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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 18.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Waterford Banquet-The Land League Ruling the Country-The Land Meetings in Ulster-A Heartless Eviction-The Opinions of the "Times" -The Irish Helping the Basutos-The Cabinet Council, etc.

[By Telegraph to Post and TRUE WITNESS.]

Dublin, December 7 .- Last evening a great banquet was given to Mr. Parnell in Waterford. He said he did not believe the English Government's great resources were adequate to perpetuate her government in Ireland. It is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland by a power and a people who do not live in the country is impossible. Look, said Mr. Parnell what we have done to this pitiful Government. In twelve months we have obliged them to reverse every principle, every law, every tradition on which they built their position. I don't believe Mr. Gladstone can settle the Irish question without breaking up his Cabinet. He could not even pass his miserable little Compensation Bill last year. If I had not been con-vinced the Lords would reject it I would have the Irish party reject it, but I preferred to let the Lords do my dirty work. When John Bull finds he will have to pay £150,000,000 the next for or five years to govern the country, he will think the English mode of governing Ireland very expensive. 1 do not believe we can settle the national question till we settle the land question. We have 10,000 landlords with 500,000 dependencies, arrayed against Ireland's self-government. If the remaining five million souls combine, nothing can resist them. The British Government may pass a coercion act, though I don't say I would let them, but if they did they would not be advanced one step. I tell them that all their acts and statutes are so much waste paper; it is impossible in these days to continue governing this country against the will of the majority of the people. We stand to-day in the same position as our ancestors stood. We declare it the duty of every Irishman to free his country it he can. We will work by constitutional means as long as it suits us to do so. We refuse to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war when she has not the chance, but I ask any true Irishman whether he would not consider it the first duty of an Irishman to do what he could to enable his country to take ber place among the nations of the world. (Deafening cheers.) If it could be proved to you, then, that a fair prospect of success would follow from the sacrifice, I ask you whrther it would not be your highest duty to give your lives for your country that gave you birth. I don't wish to be misunderstood. Our present path is within the limits of the constitution. If I ever call upon the people to go beyond the constitution, we shall do so openly and above board. We shall not ask people to take a risk we are not willing to share. For the present we will remain within the constitution, relying upon the Parliamentary action of England and upon the organized national action at home. I believe we have In these the power to achieve our ends. We call upon you, if you believe in its use and believe in our honesty, to help us with the ability and genius God has given you, confident in the future of our common country. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Dillon, at a land meeting in Fethard said the last few months the League movement had mede an immense advance. Its position in Ireland to-day was such that their governors must yield to the demand of the Land League or resort to brute force to coerce the majority of the Irish people; but if this movement were repressed by force such a course would leave in the minds of the Irish people such hatred of the laws of England that nothing but an enormous military force could compel the people to obey them. It the Government attempted to have recourse to coercion that would render the connection between the two countries impossible in the future. If this movement was repressed they would not be able to tell how or when it would blow up and sweep them and all belonging to them to a worse fate than that which the Land League intended them. The Irish race all over the world was thoroughly aroused to the great patriotic national character of this movement. He advised them to stand firm and show they were able to help themselves; then their friends in America would be at their backs.

London, December 7 .- Mr. Parnell received two threstening letters during his stay in Waterford, one of which accuses him of destroying the country to benefit his own pocket.

Dublin, December 7 .- "Boycotting" is now also used to compel unwilling persons to join the Land League and subscribe thereto. A gentleman who has a tew acres on the borders of this country received a letter warning him to join the League before Saturday or take the consequences. The most recent development of "Boycotting" is in county towns, where shopkeepers, and even pedlars, are required to produce tickets showing that they are members of the League or they are not allowed to buy or sell. Even Orangemen in some places are obliged to join the League rather than lose their business, property or lives. The organization becomes daily more perfect in its details. The accumulation of arms in the country is regarded with much apprehension. One house here supplies 240 revolvers weekly to different parts of the country.

Clarina has recently threatened Lord to take legal action against the defaulting tenants on his estate of Elm Park, in the county of Limerick. In revenge for this and Lord Clarina will have to undergo a course of treatment similar to that ex perienced by Mr. Boycott on Lord Erne's estate, near Lough Mask.

It is reported here that persons crossing the Athunkard Bridge, at Limerick, have been threatened with drowning in case they paid the tolls ordered to be collected therefore by the Board of Public Works.

Crowds of people were collected at corners of the streets to witness the entry of the first battalion of the Coldstream Guards into Dublin to-day, but there was no manifestation of feeling.

Dublin, December 7 .- Mr. O'Kelly, member of Parliament was ejected from the meeting place at Brooke-boro' to-day. A number of Orangemen broke up a land meeting near Lisburn to-day. Mr. Parnell will attend the opening of Parliament, and will move amendment to the ad-

DUBLIN, December 7 .- The Land League have issued a manifesto to the people of Ulster, and ask Orangemen to co-operate with them.

Dublin, December 7.—Notwithstanding the prohibition by the magistrates of the Land League meeting at Brookeboro', County Fermanagh, fully 5,000 persons assembled to-day. The Assembly was called upon to disperse, after which the Act was read, and the dragoons were ordered t. clear the field, which was done. Three persons who resisted were arrested. Messrs. Sullivan, O'Kelly and other members of the Land League were present. It is probable that disturbance may occur, as they are determined

to prevent the meeting.

Dublin, December 8.—It is becoming more evident every day that the Land League intends to combine with the land agitation demand for some degree of self-government. The organization is now approaching perfection. Thirty or forty branches of the League are formed every week. The newspapers, though they give much of their space to League meetings, make no pretence of printing the proceedings of all. If, however, the present tide of success be not taken at the flood, a few months will in all pro-bability witness the precipitation of a crisis or the general breaking up of the organization. Dublin was startled to hear of a great Land League meeting being held within a few miles of the city at Malahide on Monday. Dillon and Davitt made stirring speeches. The former publicly denounced the Chief Justice of Ireland as a cowardly liar for statements made under the protection of his ermine, which he would not have dared to make under other circumstances. The Government is worsted at every turn in the Courts by the League. Excitement continues in the North, the Orangemen being determined are warned. Various acts of intimidation are to oppose the League. A League meeting reported. is to be held at Scotstown, County M to-morrow, and an anti-League meeting will be held there at the same time, Lord Rossmore presiding. Rough work is expected. The Orangemen intend to go armed. O'Kelly and Sexton were to speak at Brookborough yesterday, but as the Orangemen resolved to Manderville and Lord Crichton, repudiates a both gatherings. The most remarkable event in connection with this episode, however, is the part taken by a Protestant rector, who in the proceedings.

