years to watch over, and | is estimated at \$92,000.

nobly done in the past. Signed, on behalf of Irish Parishioaers of springing up in their midst. A very large John Barry, Patrick Wright, John Toohey, ult. The great cause for alarm seems to Denis Murney, M P. Riordau.

Montreal, 6th Feb. 1881.

After the applause had subsided the treasurer, Mr. Jno. Barry, handed the purse, and "The man who was their leader and whom the Secretary the address to the chairman for presentation to the Rev. Father.

The chairman, on rising with the address, protecting the interests of these Exchanges and similar commercial bodies throughout to which was attached a handsome green rosette with stienmers of the same hue, and the country, against the consolidation of the with a beautiful green purse of splendid telegraph companies. workmanship, well filled, was loudly cheered. last Saturday, were not very entertaining to He thanked the parishioners for the proud one who does not belong to the class of huposition in which they had placed him on this pleasing occasion, and said that he could manity known as "sports." To an uninterested spectator it was something sad to see not express in words his feelings at that moment in having been honored by the pria few miserable, exhausted men working vilege of presenting to the Rev. Father from spasmodically around the track. There curtainly was nothing instructive or elevating in the parishioners of St. Bridget's the well dethe sight. "Hughes, the Lepper," especially, served token of the esteem and regard in which his sacred person was held by his features he jerked along, as if he was walking people generally.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE REPLY.

The Rev. Father, on rising, was heartily applauded. He spoke strongly on the words contained in the address on Christian education, which, he stated, was essentially necessary to counteract the influence and production of had and irreligious literature, and in speaking of the poor he dwelt very forcibly on the good the parishioners had rendered the Society of St. Vincent de Paul on all occasions, in aiding the council and members in procuring material aid to meet the wants of the deserving and suffering poor. He beyond the possibility of a doubt that a large counselled unity of action and all constitu- class of undertakers here are in the hubit of tional means in working and aiding for the restoration of the rights of suffering and oppressed Ireland, and prayed Almighty to guard and guide them through the crisis in which they were now passing. (Eathusiastic cheers.) Returning many and greatful thanks for the noble and generous gift, he resumed his seat amidst the greatest applause.

The Rev. Pastor, J. Lonergan, being called upon, reviewed in a brief manner the position and duties of lrishmen at this moment, morally, religiously, patriotically and

constitutionally. The Secretary, D. Murney, explained in forcible language to the vast assembly, composed of ladies and gentlemon, the sufferings and wrongs of Ireland both in the past and the present, using several quotations from Byron, O'Connell and others, and called on the ladies to imitate the sister of the illustrious Parnell in organizing ladies' branches of the L. L. (Loud cheers). Mr. Murney concluded by stating that, though old in years, he hoped to live to see Ireland's rights restored and her Parliament in College Green. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Resuming his seat, he advised all male members present to rally round the standard of the L. L., now in operation in this city, which has worked so earnestly in forwarding material aid to the

enthusiasm.) and seconded by Thos. Gainor, Esq., that the admission, 17,259. AND SOBBED LIKE A CHILD,

Donner und Blitzer! What are we coming guide us, in the future, as you have already so Property holders and business men here, but again the worthy father's exhortations are becoming alarmed at the huge monopolies drew his thoughts away from earthly hopes, and again his nerves seemed to become st ady. He had spent the night in prayer, only sleeping a few minutes, and he took no breakfast. exist in the encroachments of monopolies on A few minutes before eight o'clock the Sheriff the rights of private individuals. A few and his deputy, with a constable, ontered the days subsequent the president of the Produce cell and Thibault's arms were pinioned, the Exchange appointed a committee to confer fatal noose placed around his neck and he with a committee recently appointed by the walked slowly from the cell. His breath Hatter's Exchange to take action towards came and went in great gasps while his pallid cheeks grew livid. Then with downcast eyes and heavy step, he walked forth, and Joseph N. Thibault, for the first time since his incarceration, breathed the pure air of The closing scenes of the walking match. Heaven, untainted by prison bars. He was led up the steps, and stood on the scaffold. Father Holden stood close beside him, holding his hand and breathing

#### WORDS OF CONSOLATION

and prayers which the doomed man repeated after him. The rope was attached to the book and an end tied over the cross-beam, was in a pitiable condition. With stern set and the crowd were bushed as the Sheriff read the death warrant. Then the black cap was drawn down, the noose adjusted, and Thibault was gently pushed on to the drop, his face to the wall. But he turned music, and vociferous cheering could not as though desiring to take one last look on the thinks, is awakening to the dangers of a House earth he was leaving, even though the cap of Commons of so radical a complexion as covered his eyes, and then he was still. The the present one. Priest and a constable stood on the platform, the crucifix was taken from Thibault, and a moment later the rope was cut with a sharp hatchet, the drop fell, and the

There has come to light within the last MURDER OF CHARLOTTE HILL few days a history of fraud and brutality that was avenged. Not the slightest motion of the body was observable after the fall, though by human beings 1t has been discovered beyond the possibility of a doubt that a large death did not immediately ensue. The crowd here began to surge in, and some one urged them for God's sake to restrain themselves now in the presence of death, and some fell interment of infants, and then removing the back abashed. The pulse of the dying man bodies from the elaborate caskets which the did not cease to heat for about fourteen relatives have paid for, and carting them minutes after the fall. Seventeen minutes away in cast-off boxes to the yard of the from the full the body was cut down and carried into the jail, where it was examined by Dr. Coleman, viewed by the Coroner's Jury, and the inquest commenced.

The body was the placed in the coffin which simply bore the inscription :

#### JOSEPH N. THIBAULT,

aged 45 years, and taken off at once to St. Croix, Digby county, by the friends of the deceased. It was buried this afternoon. The spectators numbered about 700 or 800, among whom were about a dozen women and several ones decent burial and are unable to follow children. Thibault made no statement or confession since that published immediately ofter his trial.

THE "CLINAX."-Such is the name given to a new breech-loading shot-gun manufactured by Charles Stark, 52 Church street, Toronto. The barrel is 12 gauge, using the regular central fire shells, and the stock is of walnut. The barrel is 36 inches in length, and the complet's weight of the gun is only from seven to eight pounds. Testimonials as to the safety and quality of the "Climax" have come from all parts of the country, and notwithstanding the many advantages which are their insertices, and, if need be, their lives in November, has just been officially taken in November, has just been officially \$6.50. It is difficult to understand how the additional coverings for his bed. Behold what anounced, and is as tollows: Whole number article can be manufactured at such a price, life in a tropical climate brings one to, and the way of votes, 17,442; for admission, 188; against but that it is done is sufficient for all who de-abivering with the thermometer at 60 > claimed and allowed for it the price is only

London Truth reports :- "The land, my friends,' said an Irish orator the other day at a meeting, thas belonged to the people from the days of Adam,' (Adam, indeed !' replied a voice in the crowd ; (do not speak of him ; he was evicted from the Garden of Eden without compensation."

The parents of a little girl at Calais, Me., declare that she was cured of St. Vitus dance by placing her for nine successive mornings on the back of a donkey, with her face to the east, and saying : " In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." The treatment was devised by an aged Free Methodist.

In view of the opinions lately expressed by eminent oculists that the reading of German text is injurious to the eyes, the Bernese Government have resolved as much as possible to discourage its use, and all their official announcements and reports will Lenceforth be printed exclusively in Roman characters.

Lord Beaconfield, says the London Truth, is in high spirts in regard to the "situation" His conviction is that the majority at the last election was obtained entirely by Mr. Gladstone's eloquence, and by the successes of the first day creating an enthusiasm that carried everything before it. The country, he

The finest portrait extant of Oliver Cromwell is said to be that in the Baptist College at Bristol, for which \$2,625 have been refused. It is small and depicts the Protector without armor It is never allowed off the premises. in consequence of an attempt having been made to substitute an engraving for it. There is no engraving from it, but engravings have been made from copies.

Prof. Fort, in a paper on artificial respiration read before the French Academy, states that he was enabled to restore to life a child 3 years old 31 hours after apparent death by practising artificial respiration on it for 4 hours. Another physician reports a somewhat similar case. He re-animated a person nearly drowned after 4 hours of artificial respiration. The person had been in the vater ten minutes, and the doctor arrived an hour after asphyxia.

At the time when Heinrich Heine's fame had reached its zenith he happened to be sojourning for a few days at Munich, and a Bayarian princess, one of his most enthusiastic admirers, hearing of his presence in the capital sent him an invitation "to take" coffee with her in her palace." Heine replied to her royal Highness's bidding in these laconic words : "Madam, I am accustomed to take my coffee where I have dined.

The following extract from a letter received. in London from Honolulu shows how much the relative prevails over the actual in the matter of comfort. "At present (Nov. 20) the weather is extremely cold, last night the thermometer falling as low as 69° Fahrenheit. My eldest child came to my door in the middle of the night complaining that he was so cold that he could not sleep. I shivered as I emerged from beneath a blanket to find

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CERISE. The soil of Bavaria is divided among 947,

000 proprietors, number of families about 1.330,000. In Saxony there are 491,839 families to 241,853 dwelling-houses.

since Monday between zero and 4 above. In

consequence of this, the cry of distress is al-

ready being waited from the poorer classes all

Nevada's vote on the Chinese Question,

Commissioners of Charities and Correction for pauper burial. Again the little bodies are transferred from the costly caskets to an ash barrel or disposed of to the medical colleges, thus reaping these hurples a double barvest. These facts are vouched for by the Superintendent at the morgue and his assistants, and also by the Superintendent of out-door reliet. The most shocking feature of these Ghoulish frauds is that they can only be perpetrated

in the traditional red-hot iron shoes Cinder-

ella's cruel stepmother danced herself to

death with, by the fairy's command. Applause,

move a muscle of his face. A more ludi-

crous object could not easily be found than

he presented at the last round, completely en-

veloped in the "Stars and Stripes." And be

seems almost incredible could be perpetrated

receiving full fees for the careful and proper

seemed to know it too.

on the extremely poor, people who have ex-pended their last dime to secure their loved the remains to the grave us leing altogether beyond their means. The weather here is very cold, fluctuating

over the city.