| Dublin | Dublin | Dec. | 9.—The Land League is conissued the following notice :—"Men of Ulster: Some evil-disposed person, desiring to stir ducting the campaign in the north with conup strife and cause bloodshed in our neighborhood, has posted up a notice calling upon Protestant tenant-farmers to oppose the land meeting on Tuesday next of the Roman Catholic tenant-farmers, with whom their interests are identical. As your true friend, I call upon you to treat with contempt such | Presbyterians, Liberals and Orangemen. The advice. Too long has creed been propounded against creed in this unhappy land "

LONDON, December 9 .- Mr. Shaw, LeFevre. Secretary to the Admirality, delivered a speech at Reading yesterday, in which he advocated the gradual creation of peasant dum to megistrates, pointing out that persons proprietors in Ireland. He also repudiated having any sympathy with the Land League.

Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, has issued a circular to magistrates, urging the enforcement of the law against unlawful assemblages, threatnings, &c.

DUBLIN, Dec 8.-A terrible tragedy occurred near Cookstown, County Tyrone, this morning. A bailiff named Jas. Mulholland was employed to execute a decree against a farmer named David Gormley, living in Lough Tay, a wild part of the county. The decree was at the suit of a trader, two of whose clerks accompanied Mullholland. Upon their arrival at Gormley's house, the latter came out with a shot gun, and called out to Mullholland to stand. Then drawing a line across the road, he threatened to shoot Mullholland if he crossed it. Mullholland paid no heed to the warning, and advanced. Gormley then fuse to be bound over or to give evidence, raised his gun and shot the bailiff through the heart. The corpse was soon afterwards removed to Cookstown. Gormley fled. Most of the police were away at Brookborough, where a land meeting was in progress.

The Crown will to-morrow serve formal notice of trial upon the traversers, and will also serve upon the Sheriff notice to lodge a special jurors panel in the Crown office, with the view of having the jury struck. The Solicitor of each side will attend. Fortyeight names having been drawn by ballot from the list each side will then have a right to strike off twelve. Then on the day of trial each side may peremstorily challenge six from the remaining twenty-four.

The Land League is about to desert its dingy central office and go immediatly into not to put him out of the house, but to shoot more spacious quarters.

A large meeting of the League was held at Parsontown to-day to denounce Lord Ross for attending a meeting of landlords in Dublin | turned into the road to die. and proposing a resolution declaring that the country was in a state of anarchy. A resolu- ing fined a man £1 for undermining a wotion was carried condemning Lord Ross.

In Milrush to-day a well-known Nationalist was engaged in painting the letters "L. L." over several shops, the signs denoting houses traders at Boyle whose names are on the in which business should be transacted by the | League's black-list are entirely deserted. Land Leaguers. Great excitement was created | Parties seen entering their houses or known threat the tenants have resolved to in the same town by the refusal of Major to be dealing with them have been warned. take the law into their own hands, Stoddard's tenants to pay even Griffith's Various acts of intimidation are reported.

valuation unless allowed half poor rates also or the county cess.

Lord Rossmore arrived at Monaghan to-day from London. He is accompanied by a considerable body of men, and will fulfil his promise of presiding at the anti-Land League meeting at Scotstown to-morrow. The Leaguers also have arrived, and are determined to hold their meeting. Messrs. O'Kelly, Dillon and Biggar have written to Mr. Forster, saying that Lord Rossmore, in fulfilment of his threats to oppose the Land meeting at Scotstown on Thursday, has arrived at Enniskillen with a body of armed men, who intend to attack the meeting, and they call on the Government to protect them.

A sad and dramatic eviction took place in County Wicklow to-day. An old man named Arthur Kavanagh, in feeble health, who had a cabin on the property of Earl Fitzwilliam had fallen behind in his rent. A decree of last Wicklow session and his gamekeeper with two baliffs went to execute the decree this afternoon. They had to carry Kavanagh out of the house, and as he was crossing the threshold of his cabin the poor old man gave one gasp and died in the gamekeepers arms. His body was laid by the roadside and over it for hours sat his only mourner a granddaughter. Kavanagh was formerly in a good position, having been a carrier between Dublin and Wicklow He has been unable to work for two years and was bed-ridden for some time.

An extraordinary scene took place here today. A League meeting assumed the powers and nature of a court after the fashion of O'Connell's arbitration courts, despite the fact that such action constitutes an offence under the statutes. A council of members was present, P. Sharkey presiding. Its first business was the trial of Patrick Higgins, of Laitan, a woman named Bridget Higgins having preferred a charge against him of undermining her in her holding. After de-liberation, during which Higgins was greeted with angry cries, it was agreed to fine him £1. Higgins paid the money and left the

room. The cases of three shopkeepers, whose names appear on the black list circulated in the neighborhood, were next considered. They applied for admission to the League, and their cases were thereupon postponed. The cases of other offending tenants were considered, and adjourned for a week for examination. Edward Cunningham then produced a list of shopkeepers in Boyle who had not joined the League, and moved that they get one week to make up their minds or be "Boycotted." To-day the shops of traders whose name are one the black list were entirely deserted, parties seen entering their houses, or knowing to be dealing with them,

is founded on a misapprehension, as Lord Rossmore's friends who met him at the station are not armed. Great fears, however, are entertained of hostile action on the other side. Lord Rossmore, who is accomparied by Lord march to the meeting the magistrats forbade | placard calling an anti-league meeting and authority. He will not, apparently, take part

siderable skill and modifying their programme and proceedings to avoid offending prjudices of the people of Ulster. In this province there is quite a different tone in speeches from that prevailing in other parts of the country with a view of conciliating the system of Boycotting has teen applied to six detachments of constabulary in different parts

LONDON, December 9 .- Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has issued a memoranassembling armed or disguised, or assuming the name of any society, to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects, are guilty of high misdemeanor, rendering them liable to imprisonment, as are also those who by threats endeavor to compel any person to quit employment, or publish or write anything calculated to incite riot or unlawful assembly. All magistrates and constables are bound to apprehend. oppose, and disperse persons engaging in these practises, and they can command all persons assist them. Any two magistrates can

bind over persons whom they have reason to suspect of even intention to participate in unlawful proceedings or assembly, or in case of refusal to be bound over, they can commit them to gaol. They can bind over any persons whom they believe can give evidence relative to such proceedings, and if they rethey can commit them to gaol.