### Feb. 9, 1881.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT: THE "LIBERAL" GOVERNMENT. THE NEW COERCION BILL. CLOTURE. THE

6

LONDON, Feb. 1.-In his remarks in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Parnell said, No matter what means the Government may ready to stigmatize the Government itself as words he had uttered he was prepared to answer with his head or to go to the gallows, as ty that the Government has resolved to susmight be most satisfactory to the Government and its supporters.

LONDON, Feb. 1 .- In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell, in supporting a motion for adjournment, was several times called to order for irrelevancy. The Marquis of Hartington opposed the motion for adjournment, and said the time for compremise was almost past. At eleven o'clock this morning the House of Commons was still in session. At 6:45 o'clock this morning the motion for adjournment was rejected by a vote of 121 to 27. Mr. 1. M. Healy (Home Ruler), member for Wexford, then resumed the debate on the main question, and spoke for considerably more than an hour.

The Times, in a leading editorial article this morning says :- " We shall be greatly surprised if the responsible leaders of the Convervative party will refuse their assent to to this disgraceful and mischievous perversion of parliamentary procedure." The Times also says :-- " The Government is fully aware that the necessity for the closing of the debate can ne longer be evaded, and proposals for its adoption are ready to be laid before the House of Commons when the time is deemed ripø.

4:30 p. m.-The House of Commons is still in session. A motion to adjourn was again negatived at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a vote of 225 to 21. The speeches, with the exception of one from Mr. Thompson (Liberal), bill, were entirely confined to Irish members. Messers. Finigan and Healy being the greatest offenders in this respect. All the irish members, however, are careful not to breaches of order to a length which earry would accur suspicion. Various Irish memsome the chair from which he had been re-Playfair, Deputy Speaker.

5 p.m.-The debate in the House of Commons continues. Mr. A. M. Sullivan read a despatch from Mr. Mitchell Henry's agent denying that he had been fired at.

bate, denied the urgency of Mr. Forster's measures, and said he would stake his head that there would be no increase of crime in Ireland should they fail.

of Commons on Mr. Forster's bill still con- | mand for urgency, the Speaker shall forth-

question as does the seconder of the motion, and then others speak in support of it. In the first twenty-four hours only four lish members exhausted their right to move an adjournment. At this rate the debate might be maintained for another week if the physical strain were not too great: In view of the indefinite prospect the Government has finally mustered up courage to grapple with the obstructives, and as soon as the present stage of the bill has been dis-posed of a proposition will, it is said on good authority, be made for the adoption of the eloture. This radical change in Parliamentary procedure cannot, however, be adopted without great assistance. The measure is not looked upon with favor by the Conservatives, who are sure to play the game of ob-struction as soon as the Land bill is introduced.

ومحمد محاجر والمكافئة والكامسانية وحجو وزاريها والمعامدين والمجاهي

with considerably greater heat than he had hitherto shown during the debate, that he was liament can pass the Coercion bill into a law, adopt, weeks will probably elapse before Parand in the meantime the Land League will the greatest obstructionist in all matters be adopting vigorous measures to extend its relating to Ireland, and added that for the perfect organization over Ireland, and so to meet the bill. It is asserted on good authoripend the Habeas Corpus by act of state.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.- The Herald's London correspondent says :--- It is feared no measure, which will leave Parliament in possession of free discussion, can effectually put an end to the organized system of obstruction carried out by the Irish members following Parnell's leadership. It is not easy to understand why the Government has refused to agree to an adjournment of the debate. Parnell would have allowed the measure to be read a first time last night and the House would then have had the bill before it. Nothing has been gained by the all night sitting.

The House adjourned after sitting 42 hours.

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- It is understood the appeal to the authority of the chair, which was eventually successful in stopping obstruction in the House, was agreed upon by the leaders of both the Liberal and Conservative parties. a well-considered scheme for putting an end The final speech, before the intervention of the Speaker was made by Biggar, who concluded by expressing his wish for the success of Fenianism. During Biggar's speech Glad-stone entered the House and was loudly cheered. At this point the Speaker resumed the chair at 9 a.m. He immediately said : During 41 hours the House has been occupied by repeated motions for adjournmeet, supported by small minorities, in opposition to the general sense of the House, on Irish matters, which demands the prompt interposition of the Chair and House. The measure recommended as urgent, in Her member for Darham City, in opposition to the Majesty's speech a month ago, being arrested by an inconsiderable minority, it is necessary There have been frequent wrangles and to vindicate the authority of the House. calls to order both for wandering from the am satisfied I shall best carry out its will, and subject of the debate and for unusual language, "may rely on its support, if I decline to call upon any more members to speak, and I immediately propose to put the several questions to vote. It will be necessary for the House to assume more efficient control over its debates or entrust greater authorhers have raised dilatory points of order, the | ity to the Chair. The Speaker was repeatedly most notable being that of Mr. Parnell, who | enthusiastically cheered. The vote, 164 to fruitlessly disputed the Speaker's right to re-spine the chair from which he had been re- ment to adjourn the debate was rejected. lieved during the night by Right Hon. Lyon | The Speaker then put the motion, " that leave be given to bring in a Protection Bill." The Home Rulers here, for two minutes, shouted : "Privilege, privilege," and then, as the Speaker still remained standing, they all left the House in a body, 6.30 p.m. — The House of Commons is still in session. Michael Davit, the agitator, is, present in the House. Mr. Parnell, in de-the the motion that leave be given to bring in a bill was unanimously agreed to. Gladstone announced he would move on Thursday, " that if on notice being given that the business of the House is urgent; and if on a call by the London, Feb. 2. - The debate in the House Speaker, forty members shall support the de-

tinnes amid countless scenes that defy de- with put the question without debate or scription. The Tories repeatedly urged the amendment, or adjournment, and if the ther to enforce the rule against obstruc- question of urgency be decided in the affirmation and expel Mr. Parnell, but the Speaker tive by 3 to 1, then the powers of the House rejused to do so. Finally, the Tories, led by for regulation of its business shall be vested Sir Stafford Northcote, marched out of the | in and remain with the Speaker until he shall House amid much noise and jeers and declare the state public business no longer urgent." London, Feb. 2.-At 9 o'clock this morning the Speaker, Right Hon. B. B. W. Brand, relieved the deputy Speaker, Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, whe had occupied the chair during the night. On assuming the chair, the Speaker positively refused to allow the debate to proceed, and said that the persist-LONDON, Feb. 2, 6 a. m .- The House of ent, wilful and purposeless obstruction prac-Commons is still in session and the abuse of | tised by Home Rule members justified him in members is increasing. The Speaker was putting into effect the standing order. An amendment to continue the debate was then lost by a division of 19 for to 164 against. others are cating and drinking. It is now This practically ended the debate, and the only a question of physical strength, and the Speaker then put the question that sitting is liable to last for a number of days. leave be now given to bring in the bill. Before a vote could be had an extraordinary scene occurred. The Home Bulers, headed by their leader, arose in a body and great excitement in this city and throughout | left the House, excitedly shouting "Privilegel" There being no longer any opposition, leave to introduce the Coerciou bill was carried without a division. Mr. Gladstone then moved the second reading of the blll for 12 o'clock to-day, and also gave notice that he should move a resolution calculated to prevent the recurrence in future of the obstruction tactics which had now wasted the time and patience of the House in the present debate. This announcoment was received with great cheering. 1.30 p. m.-The Speaker's interference which closed the obstructive debate in the House of Commons this morning and forced the time of the House, and to keep up a decent the first reading of the Protection bill, was evidently pre-arranged, as he read from a manuscript the statement in which he aneven in shape of opposition, their task is a nounced that a crisis had arisen demanding the interference of the chair and the House. On the re-assembling of the House the Speaker, replying to Mr. Labouchere (Liberal) said he had acted solely on his own respon-sibility. Mr. Parnell said he also wished to call attention to the Speaker's ruling. The nacity, but without enthusiam by the Irish | Speaker informed Mr. Parnell that it was not a question of privilege; he must therefore give notice. Mr. A. M. Sullivan (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the House to enable the Speaker to search for precedents for his ruling. A lively discussion is in progress. The House is crowded, every available seat being occupied. Although the Pall Mall Gazette's leading article this afternoon is headed "The Speaker's coup d'etat," that journal justifies the course pursued by the Speaker and says :-"The step is an exceedingly strong one, but nothing less than was hoped that by keeping the English a strong step could have met the emergency. members from intervening in the debate the It is revolutionary, but Mr. Parnell's party It is revolutionary, but Mr. Parnell's party Parnellites would soon exhaust their right of is revolutionary. They must take the conspeaking. In order to meet this danger, the sequences of waging in Parliament that war which they are not strong enough to wage in the field. As they have broken the traditions of the parliamentary game, they have no right to complain if the same conditions are broken by their adversaries." Of Mr. Gladstone's proposal the Pall Mall Gazette says :-"The power intrusted to the Speaker is unlimited. The proposal is of the gravest, and will demand the most careful and 362. anxious consideration. The public is hardly prepared for a method of turning the difficulty in which all the responsibility six hours who speaks at length on the main On the return to the House of the

Home Bulers, who had left in a body when the Speaker applied the standing order this morning to stop obstruction, the disorderly scenes were renewed. The Home Bulers, who had evidently organized further obstructive measures, began the fight by setting up the claim that the Speaker had acted arbitrarily, and committed a clear breach of privilege. Mr. Parnell led his side making the principal speech, and insisting on the point with unyielding pertinacity. The Speaker informed Mr. Parnell that the matter must be put in the form of a motion, in order to be properly before the House. Upon this Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Home Rule member for Louth, moved to adjourn. Mr. Gladstone vigorously opposed both motions. He said that the House, with the sole exception of the little knot of Obstructionists, was unanimous in endorsing the action of the Speaker, and as to the motion to ad-journ, the public had, through the press and otherwise, stigmatised such motions during the pendency of this bill as nuisances. Up to the time of sending this despatch the wrangle is still going on, no vote having been taken.

London, Feb. 3.-A six nights' debate on Mr. Gladstone's cloture resolution is expected in the House of Commons.

Gladstone gave notice that he proposes to follow the motion he intends to make on Thursday by a resolution declaring that the state of public business is urgent. The debate on Sullivan's resolution continues. Sullivan made r indignant speech. Gray seconded the me : . for adjournment. The Speaker, interposing at the commencement of the speech, said he did not intend to use menace, but he would caution the members. Gladstone deprecated the adjournment. Cowen (Liberal) and Lord Churchill. (Conservative) supported the motion to adjourn. Northcore (Conservative) supported the Government in their desire to proceed with the second reading of the Protection Bill. Shaw, Labouchere and most of the Irish members and Independents supported the motion for adjournment. Givan (Advanced Liberal) said he thought Ireland would regard the action of the House as an attempt to crush the liberty of speech of Irish members. In all probability another day will be wasted.

6. p. m. -- The debate continues. The Irish members at 5.30 continued their obstructive motions. As the House rises at 6 on Wednesday they will doubtless be successful in preventing Forster from moving the second reading of his Bill. The Irish members show much heat and indignation. O'Donpell maintained the House should adjourn as otherwise Forster would have the opportunity to make an inflammatory statement, which would go forth without contradiction. After the motion to adjourn had been negatived the his statement, objected to every Bill upon the Orders of the Day, thus occupying time of wilful obstruction. until the House was obliged to adjourn, just previous to which Redmond, the new member for New Ress, took his seat. The motion of the House. for adjournment was rejected by 278 to 44.

In the Commons to-day Parnell moved notice. Sullivan asked if there were not precedents for Parnell's motion. The Speaker declared himself unable to answer.

Sir S. Northcote has given notice of the tion :--- "That the Minister shall declare any motion urgent." That, after the words, "three to one," the words, "which majority shall consist of not less than half of the whole House," be added. That the words, "until the House shall declare the of business no longer u gent," be state substituted for the words, "until he shall declare the state of public business is no longer urgent,"

Sullivan intends to move an amendment to Gladstone's resolution, that a Select Commit-tee be appointed to inquire into the mode of T. P. O'Connor, W. H. O'Sullivan, The O'acting public pasin It is understood that Parnell intends to proceed with the vote of censure on the action of the Speaker. The Irish members who accepted invitations to dine with the Speaker on Wednesday have withdrawn their acceptances. Lord Beaconsfield advised the Opposition to refrain from pledges to support the Government. There was some diversity of opinion at the meeting.

The Speeker then directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Dillon. Mr. A. M. Sullivan rose to a point of order amid the greatest confusion; during which force, I hope." The hon'. member then rose, and amid cries of "shame," left the House. Mr. A. M. Sullivan then proceeded to quote the case of the member for Northampton, and

said that the Speaker then declared that withcut a specific motion of the House he could not compel the hon. member to withdraw. He therefore contended that the course taken was one of extreme illegality. He then proceeded to justify the conduct of Mr. Dillon. Mr. Dillon had, he said, been punished by the illegal exercise of usurped authority.

Mr. Gladstone then rose to address the House.

Mr. Parnell moved that the Right Hon gentleman be no longer heard, and continuing to speak, he was "named" by the Speaker for disregarding the authority of the Chair. Mr. Gladstone then moved that the hon. member be suspended during the remainder of the sitting.

The majority of hon, members proceeded to divide.

The Irish members, however, continued to remain in their places and maintained an angry discussion. They were in vain addressed by Mr. Power who appeared to be counselling them to withdraw. Lord Kensington-I have to report Mr.

Speaker that I am unable to clear the House because the hon. gentlemen refuse to leave. The Speaker—The hon. members are continuing in a cause which is not becoming. Mr. A. M. Sullivan-We contest the legali-

ty of the proceedings. The doors were then opened, and the honorable members returned to their seats. The House then divided as follows :- For the suspension : Yeas, 405; nays, 7; majority,

398 The Speaker-Some hon, members did not move from their places, consequently their votes were not recorded, but Mr Parnell, in consequence of this resolution, must withdraw.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then touched Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell-I respectfully decline to withdraw except by superior force.

The five officers again entered the House and Mr. Parnell withdrew in their company. Mr. Gladstone rose, and after referring to the conduct of hon. members in refusing to take part in the division was proceeding with his statement upon the motion of which he had given notice when,

Mr. Finnigan moved that the Prime Minister be no longer heard. He was " named " by Irish members, to prevent Forster making the speaker for distegarding the ruling of the chair and informed that his conduct was that

Mr. Gadstone then moved that the offending members be suspended from the service

The motion being put from the chair, the House again divided, the Irish members rethe impeachment of the Speaker. The maining in their position. This fact was motion was ruled out of order from want of reported to the Speaker by Lord Kensington. The Speaker called upon the hon. members to leave, as they were disregarding the authority of the chair.

The names of members were then taken by following amendments to Gladstone's resolu- the Clerk at the table, the Irish members meanwhile sitting in perfect silence.

During the division a strong body of police were in readiness to remove, if necessary, the recalcitrant members. The members in favor of suspension were 405; against, 2;

majority, 403. The Speaker then said he had to report the following gentlemen as having refused to leave the House: Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Byrne, W. G. Corbet, Daly, Dawson, Gill, E. Gray, Healy, Lalor, Lealy, Leamy, McCarthy,

bouchere, Macdonald (Liberal), Macfarlane Home Ruler) and Sir Joreph McKenna (Home Ruler).

The Parnellites decided, after division upon the Sergeant-at-Arms approached Mr. Dillon, the second reading of the Coercion Bill, to accompanied by five officers. The Sergeant announce their intention of abandoning said :-- "Mr. Dillon, you are not going to use | further protest against the Government's measure, as opposition is hop less.

Mr. Bryce (Liberal) will ask on Monday whether the Government will inquire into the condition of Davitt's health, and that privileges may be granted him. It is believed that the question is in accordance with the sentiments of a large number of the members.

(CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH PAGE.)

A SECRET CHAMBER.

#### THE TERRIBLE SECRET OF AN ARCHITECT'S MEASUREMENT DISCLOSED.

The London correspondent of the New York Times contributes the following mediaval romance :

The owner of the place, a jovial old country gentleman, with a large family, began to find his house somewhat too small for the requirements of the countless guests with whom he required to fill it. He sent for an eminent architect, and consulted him as to the possibility of adding a room or two without injury to the appearance of the building. The architect went to work at once, inspected the house within and without, made sundry mesurements, and returned to his host with the complacent air of a man who has found out

something worth knowing. "I'm fortunate enough," said he, with a smile, "to have come just in time to save you from a very useless labour. Do you know that while you are talking of adding new rooms to your house you have a room in it at this moment which you have never used yet !" "What on earth do you mean ?" asked the bewildered squire. "I mean," answered the professional, with cientific superiority, "that the measurements which I have just been taking leave several square yards of the house's area unaccounted : in other words, there is somewhere within its walls a secret chamber of which you know nothing." The squire laughed the idea to scorn, but his wife, captivated by the romantic suggestion of a possible "Bluebeard's chamber" in her house, at once ranged herself on the side of the architect, and insisted that the mysterious room should be searched for and found. "If it exists," retorted the architect, somewhat nettled by the implied doubt of his judgment, "but I am positive that I can point out the verv spot where it is to be found. Pick a whole in the wall that closes the east end of the great corridor on the third floor, and if you do not find the secret chamber lying behind I will gladly pay all the expenses of the search The proprietor, beginning to feel interested in spite of himself, at once agreed to the proposal, and the workmen were promptly call-

ed in. A few sturdy blows sufficed to bring down the wall, already old and crumbling. Behind it, to the great exultation of the architect and the amazement of the still incredulous Squire, appeared a moldering oaken door, which was speedly driven in, revealing a dark recess, from which exhaled a strange, sickening odor. The architect, taking a lighted candle from one of the bystanders-for by this time the whole household had assembled to watch the progress of the excavation-squeezed himself through the aperture but instantly sprang back with a cry of horror. The squire more courageous or less impressible, entered in his turn, and this is what he saw: Hidden in the thickness of the wall lay a

small oval chamber, once lighted by a narrow diamond-paned window, which had been completely bricked up from the outside. The furniture was of rich antique casts the carved oak table spread with cosily dishes and silver flagons, but dust and cobwebs covered all. and the very hangings were rotting upon the mouldering walls. Rats were heard scraping and knawing behind a wainscot, and huge

BREVITIES. Prairie settlers in Minnesota are suffering

terribly from the fuel famine. Shocks of an earthquake have been distinctly heard along the Hudson.

The new Credit Foncier have opened out

their offices in Quebec, and begun business. Of the 42 candidates for diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, 26 were successful.

An Irishman in Quebec has just returned from a pilgrimage to the Oburch at Knock, Ireland.

A Company is being formed in Paris for the importation of American cattle on a large acale.

A fisherman of Kingston found a \$20 gold piece in a pike which he caught in the Bay of Quinte.

Lumbermen are experiencing much difficulty in getting men for the shantles up the Ottawa.

The colonial members of the Spanish Cortes will protest against the higher duties on sugar.

It is said the Commissioner of Fisheries is preparing a report on the charges made by Protessor Hind.

John Clair, recovered \$5,000 from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the loss of a leg.

The late Hon. Mr. Letellier's life was not insured, and he died leaving scarcely any provision for his family.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Hon. Mr. Paquet, of the Quebec Government, have had an interview with Sir John Macdonald.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad to day declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent upon both common and preferred stock.

There appears to be some probability that the boy in care of the German farmer living near London, Ont., is the veritable Charley Ross.

The arrest and imprisonent of the chiefs and subordinates of the Department of Public Administration, Havana, accused of frauds, continues.

The Mutual Union Telegraph Company, capital of \$50,000 to do business in Pennsylvania and adjoining States was chartered yesterday.

Mr. Fairfax William Cartwright, Conservative member of Parliament for Northamptonshire, South, is dead, at the age of 58 vears.

Tho death is announced of the Rev. Mother St. Ignace, nee Marie Virginie Audette, for the last 35 years a nun of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec.