Dunlin, December 9.—Gormley, the Cookstown murderer, was arrested this afternoon at his own house while changing his clothes preparatory to his final flight, he having returned home just before. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The prisoner was sent to Omagh gaol. The inquest revealed the fact that Mulholland had taken the gun from Gormley, but, on a promise that the latter would not use it, returned the gun. Thereupon Gormley raised it to his shoulder and fired.

Our Wicklow correspondent telegraphs that the inquest on Kavanagh, whose sad eviction was yesterday cabled, has begun. When he was brought out he begged one of the bailiffs him, as he could not bear to leave. He cried bitterly and complained after being fifty years in Earl Fitzwilliams' employ he should be

At Boyle yesterday a Land League moetman in her holding. The fine was paid. The cases of other persons obnoxious to the Leage were also considered. The shops of

Dublin, December 9 .- The Monaghan corespondent of the Dublin Express telegraphed as follows last evening ;-" The greatest excitement prevailed at Monaghan, Lord Rossmore was accompanied by Lord Mandeville, who will assist at an anti-League meeting. Lord Mandeville telegraphs to his agent at Portadown to send 1,000 men to Scottstown without delay. Another telegram was despatched to the District Grand Master of the Orangemen of Armagh to send 1,000 men. A similar telegram was sent to Lord Crichton to send 1,000 men from Fermanagh. These are certain to arrive, and the number will be more than doubled by men from Monaghan and surrounding neighborhood. The men will all be supplied with some means of defence. Most active efforts are being made by the Constitutional party and the Leaguers to make each meeting a success. The assemblages wil' be most formidable and perejectment was obtained by the Earl at the haps most dangerous to peace that have been witnessed in Ulster for some years, and if Ulster landlords take pattern by the example set them by Lords Rossmore, Mandeville and Crichton the Leaguers would have little to say in Ulster."

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says he hears that the law officers are considering Mr. Parnell's recent speech at Waterford, and it is not improbable that he may be indicted on a distinct and separate charge in connection with that speech. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the new Commissioner of Works and Buildings, who is universally recognized as holding the most liberal views on the subject of the Irish land question, and who has said that he was advanced to his present post specially with a view to the services he could render in debates on the land question, in his speech at Reading last night, said that ownership was the highest degree of security known to the law; but there are many degrees of security for tenants short of this which might be capable of more immediate application. The formation of a class of peasant proprietors, he said, must necessarily be slow unless we are prepared to expropriate the landlords at our own price. It would be easy to show that this could not be for the benefit of Ireland. It would muitiply the evils of absentees five-fold, and would result in not only a fifth, but all the rent of Ireland, being sent out of Ireland in the shape of interest on purchase money. A system of extended ownership could not last if it had its origin in consfication and robbery. Whatever is done must be done with every regard to the rights or compensation of the landlord. He said he had no sympathy with the plans of intimidating and the violent method of the Land League. They had set up a government in opposition to the Queen, and this was a state of things which could not be allowed to continue.

The correspondent of the Times at commenting on the above, says: -" The truth is that magistrates, agents and landlords generally are panic stricken, and do not venture to enforce the law. A prosecution brought by the Attorney-General at Ballinaloe and another in Sligo have broken down, which has had a discouraging effect. There says his name was appended without is also a difficulty about treating Land League meetings as unlawful assemblies. The magistrates do not feel justified in regarding the threat to Boycott' as coming within the Act, as it does no open violence.'

Dublin, December 9.-The features of the Government's Land Bill, so far as the same have been made public, are generally admitted to be quite satisfactory to the people. The bill meets the salient points raised by the agitators, and at the same time is just and equitable to the landlords. Its prominent features are clauses securing fixity of tenure and permitting the free sale of acquired rights. Meantime English farmers are taking advantage of the agitation to secure increased privileges for themselves. They demand that they shall have the same rights as the Irish tenants, and declare that under present conditions they are unable to compete with

the United States. Dublin, December 9.-The Cork Grand Jury have found true bills against Mr. Healey, M.P., and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Walsh, of the Balla Land League, on the charge of intimidating Cornelius Manning The trial will probably take place on Tuesday next. Mr. Bence Jones, of Bandon, a celebrated south of Ireland agriculturalist and a writer on the land question, has been "Boycotted," and attempt was made to strangle one Sullivan, a process server near Skibbereen. Lawlessness in Cork is increasing to an alarming extent.

Our Castlebar correspondent telegraphs that great excitement provails in that place, owing to the visit last night of a party with blackened faces to the house of several herdsmen whom they compelled to go down on their knees and swear that they would leave their employers. Shots were fired and the occupants of the house greatly terrified. In one case the daughter of a herdsman was so overcome that she is in a precarious condition. Several of the herdsmen obeyed the demand. Similar midnight visits are reported to-day from various parts of the country.

The Crown Solicitor has served a formal notice of trial on the Solicitor of the traversers. The jury will be struck on Monday.

The Irish Times of Friday gives prominence to a statement, on good authority, that the Land Leaguers will be tried by a Special Commission, issued under the Queen's patent, in order to remove any cause of complaint of an unfair trial, in consequence of Chief Justice May's speech last Saturday. Petitions are being circulated throughout Dublin, addressed to the Lord Mayor, couched in the following terms :- "We, the undersigned, request you to convene a meeting of representative Irishmen in Dublin to give expression to a universal feeling of indignation which is entertained by all who respect the impartial administration of justice against the partisan and unjustifiable pronouncement of the Lord Chief Justice on the occasion of the recent motions with regard to the State trials!

Duilin, December 9.—An immense land

meeting was held at Scottstown, near Monaghan to-day. There were thousands of Orangemen prepared to hold a counterdemonstration, but they dispersed at the urgent entreaties of the authorities. The Land Leaguers had telegraphed to Dublin for military protection, and a sanguinary collision was barely avoided.