There is a water famine in parts of the city of Belleville, many of the mills having run dry owing to the continued severe cold weather.

The man Dereau, of Kingston, who was shot on Simcoe Island last fall. has almost entirely recovered; the ball still remains in his body.

While some plumbers were attending to repairs to the boiler in the Royal Insurance Company's building, Toronto, the other day, the boiler burst, doing \$250 damage. The men escaned.

The entries at the Custom Houses of the Island of Cuba in December show an increase of \$22,000 revenue over the same month in previous year.

W. W. Waddell, an employee of Messrs. J. Calder, & Co., wholesale clothiers, Hamilton, died suddenly yesterday from a combination of pulmonary affections.

A meeting of the Toronto Branch of the Land League was held last night. Trouble was expected with the Orange Young Britons, but nothing occurred.

A farm-house about five miles from Acton,

laughter of the Home Rulers. During the confusion Mr. Biggar called Mr. Millbunk "afool," and threatened to fight him. In reply Mr. Millbank called Mr. Biggar an "impudent scoundrel." A conference is being held between Earl Beaconsfield and Lord Haitington to consider the deadlock that now exists in the House.

almost powerless in preserving order. The Irishmen are slooping on the benches, while At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. Bright arose in his seat and announced that Mr. Gladstone would propose a cloture. There is the country over the proceeding in the House.

London, Feb. 2, 1.30 a.m.-All former ob structive sessions gauged by the time they occupied, sink into comparative insignificance before the struggle inaugurated by Mr. Forster's endeavour to bring in a Coercion Bill. At midnight the debate had lasted for thirty-two hours. On veither side has there been the slightest flinching, and though hints and suggestions of compromise have been occasionally thrown out they were not seriously intended. The real question which the Irish party have to solve is how to waste appearance of debate and as they receive very little assistance from the English members, heavy one. The contest is not even enliven-ed by any particular brilliant passage of arms; the general condition of the Parliamentary mind is morose and it would be difficult to imagine anything more dull or uninteresting than the sullen debate carried on with pertimembers. This however, does not appear to be the opinion of the general public who crowd the halls and corridors or eagerly seek admission to the galleries. Among the Peers who were present as spectators to night were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Kenmare, Lord Cork, Earl Spencer and Lord Beaconsfield, who watched the progress of the contest with evident interest. The power of obstruction developed by the Irish party during the present Session has taken the Government somewhat by surprise. It obstructionists have adopted a system of tactics which will enable them, should they resolve on pushing matters to extremities, to prolong the present session until Sunday next, if not beyond. Each member has the right to speak on the main question and to move and second an adjournment of the debate and an adjournment of the House. Owing to a strict ruling of the Speaker. the Irish members find it difficult to speak at length on the motions to adjourn. In order to prevent too frequent divisions a member is selected every five or | is thrown entirely upon a single man."

Parnell will move on Wednesday for a Committee to enquire into the precedents for the Speaker's action.

Cowen will ask for a day to discuss the Government favours the proposal, thinking that the House should share the Speaker's responsibility.

It was arranged, at the instance of Sullivan, that if the Speaker closed the second discussion this alternoon, that the Irish members should remain in their seats, instead of going into the division lobbies, as such a proceeding would lead to their committal.

BOSTON, Feb. 2 .-- The Archbishop and clergy of this Archdiocese have issued an address assuring the Irish people of their mo al and material support in the present struggle.

It was Mr. Davitt's arrest that led to the disorderly scene that ensued in the House, to suspension of the Irish members and to the arrest of Mr. Parnell and thirty-four members of Parliament, who were removed by the 310. Sergeant at-Arms, the police standing in

violated one of the conditions of his ticket- | the Sergeant-at-Arms. The other two hon. of-leave.

Mr. Parnell-What conditions?

No reply being made, angry cries of "answer, answer, answer" came from the Irish benches.

Mr. Gladstone then arose, and Mr. Dillon also stood up simultaneously amid the most terrible din and cries of "shame."

Mr. Gladstone said-"I rise, sir, in conformity with the notice I gave yesterday."

Mr. Dillon-"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speak-

The Speaker-"The right hon. gentleman s in possession of the House."

Mr. Dillon continued to stand with his arms folded.

The Speaker-"I call upon the hon. member to resume his seat." (Cries of "shame, shame.")

Mr. Dillon continued to stand, the Irish members crying "point of order," " point of order."

Mr. Gladstone then moved that the hon. gentleman be suspended during the remainder of the day's sitting.

The Speaker then put the motion from the chair amidet cries of " privilege," " order." Mr. Dillon-"I rise to a point of order ; I

object to the division." The House then divided ; for the suspension there were 395 against 33, majority,

The Speaker-"Mr. Dillon will withdraw." Mr. Dillon-"I beg-" The Speaker-"The hon. member must

withdraw,"

Mr. Dillon-"I deoline to withdraw."

Donoghue, Gorman Mahon, O'Connor Power Redmond, Sexton, A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan and Smithwick.

Another disorderly scene then ensued. The motion was put from the chair for their suspension from the House. They left the House one after another amid laughter and cheers. The House divided for the motion, 410 against 6; majority, 404.

The members were then ordered to withdraw and declined to go unless forced. Upon being spoken to by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Barry, the first on the list, refused to leave the House and was ejected by Capt. Gossett. Cowen will ask for a day to discuss the The same process was repeated in the case of Speaker's conduct. It is understood the the other members. The Rev. Isaac Nelson created some laughter by holding firmly to the bench on which he was sitting. Mr. O'Sullivan said that this was not the first time he had been illegally arrested by Parliament. Mr. Molloy was subsequently "named" and was called upon to retire. It was discovered, however, that he had withdrawn. Mr. Gladstone then rose to propose his re-

solution on Obstruction, when Mr. O'Donnell moved that the Premier be not heard. Mr. O'Donnell was "named" and his sus-

nension moved by Mr. Gladstone. The House proceeded to divide but it was

reported that Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. R. Power had refused to leave the House during the division. The division was then taken. For the motion, 311; against, 1. Majority,

Lord Grosvenor then reported that two readiness to clear the House, amid intense honorable members had declined to with-excitement. draw. The Speaker then ordered Mr. framboise, Jr., Napoleon Lalonde. The polls draw. The Speaker then ordered Mr. O'Donnell to withdraw. Mr. O'Donnell de-In reply to Mr. Parnell, Sir Wm. Harcourt replied that Mr. Davitt clined to withdraw as a protest against had been arrested in consequence of having liberty. He then withdrew in company with the above persons were elected with a good members were then "named" and ordered to withdraw. No challenge of the ruling being made, they were removed.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to bring forward his motion, and made a statement with regard to the course taken in putting down obstruction.

Henry moved the adjournment of the debate as a protest against injustice. Sir Joseph McKenna (Home Ruler) seconded the motion. Hartington said he could not admit there was any validity in the argument founded on the absence of certain members through their own misconduct. The motion was defeated by 371 to 28. The first amendment of Northcote to be added the original resolution was agreed to to. Northcote's second amendment, that the majority to decide the question of urgency must consist of not less than 300 members, was rejected by 234 to 150. The Government subsequently adopted a slight amendment, affected by Northcote and Gladstone's resolution as amended was agreed to. Gladstone then moved the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland was urgent. Motion carried. The House then adjourned. The only English members of the House of Commons who voted against Mr. Dillon's anspension were Mr. Cowen (Radical and Home Ruler) and Mr. Labouchere (advanced Liberal); they also voted against Mr. Parnell's suspension, but not against Mr. Finnigan's. The six members who voted against the suspension of the 28 Home Bulers. refusing to go out on a division of the House,

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slimy beetles were crawling about the damp floor. The crowning horror of this living tomb lay elsewhere. On the mildewed couch beside the table a human skeleton was shrunk together in a position of bideous distortion, while another sat crouching in a coruer, with

its bony fingers thrust between its yellow rat-

tling jaws, as if the wretch had knawed the flesh of his bones in the desperation of the last agony. The news of the ghastly revelation flew abroad like wildfire, stimulating the ofcal authorities to solve, if possible, the mystry of the horrible secret. Their zeal at length ferreted out the legend of a death bed confession made by the last hereditary owner of the place in the days of James I. In vengeance for his wife's infidelity, he had descoyed her paramour into the fatal chamber, where he built them up alive with his own hands. As a further refinement of cruelty, he had previusly spread the table with a splendid banquet, every morsel of which was poisoned, thus giving the poor wretches only the chance of starvation or suicide. What horrors that lonely chamber witnessed before the end came none but God can tell; but the distorted attitudes of the two victims sufficiently showed in what featful agonies they must have died.

PARISH OF TRES SAINT REDEMPTEUR.

At a meeting of the electors of the Parish of Tres Saint Redempteur, lately detached from the Parish of Rigaud, the following gentlemen were elected Councillors : John McCabe, J. Magloire Quesnel, F. D Tessier, were kept open for two days. Notwithstanding the division that reigned in the two camps majority. On January 31 at a meeting of the new Councillors John McCabe, Esq., was unanimously elected Mayor of the New Municipality. Joseph Laframboise, Jr., was chosen as Secretary-Treasurer.

### WIT AND HUMOR.

A man knows what "The Charge of the Light Brigade " is when he gets his gas bill. Augustus Darble (artist); "Don't you think w is about time I exhibited something?" Severe critic (examining Darble's latest production) : Yes, a little talent, for instance." "The little girl who was disapp inted because her name could not be found in the bible says : "Never mind ! I shall be such a good girl that if ever another Bible is written my name shall go into it."

The most amusing man in the world is a Frenchman trying to envent his rag in Eaglish : " By gar, you call my vife a voman to Kingston at \$1.30 per 1,000, and it is rethree several times once more, and I vill call the vatch-house and blow off your brain like \$135. a candle."

Science enumerates five hundred and eighty-eight species of organnic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of it! Every time you draw in a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free ticket.