Mr. James McCoan, member of Parliament tor County Wicklow, has written to Chief Justice May Inquiring if the report in the newspapers of his judgment in the evening Mail case was correct. Judge May replied that he did not discuss such matters with a private individual. Loxpon, December 10.-The Times, in a

leading editorial article this morning, says -"The issue of the circular to the magistrates by Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, a month after Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Guildhall at the inaguration of the Lord Mayor of London, in which he said that the obligation to protect every citizen's life and property might compel the Government to ask an increase of power, proves that in the judgment of the Government itself matters have grown worse. It proves also that the existing means for repression are of no avail. If, in the face of the existing terrorism, the magistrates and police have not ventured to enforce the law, will they be strengthened to do so by Mr. Forster's reminder? The authors of sedition and abettors will laugh at this fardy attempt to use obselete weapons for quelling lawleseness whose growth they have entirely failed to check. Such being the case, it may be asked whether the contingency has not arisen at which Mr. Gladstone pointed." Mr. Gladstone's circular to members of the House of Commons, desiring their attendance in Parliament for important business, says business of the first importance will at once be proceeded with. The Daily News, in a leading editorial article, commenting on the circular, says that it "effectually disposes of rumors which had again begun to circulate, that Parliament would after all be summoned be-fore Christmas, and of other rumors put forward with a semblance of authority, that the Government would be compelled, in consequence of divisions among Ministers, to content itself with a declaratory resolution on Irish questions, instead of proceeding by bill." The News adds :- "At the same time, most persons will read Mr. Gladstone's circular with a distinct sense of relief. It is one thing to feel morally certain that the important business will be entered upon at once; it is another thing to be informed of the fact by the Prime Minister."

At a special meeting of the Fermoy branch of the Land League yesterday, a resolution was proposed summoning the Government to prevent Chief Justice May from trying the traversers. At a meeting of the London committee of the Parnell defence fund, Justin McCarthy presiding, a resolution was adopted that a petition be forwarded to the Queen through Mr. Forster, urging that Judge May be not allowed to try the traversers.

New York, December 10 .- A special cablegram contains the following :-"It is rumored that Parnell is to be specially tried for his speech at Waterford, just before receiving the freedom of the city.

DUBLIN, December 10. - Coffey, the man charged with shooting a bailiff at New Palace, was to-day acquitted of the charge in the Cork Assizes. Judge Fitzgerald, who presided, previously received a letter threatening that he would be shot in open court if the prisoner was convicted. Dublin, December 11 .- "Boycotting" is

now so common there is only a small percentage of cares to report. At Ennis, County Clare, a landlord could not sell his oats, as he had a difficulty with his tenants. Col. O'Callaghan Limerick, and family, are absolutely cut off from communication with the outer world. His servants and laborers have all lett. The Colonel and wife never leave the house without revolvers. At Swanlinbar and Belcor fairs, Cavan County, a bellman went about warning the people not to buy or sell except to the leaguers. Cattle brought from non-leaguers were returned to their former owners. Butter brought to Pettigo market, belonging to a nonleaguer could not be sold. At Enniskillen Fair, several parties could not sell their cattle. Intimidation is extending to an alarming extent in Tipperary County. Two hundred members of the Land League, near Kintulia, County Galway, hearing that a farm untenanted for some time was about, to be occupied by a man who refused to join the movement, pulled down the house and set fire to the ruins. The meeting subsequently called on all true Irishmen to "Boycott" bailiffs and agents who refuse to join the League. Near Cashel, a person who lent agricultural implements to another who took a farm from which the tenant had been evicted, received a threatening letter. Several malicious acts were perpetrated against another farmer for the same reason, and neighbors refuse to hold communication with him. Members of the Land League are now quite as often favored with threatening letters as their opponents. Parnell read a letter in which he is warnen under pain of death, not to appear at the land meeting in Pomeroy, County Tyrone. The Irish Times ascribes the present misery in freland mainly to the course of the officials of Dublin Castle, beginning with the Lord Lieut., and calls for Dublin, December 11.—Intilligence was

their removal. received this morning from Irishtown to the effect that the constabulary, while on duty in that vicinity last night, observed a disguised and armed party of men prowling about as though bound upon some errand of mischief or crime. The constabulary halted them and demanded their examination, but the men who seemed to be leaders of the party refused to disclose their names or purposes, whereupon the constabulary undertook to arrest them. A vigorous resistance was offered and a figut ensued, in which the officers fired upon the party, wounding several of them. This so demoralized the crowd that a few arrests were finally made.

(CONCLUDED ON RIGHTH PAGE.)

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON, ONT.

ROMAN HONORS TO THE NEW BISHOP-HIS CO SECRATION BY THE CARDINAL PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

One of the Roman correspondents of the Catholic Review sends us the following notes on the consecration of Right Rev. Monsignor James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston. They go to show still further what he had. already learned from other sources, that it was the intention of the Holy See to confer marked. distinction on the Canadian Church through its compliments to the new Bishop. Our correspondent under date of November 21, writes. as follows:

"To-day, the feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, the new Bishop of Kingston , Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, was consecrated in the Church of the Propaganda, amid circumstances of great pump and significant honor.

The ceremony was preformed by Cardina I Simeoni himself, who was assisted by Monsignor Cleary's former Metropolitan Archbishop Croke, and the Bishop o Limerick, Right Rev. Monsigner George 3utler.

It is well understood here in Rome that Cardinal Simeoni, representing the Holy Father, desired to show by this act not merely a great personal mark of esteem and honor to Bishop Cleary, but also their affection for the ancient Canadian Church which has always been so loyal to the Holy