A distinguished foreigner, visiting the country, reinarked that the United States was the best country he ever saw for well dressed be gars. He referres to the young men who ember 22nd, the extremes being November hang round the entrance to churches. Only | 3rd and December 9th. Six months of the were Mesers. Callan (Liberal), Cowen, La- paupers do so abroad. A straight and an part is

Cnt., occupied by James Dunn and family, was burned to the ground yesterday morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives.

At a meeting of the Senate of Toronto University, held last night, Mr. Alfred Baker, B.A., was elected Registrar, in the room of Mr. W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., resigned.

In all the Catholic Churches of New York, Thursday, were gathered persons seeking the interceission of St. Blasius, supposed to be especially powerful against the scourge of diphtheria.

Chas Britton and J. J. Woodruff, the confidence men who swindled farmer John Armstrong, of Toronto, out of a \$50 bet that he could not open a jack-knife, were sent to gaol for thirty days yesterday morning.

At a soirce given by Bismarck, the other night, he said a serious beginning must be made with the fulfillment of his promise to combat social democracy by a remedial measure and not by prerepressive decrees.

The Earl of Kimberly, Colonial Secretary, spåking at a dinner in London last night, said 1.5 1. the negotiations which are now proceeding relative to the Basutos will end in a speedy settlement of disturbances in Basutoland.

A man named Fairbanks was shot in a Detroit Hotel on Tuesday night. He had been playing cards with two women, and it is not known whether he committed suicide, or was shot by one of his companions. The women were arrested.

The Toronto whiskey detective, who has been in Ottawa for some time past, has left without having an opportunity of making a case. The Lower Town saloon-keepers promised to make it hot for him.

The annual session of the Provincial Farmers' Association was opened at Sackville, N. B., yesterday afternoon. A letter was received from Sir S. L. Tilley saying a steam-boat company proposed to put on a line from Montreal in the summer and St. John in the winter.

Mm. Hickey, of the firm of Hickey & Bell. Ottawa, recently broke through the ice on Lake Temicamagie, and had a narrow escape from drowning. He had his feet hadly frozen in walking from the lake to the nearest farmhouse, 7 miles, and it is feared they will have to be amputated.

The Inland Navigation outlook is better than last year. Charters have already been made to carry 14 cargoes of Oak timber from Canadian ports on Lake Erie to Kingston at \$87.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and one charter at \$90 per 1,000; also from Bay City ported that another charter has been made at

The Superintendent of the Toronto Observatory has received from York Factory in the Hayes river the dates of the opening and closing of navigation for the past 52 yeers. The information is valuable, in view of the propositions to establish a steamship line via Hudson Bay to Europe. The average date of the opening of navigation has been May 20th, the extremes being May 7th and and June 1st. The average date of closing has been Novyear are thus open on the average.

### Feb. 9, 1881.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.] THE SPIRIT OF A NATION NEVER DIETH.

The whirlwind's blast they reap at last, Who sow the wind unduly-If this be true of nations, to ), Then woe is Albion truly !

For she alone more ' wind' has sown Than all the combined nations. And justly won, for dark deeds done, A shock'd world's execrations!

For countless years, in orphans' tears Poor Erin's vales she watered-In wantou haste her lands laid waste, Her sons and daughters slaughtered.

E'en Nature's laws, whose sacred cause The rade and polished cherish, A "Code" she framed the "Penal" named, Which doomed those laws to perish!

This "Code" that hell could scarce excel For fiend hate and malice, Will brund with shame fierce Albion's name The ever false and callous!

Here her intent was to foment Religious strife so dreaded, In every home to Papal Rome, Through Faith's allegiance, wedded !

Thus, children might, if Catholics, blight Their parents' peace forever-Drive them abroad robbed and outlawed. Faith's ties did they but sever !

Like some wild beast the holy priest Was track'd thro' brake and brier, And one price set-pursuit to whet-On head of wolf and friar.

Then, where's the Celt who has not felt That vengeance is a duty. Whose bolt should reach whom all impeach-Freebooters and their booty?

Such rule the soil of Erin & Isle-Their sires blew Cromwell's trumpets, Vile Cockney scum from every slum, The spawned of nameless strumpets !

And yet the Whig and Tory sprig (For Ireland's hopes ill omen !) Enited stand 'gainst Parnell's band, As 'against a common foeman-

Resolved to shield, on flood and field. By every despot measure, The vampire breed that's wont to greed For Eriu's blood and treasure.

O for the steel to make them feel, Those Northcote legislators, That Ireland still defies their will-Defice her Saxon traitors.

That force and fraud have never awed Har spirit's patriot craving, Which ne'er will lag till Home Rule's flag In College Green is waving !

W. O. FARMER. Montreal, February, 1861.

### MRS. PARTINGTON SAYS

don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern ; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extect of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines. - Boston Globe.

### Agricultural.

WATUR FOR HOGS .- Hogs require free access to water in the Summer-time. If they can have a place to bathe or wallow in, it is beneficial to them, as it cools and cleanses the skin. Mud is not filth; it is a good disinfectant and healthful. Sometimes mud-baths

usually a large yield, but 50 bushels have been produced. It is sown late so as te blossom after the hot weather is over, and the cool good soil are the usual quantities. Thin seedings encourages branching and a large yield of grain. When sown 1st of July it will be ready to cut in the middle of September. It can be threshed by machine by removing the concave and putting a plank in its place, otherwise the seed is broken up by the upper teeth.

un san an taon ann an taonachta ann an taonachta an taonachta ann an taonachta ann an taonachta ann an taonacht Taonachta ann an taonachta ann an taonachta ann an taonachta ann an taonachta ann ann ann ann an taonachta ann a

· ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR ONIONS -Artificial fertilizers are specially propared for onions, and they thrive as well or better with them than with stable manure. Being perfectly soluble, a smaller quantity need only be used, and as the fertilizer is prepared specially for the crop, no more is required than is actually needed; while with stable manure a sufficient quantity must be used to supply all the needed quantity of the least abundant element, although the others may be in excess; and this causes waste of those which are in excess, and considerable loss when manure is purchased.

### THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stude in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement.

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon without exception the cheapest paper of its the mother. class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowng that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would de-

fend their religion and their rights, The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or " chromos " as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their have been found useful as medicinal treatment | efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a

"BONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."-Our daily bread is sweetest when gained by honest toil. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is an nights favor full seeding. Two pecks of honest oil, and honestly speaking, it cures seed per acre on peor soil and one peck on more cases of Aches, Pains, Lameness, Stiff oints, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism, Desfoess, Colds, Sore Throat and inflammation, than any other remedy offered for sale. No household should be without it. F 25-2

A Paris despatch remarks that the rejection by Italy and Germany of whole cargoes of Trichinosed bacon has glutted the French market. The evil effects of the eating is manifested in the barracks and private families. The Prefects of Police have issued precautions.

Beader have you a cough that does not yield to the usual remedies ? Do not delay, do not despair, but try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best cough cure known ; a few doses of this safe and pleasant medicine will break up the most obstinate cough. All medicine dealers sell it at 25 cents per bottle. F 25-2

Turkish troops on the Greek frontier number 100,000.

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION -DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PUBGATIVE PILLS, One of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile. Indigestion, Sick headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spanms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is DR. HABVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PULSATIVE PILLS. 5.2

AN EMPTY HOUSE IS BETTER THAN a bad tenent, is exemplified in the case of worms which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents

SUMMER COMPLAINTS MAY BE CORrected either in early or later stages, by the use of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It is strange that people will postpone buying a medicine so necessary to health as the above until sickness attacks them. It should ever be in the house, 25-4

CHILDREN TEETRING -THE MOTHER finds a faithful friend in MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentory and diarrhoes, relieves griping in the howels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests 25.4

> A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet ou a champagne dinner," said a friend, Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other accepted the bet, incredulously, but nevertheless lost it to his intense delight. Sold by all chemists.

NFW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DERFECTION .- To such perfec-L tion has the art of Dyeing and Cleaning been brought at the ROYAL DVE WORKS, 706 Graig street, that last year twelve thousand propie had their Dresses, silk., Jackets, wer-conts, Costs, Pants, Snawis, Table and Plano Guvers, &c., &c., Dyed or Cleaned, to the enlire satisfaction of all. Be wise, therefore, and patronize the

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 CRAIG STREET.

ished 1870. JOHN L. JENSEN



BARBIER (PAbbe.); Les Presors de Cornellus a Lapide eqxtrait de ses Commentaires, sur L'Ecriture Sainte, 4 vois, in 8vo, m., \$8.00. CARRIERE: Sainte Sible contenant l'ancie

for sick people.

BONE-MEAL FOR COWS. - When cows want to chew bones, it is well to give them some steamed bone-meal. It will be partly digested; what is not digested will be recovered with the manure; no loss will be incurred, and no harm will be done, and some good may result.

A LEAKING TEAT.-A hole in the side of a cow's test may be closed by clipping away the skin around the edges of the hole, then cutting a small slit across the whole and a little above and below it, and bringing the edges together with a stitch. As the wound heals the hole will close. This should be done when the cow is dry, or a milking tube should be used to draw the milk.

IRRITATION OF THE SKIN .- Animals that are kept on dry food at this season frequently suffer from irritation of the skin. This may be remedied by giving some laxative food and the use of a card or a stiff brush occasionally. It is a mistake to suppose that only fullgrown animals need their skin cleansed by brushing and carding. Young animals need it as much as old ones, and it is a much more useful sanitary regulation than is generally supposed.

SICE YOUNG CATTLE. --- When young cattle are lame and stiff in their quarters and move about with difficulty, it indicates an approaching attack of black-leg or carbuncular erysipelas. They should have at once a dose of four ounces of epsom salts, and the next day half a tablespoonful of hyposulphite of soda. This should be given every day in the week, and one teaspoonful daily for two weeks afterwarrs.

TREATMENT FOR SCRATCHES .--- Scratches is a disease of the blood which breaks out in the \$1.00 per annum in advance. heel because of some provoking cause at that place. If it did not appear there it would appear elsewhere. The treatment should be to give a dose of 12 ounces of epsom saits, and then 1 ounce of hyposulphite of soda daily for two or three weeks. The diseased legs should be washed with warm soap and water and then with a solution of one dram of chloride of zinc in a quart of water.