There was a brilliant gathering of lignitaries and of famous lay Catholics. early every member of the American and rish colonies in Rome was present. Among the bishops present in the sanctuary were Most Rev. Monsignor McCarthy, Bishop of Cloyne; Most Rev. Monsignor Fitzgerald Bishop of Ross; Right Rev. Monsignor Stonor, Most Rev. Monsignor McCarthy Bishop of Kerry; Most Rev. Monsignor Nulty, Bishop of Meath; Most Rev Monsignor Warren, Bishop of Ferns; Most Rev. Monsignor Clifford, Bishop of Clifden Most Rev. Monsignor Vaughan, Bishop of Salford; and Most Rev. Monsignor Marinelli resident Bishop in the Vatican and confessor to the Pope. Among the numerous dignitaries present likewise in the sanctuary were the Most Rev. Father General of the Augustinian Order and his secretary, Padre Sepiacci; the Right Rev. Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College, and Dr. Verdon, Vice-Rector of the Irish College; Right Rev. Monsignor Toni, Master of Coremonies; the Right Rev Monsignor Hostelot, Rector of the American College, the Right Rev. Monsigner Mazetti , Secretary to the congregation of Propaganda and Padre Zunglie, Under Secretary to the congregation of Propaganda, and the Very Rev. Canon de Angelis, Consultor of the Propaganda; the Very Rev. Padro Pifferi, parish priest of the Vatican; Very Rev. Bernard Smith, O. S. B., Canon of St. Paul's: Very Rev. Dr. Carbery, O. P., Socius of the Father General of the Dominican Order; Very Rev. Father &Callagan, O. P., Prior of St. Clement's; Very Rev. Father Glynn, O. S. A. Prior of Santa Maria in Posterula; and Fathers Kenna and Mooney, Prior of Santa Maria; Padre Martinelli, O S. A., Regent of Studies; Very Rev. Father Carey, O. S. F., Guardian of St. Isidore's; Very Rev. Father White, Trappist; Rev. Father Porter, S. J., the Vice Rector of the English College; the Rector of the Scotch College; the Rector and Vice-Rector of the French Seminary of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost; the Rector and Vice-Rector of the Urban College of Propaganda; Very Rev. Father Madden P. P. V. F., Clonakilty; the Rev. George O'Connor, P. P., Patrick's Well; Rev. James Ryan, Thurles College; Rev. F. Furlong, Ballyragget, dioce e of Ferns; Rev. J. Barry, diocese of Meath; Rev. Thomas Kelly, Secretary to most Rev. Dr. Cleary; Rev. W. Quinn, New York; Rev. Ulysses Mori, Rev. Monsignor Gibbons, Dr. O'Brien; the students of the Irish College, the Propaganda and the Irish Augustinian Convent were also present, also Chevalier Maziere Brady and his wife; Miss Eades; Mrs. Canton and Mr. Canton, Junior, Dublin; Mrs. and Miss Bryne, Dublin; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Dublin; the Russian Princess Dalgourey,

# AN AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE.

After the consecration the newly consecrated Bishop entertained, at a sumptuous dejeuner the most Eminent Cardinal Prefect, the Bishop and dignitaries and the entire clerical and lay company above named, all having attended by his special invitation. In the afternaon, the Cardinal Prefect entertained at dinner the new Bishop and the Bishops who had taken part in the ceremony of the morning. Later in the evening, His Holiness, who had expressly bade Monsignor Cleary to come to visit him on the day of his consecration, received in private audience the Bishop of Kingston, and having conversed freely with him for a considerable time on topics of great interest to the young prelate, chiefly in relation to the state of religion and education in his diocese. His Holiness bestowed the Apostolic Benediction and presented him with precious gifts in memory of the great event of the day.

MGR. CLEARY'S DEPARTURE FOR CANADA. After a week's further sojourn in the Eternal City, it is the intention of Monsignor Cleary to proceed to Ireland, where he will pass the Christmas holidays with his friends, and then sail for the land of his future labors.

In the census of 1871, it appears from the report of the British Census Commissioners. there were 8,506,511 persons of Irish birth then resident in the world. Of these, Ireland contained 5,402,759; the United States, 1,855,827; England, 579,367; Canada, 227,-540; Scotland, 207,700; Australia, 231,950. The report omits the Irish in South America. where there is quite a numerous contingent. There are in the Argentine Republic alone: nearly 50,000 persons of Irish birth.

# REDMOND O'DONNELL;

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER X CONTINUED.

She set her lips close. "I could go, rapa, I suppose,' she answered, in a hard sort of voice. "We can endure almost anything, and people don't break their hearts for any loss in this nineteenth century. But-happy-that is quite another thing. I have told you many times, and I repeat it now, I would rather die than be poor."

She stopped, and there was dead silence while they walked up and down the long stone terrace. Up in the bright October sky the sun rained its golden light, and up in the breezy turrets the great breakfast-bell began to clang; very fair Scarswood park looked in the amber radiance of the crisp early morndeer racing, and the stately old mansion, with its eastern windows glittering like sparks of she had learned to love every tree, every stone in the grand old place.

"Papa," she said, at last, a sort of wail in her tone, "must we go-must we give up all secret Mrs. Vavasor holds?"

"Supposing it were-what then, Kathie?" "Then," her eyes flashed, "order her out of the house within the hour, though we should follow her the next."

" What-and brave ruin and exposure when

we may avert them." " You will not avert them. That woman will not spare you one pang she can inflict. And if we must go"-she threw back her head with right royal grace-" I would rather we walked out ourselves, than wait to be turned out. So that I have you and Guston

left, papa. I can endure the rest." His mouth set itself rigidly under his beard, and the soldier-fire came into his eyes.

"Let us go in, papa," Katherine said, resolutely, and when breakfast is over, give Mrs. Vovasor ber conge. It is for my sake you have been afraid of her-not for your me-" own. Well, I hate poverty, I know, but I hate Mrs. Vavasor much more. Send her away, and let her do her worst.'

"She shall go!" "Thank you, papa. It was not like you to be afraid of anybody. I will breathe freely she go to-day?"

"To-day-the sooner the better; and then, Kathie---"

"Then, papa, when you and I and Gastan go; it will be together. If we are to be poor, I will work for you-turn actress, or authoress, or artist, or something free, and jolly, and Bohemian, and try and remember Scarswood, and its glories, only as people remember heautifu!, impossible dreams.'

"My dauntless little girl! But we won't leave Scarswood!-no, not for all the little painted women this side of perdition. She | Vavasor." shall go, and we will stay, and we will let ner do her worst. While I live at least you are safe-after tha!--''

"But, papa!" with a sort of gasp, "that other heir—"

The baronet laughed.