A TUMOR IN THE MILE DUCT .-- A tumor in the test cannot well be treated while the cow is milking. Until she is dry the duct should be kept open by the insertion of a smooth bone or hardwood peg, made slightly thicker in the middle than at either end, and having a knob at the lower end to prevent it being pushed in the duct. This is inserted after milking and left in the teat. The thicker part should be made to press on the tumor and prevent it from narrowing the duct.

EXHALATIONS FROM HOUSE-PLANTS. --- It is a popular intion, but a mistaken one, that plants exhale injurious substances. They exhale carbonic acid in very small quantities in the night, and absorb it in the day time in large quantities; the carbon of the acid is fixed and changed to plant fibre or tissue, and the oxygen is given off. This process would be advantageous to persons in a house if the quantity evolved or taken in were considerole, but they are very small, and not worth taking into account. As far as they go, however, houseplants are useful and not injurious. good suil, yet it will yield a fair crop on poor soil. It rarely receives the treatment it deserves. Twenty-five bushels per acre is

journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRCE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one back number.

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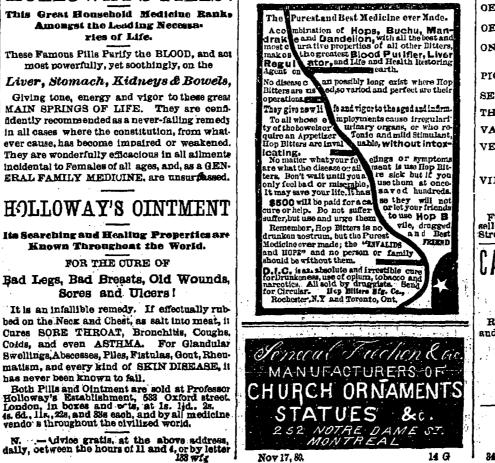
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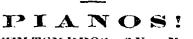
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### CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

It is intended to take the division on the second reading of the Coercion Bill on Monday, unless legitimate debate is unexpectedly protracted. The Speaker will use his new powers to abridge the discussion in committee, where the facilities for obstruction were formerly greatest, though he will afford opportunities for amendments. The English Radicals will content themselves with limiting the retrospective clause. The lrish members declare themselves indifferent to the details of the measure. The Ministers express the hope that the bill will become law within a fortuight. After the first surprise is over, the country accepts joyfully the recent reforms in the House, and applauds the courage and firmness of the Speaker. It is understood that the Speaker's intervention on Wednesday, as well as every subsequent step taken, was in agreement with the Government, and had the approval of the leaders of the Opposition, as well as the cordial sanction of the whole House.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-In the House of Com-mons to-day Lord Randolph Churchill, Conservative member for Woodstock, gave notice of an amendment to the Coercion bill reducing the period of its operation by six months. Mr. Labouchere, Liberal member for Northhampton, gave notice of an amendment incorporating in the bill some of the provisions of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to Mr. James Bryce, said Mr. Davitt had been medically examined on Friday, and was found to suffer from bronchial catarrh. He said that orders had been given to treat him with all possible indulgence, that he occupies a room with bedding in it, and is kept from the other convicts. He will not be subjected to ordinary labor, but he must wear the convict's dress.

PARNELL ON THE SITUATION-FUTURE ACTION-PASSIVE RESISTANCE ADVOCATED-DAVITT'S

#### ARREST CONDEMNED ON ALL SIDES.

LONDON, Feb. 4 .- In a further conversation, which took place between Mr. Parnell and the Heral I's correspondent, the following opinions were expressed by the leader of the

Home Rule party :--Correspondent-Did not Mr. Forster say last week, in reply to Lord Randolph Churchill, that Mr. Davitt had broken none of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave?

Mr. Parnell-Yes, and last night when I asked the Home Secretary whether Mr. Davitt had since then infringed any of its conditions he refused to say, thereby adwitting that he had not. A ticket-of-leave is never revoked unless its conditions are violated.

Correspondent-Will he be kept in prison as an ordinary convict?

Mr. Parnell-Yes; so far as I can learn he will be remitted to all the horrors of penal servitude. If the Government, desiring to arrest him, had wished to act with some decency they might have waited for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and then apprehended him when, at least, he would have had the milder prison discipline allowed to untried prisoners, under the amendments which we introduced into the Prisons Act of 1877.

Correspondent-What do you consider is the policy of the Government as evidenced by this and other proceedings?

Mr. Parnell-A policy of intimidation in - Ireland and coercion in Parliament. Their so-called "Bill for the Protection of Life and Property" is rather an attempt to frighten the people than a preparation for many arrests. The number of arrests, I think, will prove this, and I will show what little ground sing a bill. What they want is to frighten the people out of our organization and out of the agitation. The threat of arrest which every policeman can make in every village and district of Ireland, to every person, will be their chief instrument of action. The entire population will be exposed to a system of private and personal terrorism which will never come before the public.

### LAND LEAGUE FUND.

NEARLY 14,000 children have died of diphtheria in one of the provinces of Southern Russia in less than two years. LANDED PROPRIETORS IN SWITEBLAND .--- Of

STATISTICAL.

the 485,000 heads of families in Switzerland no less than 465,000 possess landed property.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI .-- Of the population of the United States, over one-fifth is beyond the Mississippi. In 1860, the proportion was about one-tenth.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN THE UNITED STATES .-It is thought that the Indian census will disclose the presence of about 275,000 Indians in the United States.

FRICTION MATCHES CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES .- It is calculated that 35,613,000,000 friction matches are consumed every year in the United States, or 700 for every person.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WRATPING PAPER. ----Nearly 3,000 tons of wrapping paper was manufactured in one month, recently, by the 51 mills of the Western Wrapping Paper Manfacturers Association.

AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED MONTHLY IN PARIS.-The inspectors of meat in Paris condemn each month, on an average, 120,000 pounds of meat. There are three inspectors constantly on duty at the abattoirs, and forty outside.

BAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES .-During 1880, not less than 7,072 miles of new track were laid in the United States on at least 234 different lines. These figures are greater than for any year since 1871, and the mileage is greater by 54 per cent, than that of 1879. The only State in which no work has been done is Mississippi. Dakota leads the country with 680 miles of new track. The total mileage in the United States is 93,704 against 60,283 in 1871, and 74,620 in 1875.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

William Ballantyne, a pensioner, was found dead on the railway, near to Easile Station, Forfarshire, on the 17th January. It is not known how he came to be on the railway, but the fact that he was found on the rails, and that part of his head was knocked away, leads to the conclusion that he had been struck by a passing train on Tuesday night. He was 15 years of age, and resided with his father at Balgownie, near Eassie. He had been out of work for some weeks before his death.

A meeting of miners was held in Lee's Hall, Hamilton, on 20th January. Mr. Hector McNeil delivered an address, counselling the men against disorganisation and strikes, and advising them along with Larkball to demand an advance of wages. A resolution was passed agreeing to make a demand of 6d a day, and it was agreed to meet on Monday night in the same hall to receive reports. A committee was also appointed to sit on Saturday night to receive contributions to defray expenses.

At Paisley, before Sheriff Cowan and a jury on 17th January, Alexander Johnston Beaton, previously convicted, pleaded not guilty to stealing nearly 70 cabbages from a field on Nether Southbar Farm, and which he bad conveyed in a cart and partially sold to a greengrocer in Port-Glasgow. Beaton, who displayed a somewhat intimate knowledge of Criminal Court procedure, dispensed with the services of the "agent for the poor," and cross-examined all the witnesses with considerable 'cuteness. Having at the close of the evidence obtained the permission of the Sheriff, Beaton, who is about 24 years of age, proceeded in forensic form to address the jury, whom he saluted with the usual " Gentlemen of the jury," and relieved his appeal with a simile, concluding with the hope that the ocverdict, gentlemen, before bringing it in."

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

A fuel tamine exists in Minnesota, and one family at least has been frozen to death.

Mr. Martineau of Quebec, has received the contract for rebuilding the government steamer "Druid."

One of time's bitterest revenges is when the mother finds herself decked out in her daughter's last year's bonnet.

A London booksellar who tryed to imitate Dr. Tanner lived five weeks on filtered water and then kicked the bucket."

The Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, will probably adopt the English apparatus for the testing of coal oil.

The youth Roy, charged with shooting a girl in Quebec, has been discharged. He was, however, fined \$30 for illegally carrying a pistol.

Bismarck's Customs' policy has been denounced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, the contention being that the decadence of trade is due to its operations.

A man named Storling was hanged in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1877, for the murder of a young girl. He was convicted on the evidence of a huckster, who a few days ago, on his deathbed, confessed that he was the murderer.

A novel by George Sand, which was left unfinished, has been completed by Mme. E. Adam, and will shortly appear in the Nouvelle Revue, in which also is to be published the correspondence of Georges Sand with Daniel Stern.

An experienced matron says : "A man will eat soggy biscuits twice a week without a complaint when his girl invites him out to tea, but when the girl becomes his wife, if there is the faintest suspicion of saleratus in them the neighbors will think the district school is out for recess by the racket he makes."

### A SHARP ONE.

A new device, and one calculated to win, has been recently brought in play by a famous Milwaukee piano salesman. It is this : In showing an instrument, he now discards the conventional mode, or the regular string of lies palmed off on the greenies, and instead has invented a genuine novelty. For example, he said to a customer recently: "Sir, I assure you, after a thorough investigation and an acquaintance of many years' experience, that this piano never will need tuning, never has been tuned, and there cupants of the box "would consider your are no tuners alive now who have the requisite skill to tune one side of it." Again, he The jury retired, and on returning gave in a said to a buyer who asked if he would war-

The Stock market this afternoon was very excited at the opening, and there was almost a panic. 'It is rumored that some "shysters". broke Montreal Telegraph and Gas by selling 25 shares of each at about five per cent lower than the closing price this morning. This, it is said, was done to influence bets. The market : re-acted : at : once : and : closed strong.