"There is no other heir, my dear-Scarswood is mine, and mine only-Mrs. Vavasor peace, and if in the future any great loss or spoke defiantly, as though throwing off an in- farewell!" tolerable burden, "come what may, the woman shall go!"

when they entered, looking out over the sun- looked at it. lit landscape, and waiting impatiently for her breakfast. Late hours did not agree with Mrs. Vavesor-it was a very chalky and haggard face she turned to the baronet and his | thanks. May you be happy !- may your daughter in the grayish morning light. Her | shadow never be less! May your children's admirers should have seen her at this hourthe seamed and yellow skin-the dry, parched rise up, and call you blessed! Those aged lips-the sunken eyes with the bitter circles eyes of yours will never be pained by the fresh under the lamps, looked ghastly in the | Sir John-l ge-and I leave my benediction henest, wholesome sunlight.

"Good-morning, dear Sir John-good-mornwill be strung for the battle of life that we all moor wratches fight every day."

In dead silence Katherine obeyed-in dead silence the baronet took his place. Her fate | through the great gates, and under the huge was sealed," her days at Scarcwood numbered. Norman arch. She saw it at a glance.

"I frightened her last night," she thought, papa, this morning, and papa has plucked waited nineteen years, I might surely have | ly to forget that." waited two months more. Well, as I must or Paris-my own dear, ever new, ever beautiful Paris—until the last week of the old year, sinuations now? and enjoy myself instead of moning to death in a dull, respectable English house, among "dull, respectable English people. It is just as | She had insulted him, scorned him; he must well as it is."

Mrs. Vavasor was as agreeably conversible as usual during breakfast, but as three quarters of an hour's steady talking to people who only answer in tersely chill monosyllables is apt to be wearisome even to the sprightliest gone, and all his hopes of vengeance went disposition, her dreary yawn at rising was

very excusable.
"I believe I shall postpone my shopping expedition to Castleford after all this moruing, and go back to bed. Oh dear!" another stifled yawn, "how sleepy lam. And we dine this evening, do we not, dearest Kathie. at Morecambe?"

" " Mrs. Vavasor," Sir John interrupted with cold, cart decision, "before you go to Castleford or to sleep, be kind enough to follow me into my study. I have a word to say to

He led the way instantly; Mrs. Vavasor. paused a moment and looked over her shoulder at Katherine with that smile the girl hated so.

"I think I understand," she said, slowly. My time has come. If I shall not be able to bachelor fire, brooding over his wrongs. His put in an appearance at the Morecambe din- solitary, bacuelor dinner stood on the tablener party this evening, you will make my he had been invited to a brilliant dinner spologies, will you not, dearest? And give party at Scarswood, but he was growing tired my love to that perfectly delicious Mr. Dan- of going to Scarswood, and hoping against

And then she went, humming a tune, and entered the study, and stood before the grim joyous every day, and that upstart, Dantree,

He shut and locked the door, took a seat, pened; luck was dead against him; nothing and pointed imperatively for her to take ever would happen. This night week was amether. All the time her eyes followed him the wedding night—and what a life spread with a hard, cold glitter, that seemed to set | before those two in the future. It drove him | he said to himself, exultantly, as he whirled | came back. She dispatched a man at once his teeth on edge. He looked her full in the ball mad to look at them at times. And hesoe, and plunged headlong into his subject. he must go on grubbing like a worm in the Fate do her worst—she can't oust me from was conveyed to bed, undressed, and all the Wicklow Volunteers before the '98 rebellion. where money is concerned. en tean in the english in

and kestambah pertembah di penjangkan kecamatan di penjangan penjangan di penjangan penjangan di penjangan pen Pelikulih menjangan penjangan penjangan

that is hard when I had made up my mind not to stir until after Christmas. Your house is elegant, your cook perfection, your wines unexceptionable, your purse bottomless, and your friends eminently respectable. I'm not used to respectable people, nor full purses, and I like Scarswood. Now, suppose I insist upon spending Christmas here, after all?"

She folded her arms and looked at him exactly as she had done on the night of her arrival. "I will suppose nothing of the sort—you

must go." "Ah | I must! I like people, do you know, who say a thing, and stick to it. Well, you're master here, of course, and if you in-

ing—the green and golden depths of fern, the grand old oaks, and elms, and beeches, the climbing ivy of centuries' growth, the red deer raning and the attack. "Beyond a certain point fear ceases, and desperation comes. I can endure your pre-

fire. Katherine's eyes sparkled over it all- sence, your sneers, your covert threats no longer. You are no fit companion, as I told you before, for Katherine-a woman noted as the most notorious gambler of Baden and Hamburg during the past ten years. The this?—Was I right after all, and is this the girl hates you, as you know, and you—how dared you go to her room as you did last night, and talk of her mother? How dared you do it?"

His passion was rising—there was a suppressed fury in his tone and look, all the stronger for being so long restrained. The widow met it with a second scornful laugh. "How dared I do it?" You have yet to

learn what I dare do, Sir John. Don't lose your temper, I beg-it's not becoming to a soldier, a gentleman, and a baronet. How dared I talk to Katherine of her mother? Now, really Sir John, that sounds almost wicked, doesn't it? What more filial-what more sacred subject could I talk to a child upon than the subject of her sainted mother?

" Harriet I thought I would never stoop to ask a favor of you again, but now I do. Tell

"That will do, Sir John-I know what is coming and I won't tell-never! never! never! It would be poor revenge indeed if I did. What you know now is all you ever will know, or she either. I'll leave Scars-wood to-day, if you like. After all, humagain once she is outside of Scarswood. Shall drum respectability and stupid stuck-up country families are apt to pall on depraved Bohemian palates used to clever disreputable nobodies. Yes, I'll go, Sir John. Give me that ten thousand pound check. Mon Dieu! the life I mean to lead in Paris on that; delightful, respectable, orthodox—and I'll shake the dust of Scarswood off my wandering feet -forever !"

"Forever! You swear never to trouble us more ?"

"I will swear anything you like, baronet. Oaths or words—it's all the same to Mrs.

"How can I trust you? How am I to tell that after I pay you the exorbitant price you ask for your secrecy, you will not go to Peter Dangerfield and betray me?"

Mrs. Vavasor faid her hand on her heart. "On the honor of all the Vavasor's whose sang-azure flows in those veins, I swear it! You must take my word baronet, and chance shall go, and we will have our wedding in it. Have I not promised—am I not ready to swear-' by all the vows that ever men have worldly misfortune befall you, let us hope broken? What more do you want? Give Gaston Dantree's husbandly love will make me the money, and let me bid you-'oh, up for !t. Yes," he lifted his head, and friend of my brighter days!-one long, last

He went to his writing, and handed her a crossed check for ten thousand pounds. Her They found her in the breakfast parlor eyes flashed with intense delight as she

"Ten thousand pounds! Ten thousand pounds, and I never had ten thousand pence before in all my life. Sir John, a million children (meaning the future little Dantree's) -even the perennial smile, so radiant and spectacle of my faded features more. I go, behind."