Afternoon Sales-75 Montreal at 1771; 10 do, 1771; 74 do. 1771; 110 do, 1773; 100 Ontario, 973; 10 People's, 91; 25 do, 911; 65 Moleons, 1064; 150 Merchants, 118; 10 do, 1174; 25 Montreal Telegraph, 124; 185 do, 126; 75 do, 1254; 165 do, 126; 55 do, 1264; 25 Gas, 148; 50 do, 152; 100 do, 153; 82 Dominion Telegraph, 95; 25 Canada Cotton, 125; \$3,000 Champlain bonds at 85.

#### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW --- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The conditions of trade have not materially changed since our last. A gradual improve-ment is looked for up to about the end of April, when a stir in business circles of no small proportions is inevitable. The severely cold weather of the past week or so has at last moderated, and the city trade, particularly in the retail branches, is all the better for it. On the fourth instant a large number of notes fell due, and though complaints are made in some quarters that "debtors are backward," reports in general are favorable enough.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- The factories are all busy, but prices are not very remunerative. owing to the "cut rate" policy of a few manu-facturers who are endeavouring to force business. Fancy lines are not in such demand as the heavier staple goods. We quote :- Men's thick boots, \$2.25 to 2.75; do split, \$1.75 to 2.25; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.25 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; do split, 90c to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bals, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bals, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c.

Day Goods .- The representatives of city dry goods houses continue to "drum " up a fair amount of orders both in the East and West, and some large transactions in silks, musling, cottons, calicoes and spring and summer goods generally, have been closed within the past few days. Importations are still being received and the new styles for spring wear are most attractive and have never been excelled. Travellers for Toronto houses are doing their little best to secure a fair share of the Western trade now so largely monopolized by Montrealers, and in some instances have reduced prices below a paying basis with that object in view. Houses here, however, prefer, to exersise a wiser judgment and stick to solid business principles.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .--- The temporary activity given to this market since our last by cable advices from England, reporting that prices of several articles had advanced in consequence of the colliers' strikes has subsided. Caustic soda was very active and sales footed up 600 drums. The opium "ring" in New York having temporarily depressed prices, with the object of frighten-ing outsiders into realizing, is again pursuing its old tactics, and the market is about as strong as ever. We quote :--Borax, 15c to 17c; Saltpetre, \$950 keg; Aloes, Cape, 16c to 17c; alum, \$185 to \$2; castor oil, 10c to 11c; caustic soda, \$2.60 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 32c to 35c; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb. \$3.10 to 3.25; sal soda, \$1.10 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 57 lc to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 80c to 85c; campher, Eng. ref., 46c to 48c; camphor, Am. ref., 38c to 40c; gum arabic per 1b. 20c to 35c; gum traj. per 45c to 9 ing 9 copperas, per Fuss .- There is scarcely anything doing market in England, but cheese is rep in a local way. About one million Muskrat skins were sold at a reduction of ten per cent at the Hudson Bay and C. Lampson & September, per lb, 13jc to 14c; mediu Co.'s sale in London on the 24th of January. good, 12jc to 13c. Dressed hogs in can Large Beaver were firmer. The Hudson Bay Co.'s sale for sundry kinds of fur takes place steady at \$17 50 to \$18, and lard at on the 14th, 15th and 16th March, and C. Lampson & Co.'s sales on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 28th, 29th and 30th of March. We quote :-- Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall fine dairies, 19c to 21c; Western dairy Sc. kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1 00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, S6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00 ; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Skunk-Black 25c to 50c ; Raccoon, 40c to 60c. FISH .- Lent commences the first week in March, and as stocks are unusually small higher rates are looked for with certainty. We quote Labrador Herrings at \$5.75 to \$6; ditto No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ditto No. 1, small, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Green Cod, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Salmon, No. 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50. GROCERIES. - There is only what may be called a moderate movement. Teas are quite and in buyers favor. We note, however, that a number of small buyers are entering the market. We quote common choicest Japans at 18c to to 500; Gunpowder, at 30 to 65c for extra first ; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c ; Congou at 20c to 50c, and Twankay at 25c to 28c. Oolong, 171c to 40c. Coffees are inactive but steady. Mocha, per lb., 28c to 30c; Java, 23c to 28c; Maracaibo, 181c to 201c; Chickory, 12 to 121c. Sugars are easier for white refined, the domand has continued to fall principally on yellows, and that grade is steady. Yellow refined, 7&c to  $9\c$ ; Cubas,  $10\c$  to 11c; granulated,  $9\c$  to 10c; raw, 73c to 8c. Molasses and syrups are firm though still inactive. Stocks are light. We quote, per Imperial measure, as follows: Syrups, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; tair, 58c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinid-ad, 46c to 50c; sugarbouse, 35c to 37c. Spices

iron is in moderate demand at 74c No. 28; 7c to 71c for 26; and 61c 24. Horseshoes, \$4 to 4.25; Bar iro to 1 90 ; Best refined, \$2 25 to 2 50. -Siemens, No. 1, \$21 50 ; Ooltness, \$2 loan, \$20 50 to \$21 50 ; Summerlee, \$ 20 50 ; Gartsherrie, \$19 50 to 20 50 ; nock, \$19 50 to 20 50; Carnbroe, \$ 20 50; Eglinton \$18 50 to 19 50. LEATHER. --- There is only a slight

from manufacturers, and the marke settled and easy. We quote :- No. 1 25c to 26c; No. 2 B A sole, 23c to 24 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 22c to 23c ; slaughter No 1, 27c to 29 ness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; Engl to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; h calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; calf, \$1 10 to \$1 30; splits, best c 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot bac 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; leather No 1, 16c to 17c; end leath to 16c.

OILS .- Business quiet. Gaspe and foundland Ood, 58c to 60c; S. R. Pa 66c to 67hc. Straw Seal, 46c to 48 Seal, ordinary, 65c to 66c.

PETROLEUM .--- Prices are unchang London at 21c for car lots. Car Montreal, 241c per Imperial gallon; lots, 25c to 251c; single barrel lots, 24Jc. WOOL.-Market inactive at prices

We quote :- Domestic fleece, 28c pulled, 28c to 35c; Foreign medium cape, 181c to 19c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-FER

A large business was transacted to farm produce, there being a numer tendance of farmers from the outly tricts. Prices were substantially the as last week, with the exception, p of butter and eggs, which were easier.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, p 1 bs., - \$3.00 to \$3.20 ; Buckwheat flour, Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Comme vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 90c; Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat bush. 60c; Beans, white and yello bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. -- Cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Os \$2.50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, new, per bag, 50c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrol bush, 30c to 45c ; onions, pe \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c t beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT .-- Dressed Fow pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1. S2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to bee per lb., 10c to 12c; muttor 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; has to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Best print butter, 26c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 22c to 24c; eggs, packed, per doz., 25c to 30c; new laid, 35c to 45c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Vepison, 4c to 41c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET-FEB. 8.

The market is very quiet throughout, but withal fairly steady. Pork and lard preserve quite a firm tone, and dressed hogs also are quoted at full former rates. Butter is quie

	Feb. 9, '81.
to 8c for to 7c for	NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
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2, 21c, c; har- 40c; do	<b>BADLIERS</b>
to 43c; lish, 65c lemlock,	Catholic Directory
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d New- le Seal, c; Pale	With a full report of the various Dioceses in the United States, British America, Ireland and Scotland.
ged in lots in	1 Vol., Paper Cover
broken 26c to	The Catholic Family Annual for 1881 0.2 The Irish American Almanac for 1881 0.2
quoted. to 30c; greasy	NEW PUBLICATIONS.
s. 8.	The Workings of the Divine Will, glean- ings from Père Caussade, S. J. Cloth \$0.5 A Tour in Both Hemispheres; or, Travels
-day in ous at- ing dis-	Around the World. By Rev. Eugene Vetromile, D.D., Apostolic Missionary.
e samę erhaps,	Poems—Patriotic, Religious and Miscel- laneous. By Rev. A. J. Ryan, Cloth 21 The Religious Mission of the Irish People
per 100 \$2.30; mal, do,	and Catholic Colonization. By Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, D.D., Bishop of Peoria. Paper
\$1.00; 80c to t, per	Stumbling Blocks made Stepping Stones. By Rev. James J. Moriarty, A.M 0.3 The True Faith of our Forefathers, being a
w, per \$7.00	Refutation of Dr. Stearn's "Faith of our Forefathers," and a "Vindication of Archbishop Gibbons' Faith of our Fathers"
\$3.00; \$4.00; Malaga	Fathers." By a Professor of Theology in Woodstock College, S.J., Maryland. Paper Cover
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ls per \$1.50; 80 to 80c;	D. & J. SADLIER & CO.
\$2.25; n, do, \$1.20;	CATHOLIC
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470 NVINE DAME SINCER,

MONTREAL.

Catalogues sent free on application.

Correspondent-Do you really believe that the police will act in this matter ?

Mr. Parnell-They will obey their masters. .he landlords, magistrates and officials. That is why we resist so bitterly their coercive proposals. We know from our experience of the Irish police system that the police and con-stabulary in these far away Irish districts noon a number of boys, who knew that the habitually attempt to intimidate the local leaders and every person likely to influence their heads to watch their movements. In public opinion. In these localities the a short time the pair took in tow a respectsuspended the Habeas Corpus Act to arrest the members of the Birmingham federation of for the boys, who catching them red-handed, Liberals, hundreds of whom were successfully organizing English public opinion against the Torics. The Irish National Land League in the country and the independent Irish party in Parliament are the chief obstacles in Mr. Gladstone's path; therefore he tries extraordinary means to rid himself of both.

Correspondent-Will your party go back to Parliament after to-night's proceedings?

Mr. Parnell-If we consulted our own feelings and our own personal dignity we should retire, but we have been sent there by our people to do very disagreeable but necessary work. We must do our duty in fighting this Coercion Bill, step by step, as best we can, with whatever shreds of liberty remain to us under the powers with which the omnipotent Speaker is now armed.

Correspondent-What will be the policy of the League after the Coercion Act is carried? Mr. Parnell-We shall not deviate one inch from our policy ; we shall carry on the agitation constitutionally and openly. As fast as ment will trust much to their first swoop, and after the places of the men arrested have been filled the weapon of coercion will be broken in their hands. There will not be much advantage in making a second coup. We have some fear that the people, either in Ireland or in England, may be tempted to retaliate, ated and has always preached.

several communications from Liberal clubs throughout England condemning the act of vigorously.

Peruvians were favorable to the latter. At a "leetle" whittled away, we think-not, sides were very heavy. At San Bartolome the Chilians were driven off the field by

verdict of guilty, after which Beaton was sent 15 months to prison.

At the Western Police Court, on the 19th January, two notorious characters, named Catherine McRory and Helen McNeil, were remanded on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing £98 from a Canadian cattle-dealer in a close at 8 Church Place, off Main street, Anderson. McRory, who is bet-ter known amongst the police of the Western District of the city as " Kate the Crow," has within the past eight or ten years been more in the police cells than out of them, and M'Neil is also well-known to noon a number of boys, who know that the women were not above suspicion, took it into their heads to watch their movements. In bill is meant to put down the ably dressed man, but whether or not he was expression of public opinion. under the influence of liquor we have been you can imagine whether such a thing would unable to ascertain. In any case, they lost be tolerated in England by supposing that no time in availing themselves of the Earl Beaconsfield had prevented Mr. Glad- opportunity to rob the man, and they stone from holding his meeting against the took from his pockets the pocket-book Government in Midlothian last year, and had containing the money. They would doubtless have escaped with their booty but pounced upon them and raised the alarm. The terrified females cast away a lot of the money, which consisted principally of sovereigns, and some of it M'Neil attempted to conceal in her mouth. They were both apprehended and removed to the Western Dis-

trict Police Office. They pleaded guilty to stealing £14, and were each sent 60 days to jail.

### A KEEN "CRITIQUE,"

There is a gem of a musical criticism upon the performance on the violin (before a "select few," including the editor), ot M. Screitch Ouel, a distinguished foreign "artist :"

Apart from the ruddy, flesh-colored style of playing so prevalent now-a-days, we thought we perceived a sombre cast of intonation which marks the school of Banjoelli. His fingering we thought a trifle defective in the management of the second joint of the little finger, although some intuition would soon the local leaders are imprisoned, others will be obtained to take their places. The Govern- of curve. We say this without at all meaning to reflect on Mr. Ouel, whose playing hand no doubt conscientiously follows the school in which is was fetched up, and is far from meaning to do wrong. To compensate this, his slide is wonderful; and in some instances we thought he would be flat down, lapsing considerably beyond the and we are taking every means to prevent slight tremulo, which would have been suffithis and to maintain the policy of passive cient. We would recommend a shake and a resistance which the Land League has initi. | balf more in the afortori passage of the careat to Luscreechia, and a little more firmners in During the night Mr. Parnell received the cadenza-as this is only in accordance with the tactics of the very best violin

players during the last fifty years. It is, the Speaker, and hoping the agitation in however, a mere shadow on the general sun-England against coercion would be carried on light of that exquisite careat for which we thank our friend for rendering it so well as he did. In handling the instrument, Mr. E Latest despatches from South America re- Ouol is, in the upward stroke, firm and judicport that skirmishes between the Chilians and lous; his downward stroke might be, p'raps,

the battle of Verrugas the losses on both however, without danger to the equipoise.

The Christian Intelligencer puts expense in-Pierola, and an attempted landing at Ancon ourred for seeking Charley Ross at \$60,000, by the Chilian forces was speedily frustrated, | and describes his father as still at the tark;

林田 一种 一个 。

rant the plano : "Why, sir, I will warrant this \$1 ; blue vitriol, Ge to 7c. instrument for life. A grandfather, on my

mother's side, had one of this make of planos in his log house long years before Evangeline was exiled from Acadia, and when at last she accidentally saw the curling smoke from his chimney, one afternoon, and dropped in a few minutes, she just opened the piano and sang the whole house to sleep. The next morning when asking the old gentleman how much she was indebted to him for her lodging and breakfast, he just wrote out a testimonial extolling the merits of this make of piano, and she signed it, and I have that identical testimonial now. Warraut this plano? Well, I should think I would!

EVIDENCE IS CONSTANTLY ACCUMULATING IN favor of the popular remedy for throat and lung disorders, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness, soreness, kidney troubles, piles, sores, scalds, burns and the maladies and injuries to

which horses and cattle are liable. Of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, Dr. Beaudoin Hull, P.Q., says, "I have sold it for over three years and I have never sold a medicine which has given more general satisfaction. G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., states that he was "cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him I7 years, by Eclectric Oil." Joseph Rusan, of Percy, troubled with lameness for years, writes: "I have found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a

great blessing to me." P. M. Markell, of West Jeddore, N.S., who "had a horse so lame he could hardly walk," states that "two or three applications completely cured him."

But why multiply proofs in behalf of a remedy so widely recognized as efficacious Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Prepared by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto, a 32-feb Ont.

### Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

### FINANCIAL.

Sterling Exchange was still firm to-day. Good paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and date, while call loans are 4 to 5 per cent, and time loans 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was 4.83 and 4.86 for call and time loans respectively. Here Sterling is 83 prem. for 60-day bills between banks; Si over the counter. Gold drafts on New York # to 1 prem. Documentary quiet at 73 to 8.

The stock market to day was generally weaker. Bank of Montreal fell 1 per cent. to 1773; Montreal Telegraph, 1 per cent to 126; Bichelieu, ‡ to 56 and Gasat ½ to 153.

Richelleu, ¿ to 56 and Gasat ½ to 153.
Morning sales—140 Montreal, 178; 4 Molsons, 107½; 20 do, 107; 25 Peoples, 91; 25
Ontario, 98½; 19 do, 98½; 150 do, 98; 200
Merchants, 118½; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 127; 25 do, 126½; 25 do, 125½; 25 do, 126; 75 do, 126½; 25 do, 126; 25 Gas; 153½; \$2,000
Champlain Bonds, 84.

Two circumstances had a weakening effect

to \$1.

this coupled with a light demand and lower prices abroad has caused the drop anticipated last week. We quote :- Beef hides, No. 1, \$9; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$7; calfskins; 10 to 11c; d', \$450. sheepskins; \$1.10 to \$1.25.

IRON AND HABDWASE-The market has been unsettled and very few sales are mentioned. Prices at present are generally unsatisfactory

in consequence of cables advising a w firm, and holders here expect to close of their stock at paying prices. Cheeseare quoted \$7 50 and \$7 75. Mess p Creamery butter-Fancy fresh, per 1b, do, fair to fine, 26c to 27c; Townships, fine dairies, 20c to 221c; Morrisburg, fine dairies, 20c to 22c; Brockville, good, 18c to 20c; Kamouraska, 16c t rolls, 17c to 20c.

At Liverpool to day cheese was quo 68s; bacon, c.c. at 40s 6d; India mess 80s, and Prime Western lard at 50s.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET-

The offers at St. Gabriel market only footed up about 70 head, all of were, however, of good quality. S. had une car-load from Newcastle: Rodgers, one from Toronto, and Hugh one car from Guelph. Eesides the Robert Nicholson, of this city, receiv consignment for his own use a load of cattle and sheep from cook, and William Smith, of Pr brought on a large load of live to the order of W. P. Gravell & Co. On load was sold to a shipper at this marke N. Kennedy having purchased Mr. ] load at 53 per lb, live weight. M Rodgers and Elliot took their cattle to market, where we understand they were at 4c to 5c per lb. No live hogs were f on the open market, but \$6.25 per 1

would have been paid. The receipts per G. T. R. since Monda were :-- Cattle, 18 cars; sheep, 2 do; ho and 50 horses.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-F

A very fair business was done in good dian farm horses the past week, the foll shippers being in town :---G F A Miller's Falls, Ps. ; J Hicks, Gardner, T P Jewell, Mount Upton, N Y; A Vanduzen Albany, N Y; A W Buckman, Newton, Pa; S Hewstead, Philadelphia ; Thomas E Morris, N J. and W F Blank, Allentown, Pa. are quiet. White pepper is quiet at 16 to A number of horses bought have not yet been 1 Rc; and black in better demand at 13c to 165; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassis, 13c to 18c; not licen fully made up. The prospects are nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c that there will be both a good supply of horses and a good demand next week. The HIDES .- Hides are now of poor quality and following are the latest recorded shipments : -Feb. 1st, 4 horses, \$451 64; 20 do, \$1,658. Feb. 2nd, 10 do, \$691; 10, \$944 50; 12 do, \$1,032 50; 8 do, \$642; 23 do, \$1,523 50; 7

#### MONTREAL HAY MARKET .- FEB. 5.

There was a slightly better enquiry for farmers hay during the past week, but busito holders who, however, look for an im-provement before long. The production of of the offering was again subject of complaint, pig-iron in Scotland has been large, and birt this will probably be remedied before holders there look to America to relieve them | long, as stocks in the country are quite ample, of their supplies, but whether their hopes and quite a demand has sprung up here, the on stocks to-day. Fear that the Senate will indefinitely postpone the C. P. R. matter, and the report in the *Graphic* that Gould has secured the entire control of the. Western Union Telegraph Company, Vanderbiit hav-ing sold out his interest.

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	For your Towels, where you can buy them?
<b>Гев.</b> 7.	Useful All-Linen Towels, only 41c each.
	Usefal All-Linen Towels, only 41c each. Good All-Linen Towels, only 6c each. Very good All-Linen Towels, only 8c each.
to-day	Ertre Good All Linen Towels, for 120 each.
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For your Bleached and Unbleached Course marked at the very lowest prices.

S. Carsley,

MONTREAL.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, D

COURT. DAME MARY ELLIS, wite of Hermin Stubbendorf, of the City and District of Mo-treal, trader, duly authorized to ester Justice.-Plaintiff.

Justice.--Plaintiff. HERMANN STUBBENDORF, aforesaid the said City of Montreal.--Defendant. An action en separation de biens, has this been instituted in the above case, Montraal, 8th. February, 1881. HALL & ATWATER. 20 6