She went up to her room singing. Ninon ing, denest Kathie. How well the child was summoned, a chambermaid was sumlooks after last night's late hours—as fresh as moned, and Mrs. Vavasor worked with right a recebud, while I-but alas! I am five-and- good-will. Two little shabby portmantcaus thirty, and she is sweet seventeen. Well, re- had held Mrs. Vavasor's wardrobe last Sepgret for my lost youth and good looks shall tember-now four large trunks and no end of never impair my appetite; so 'queen rose of | big boxes, little boxes, and hand-bags were the resebud garden of girls,' the sooner you filled. And with the yellow radiance of the give me a cup of coffee, the sooner my nerves | noonday sunshine bathing park, trees, turrets, and stately mansion in its glory, Mrs. Vavasor was whirled away to Castleford station.

Sne looked back as the light trap flew "A fair and noble inheritance," she said;

" too fair by far to go to her mother's daugh-"and she has been making in a complaint to ter. Your sky is without a cloud, now, but when next I come, my brilliant, happy, up courage from despair, and I am to get the | haugty Katherine, look to yourself. This route to-day. What a fool I grow! Having | morning's work is your doing-I am not like-

Mrs. Vavasor was gone. The news fell hold in my hand that promised check for ten upon Mr. Peter Dangerfield like a blow. As thousand pounds before I cross the threshold, suddenly and mysteriously as she had at first what does it signify? I shall go to London appeared, she had vanished, and where were all her vague promises and bewildering in-

Katherine was to be married, the weddingday was fixed, he had been bidden to the feast. pocket his rage, and live without his revenge. He was not prepared to break the law and commit a murder, and how else was he to put off this insolent heiress, and her still more insolent lover? Mrs Vuvasor was

with her. Something might happen, to be sure, between this and the wedding day. Gaston Dantree, might be shown up in his true colors, as the unprincipled fortune-hunter he was People die suddenly, too, occasionally. Katherine might break her neck even, in one

of ber mad gallops over highways and byeways. While there is life there is hope. He weni to Scarswood pretty frequently now-saw the lovers together, happy and trousseau was ordered, all was joy and gaiety and nothing had happened.

He sat moodily alone one evening-Christmas Eve it chanced to be-before his solitary hope. Nothing ever befell this insolent pair -Katherine grew happier-brighter-more more invincibly good-looking. Nothing hap-

ever name you please, you must leave this therine's children would inherit Scarawood, less—unless Marie should take it into her house at once! You hear—at once!"

"I hear," she laughed. "It would be a only a rickety dwarf. Never while life redull intellect indeed.

long lane, indeed, that has no turning! Curse draws the more I seem to think of her the that Mrs. Vavasor! If she knew anything, fonder I grow of her—all because I've given why didn't she tell me?". 1.0

There was a tap at the door. "Come in," he called, sulkily; "it's time you came to clean away that mess." He to stand in his way to fortune. Jealous and thought it was the servant, but instead a lady -dressed in black-and closely veiled, entered.

He arose in surprise, and stood looking at her. Who was this? She shut the door, turned the key, advanced toward him, and held out her hands to the fire.

"It is cold," she said, " and I have walked all the way from the station. Have you dined? What a pity! And I am hungry, Well, give me a glass of wine at least."

He knew the voice. With a suppressed ex-

clamation he drew nearer.
"It is," he said---" surely it is---" "Mrs. Vavasor!" She flung back her veil and met his glance with the old smile' the old malicious expression. "Yes, it is Mrs. Vavasor, come all the way from Paris to see you, and keep her word. A promise should be held sacred-and I promised you your revenge, did I not? Yes, Mr. Dangerfield, I have travelled straight from Paris to you, to tell you what is to make your fortune, and mine—Sir John Dangerfield's secret!"

CHAPTER XI.

THE WEDDING NIGHT. WITH a fierce, low cry of intense delight, Peter Dangerfield grasped her by the wrist,

his thin face close to hers, and flushed with eager joy. "You will tell me!" he almost gasped-'you mean it this night—you will tell me to-

night!" "To-night. Let go my wrist, Mr. Dangerfield; you hurt me. Be civil enough to hand me a chair; now a glass of wine-or brandy, if you have it. Ah! this is the true elixir of

She sat down before the fire, put up her little Paris gaiters on the fender, lay back luxuriously, and took the glass of French brandy he offered her.

"You are sure there are no eavesdroppers in your establishment, mon ami? I don't care about being overheard.' "There are none."

She drew forth from her purse a slip of written paper—Peter Dangerfield's promise to pay her ten thousand pounds when Scarswood became his. "You recognize this, Mr. Dangerfield, and

are still willing to abide by it?"

"Perfectly willing. For Heaven's sake, don't keep me in this fever of suspense and curiosity-speak out!'

She replaced the slip of paper, finished the brandy, and produced a rose-scented cigarette.

"I always smoke when I talk, if possible, and the story I have to tell is a somewhat lengthy one. Won't you load, and light up also?-I see your little black pipe there on the chimney piece. No? You're too anxious, I perceive, and nebody can enjoy a pipe or manilla, and listen thoroughly at the same another promise. No matter what I tell you, you are not to speak of it until I give you leave. Don't look alarmed—your probibition will not last long-only until Katherine Dangerfield's wedding-day. Is it a promise?

"It is. Go on—go on!" "Draw closer, then."

once, the story she had come to tell.

were very gay indeed, and Mr. Peter Danger-that way, child. I don't suppose it's anything ing appartments. The most conspicuous field missed a very pleasant evening by stay-to be alarmed about, only—I think I ought to object in the hall is a billiard table, across ing away. Perhaps, though, on the whole, he enjoyed himself quite as much in his bachelor lodgings at Castlefold, tete-n-tete secrecy will be off my conscience, and you are decorated with the horns of the ancient with Mrs. Vavasor. The long drawing-rooms can tell him or not, as you please. That will Irish elk, with hunting spears and other imivy and mistletoe, and gleaming with scarlet stopped again, again pressed his hand hard hollyberries. A very large company were as over his forehead, as though the thread of his visitor stands examining the place an aged sembled-it was an understood thing that ideas had broken. "There's something queer

She was looking very well to-night-her large eyes full of lustrous light, her animated face dimpling ever into radiant smiles. Her silken robe of white, shot with palest rose, blushed as she walked; large Oriental pearls clasped back the floating brown hair, and sure you are not fit to be up." shone in cloudy splendor on her slim throat. Not handsome-never that-but bright with health, youth, and perfect happiness.

Since the day of Mrs. Vavasor's departure, the days and weeks lay behind her in a golden mist. Time never flew as fast before.

" How noiseless fail the feet of time That only tread on flowers."

The only thorn in her rose-crown had been removed-papa looked contented, or if not contented, resigned-Gaston was all in the way of a devoted Romeo the most exacting trousseau to order-a trip to London to make. endless new dresses, and bonnets, and presents, and altogether Christmas Eve had come with magical quickness. On New Year's Eve -just one week from to-night-she would be Gaston's wi and the happiest bride the wide earth held. They were to be married at nothing to deserve it. This day week is my eleven in the forenoon in Castleford Church. wedding day, and you talk of his deserting Edith Talbot to be first bridesmail, and her brother chief groomsman, and after the wedding breakfast, the "happy pair" were to would. I would never survive such dis- the chief feature of the work being a number start on their honey moon journey-a long, delightful continental trip, which was to extend far into the spring. Then would come the return, the bonfires, the bell-ringing, the feasting of tenantry, and she and Gaston would settle down seigneur and chatelaine of | years and years ago! Now it is too late." Scarswood, and life would go on forever a perpetual round of London seasons, presentations at court, Paris winters, autumns at Scarswood, operas, balls, and all the salt of

That was the programme. "Man prohandsome, made himself agreeable, always in poses "-you know the proverb. The ante- talk of his deserting me. Tell me, my father a cousinly way, and the weeks sped on. The | matrimonial horizon just at present looked | cloudless-a violet sky set with gold starsat the great house. Christmas week came not a cloud in all its dazzling expanse. And five miles away at Castleford, a man and don't know! You hate that woman, and you woman sat plotting her life-long misery, dis- are so proud-so proud! You cannot bear grace, and ruin.

Mr. Dantree was in great force to-nighthis voice, and looks, his whole worldly wealth, at their bost. He had been the fell back. Katherine apreng to his side with now the goal was won. Fortune such as he tore it down. Oh! what was this? had never dared dream of or hope for had come to him-eight thousand a year, and a rigid-what he had feared so long had betitle in prospective. And all, thanks to his fallen him at last. He was stricken with suave, olive-skinned beauty and flute-like apoplexy.

voice. "Only one week more, Gaston, mon fils,"

dull intellect indeed, my dear Sir John, that could fail to comprehened your ringing military, orders in I must go, and at once. Now "If I live for sixty years to come, I'll only that subject. Poor, passionate, proud little ords. thought; there could be no two opinions on that subject. Poer, passionate, proud little

> her up forever, I suppose." not a weaknes Mr. Dantree would ever allow exacting as nature had made the baronet's daughter-her accepted lover gave her no shadow of excuse for either. He played his role of Romeo to perfection; if it bored him was only one week, and once her husband, why all this untiring devotion might reasonably coel down a trifle, and the continual "tender nothings" of courtship give place to the calm friendliness of humdrum married life.

> "She can't expect a fellow te dangle at her apron-strings all her days," Mr. Dantree thought; "if she does she's mistaken—that's all. I'm ready to call all the gods to witness that I adore the ground she walks on, before the words are said, and the nuptial knot tied ; but afterward, my bonnibelle, you'll have to take it for granted or do without. Men love most, the wiseacres say, before marriage; womrn most after. How will it be with me, I wonder, who don't love at all?"

It was long past midnight when the carhospitable portals of Scarswood, and the lights were fled, the garlands dead, the banquet hall deserted." And Katherine, trailing her brilliant silk after her, her jewels gleaming in the fitful light, eyes shining, and cheeks flushed, went up to her room, stood and looked out of the oriel window once fully into a discussion of the merits of his Through the oriel window at the head of the more. Morning was breaking—Christmas case. It is noticeable that he is ready to catch stairs the full winter midnight moon shone gloriously. The Bloody Hand, and the crest of the Dangerfields—a falcon rending a dove panes. A black frost held the earth in hauda of iron; the skeleton trees waved gaunt, already; new life--new joy everywhere wish-striped arms in the park; the wild December out and within, the lord of this stately mauwind whistled shrilly up from the coast, and sion, of this majestic park, lay dying, it might student of the national press. His time is overhead spread that blue, star-studded, be. moonlit sky. Katherine leaved against the glass and gazed up at that shining silver orb, and her thoughts drifted away from her own supreme bliss to that other Christmas ever so many hundred years ago, when the first anthem was sung by the angels over the blue hills of Galilee.
"Katherine!" Her father's door opened,

cold to a dead certainty, standing there. 1 thought you had gone to your room.

"I'm going, papa-l'm not in the least sleepy-I never am sleepy, I tkink, on bright, moonlight nights like this. I wonder if my brain is touched like other lunatics | Dangerfield, but neither of you must speak a at the full of the moon. Why are you not in bed? Papa!" with a sudden cry of alarma sudden spring forward, "you are not any future time may prove fatal." well!"

His tace was of a strange, livid hue, there was a continual nervous twitching of the look.

"Papa, darling! what is it? Are you ill ?"

"Not very well, I fear. I have not been well for days, but I feel worse to-night than | nights at Avondale House." time. Well, before I begin, I must extort usual. And I think I ought to tell you-if anything should happen." He paused and pretending residence situated on a slone of put his hand to his forehead in a confused the Wicklow Mountains, with a beautiful view sort of way. " My head feels all wrong somehow to-night. Katherine, if you're not sleepy, come in-I have something of importance to say to you."

She followed him in some wouder and more alarm. His face had changed from its lofty trees, in front of the house. The house He obeyed, and little Mrs. Vavasor, lean-dull pallor to dark red, his voice rounded in-was built by Mr. Parnell's grandfather, and on ing back in the easy chair, shoes to the fire, coherent and husky. What did it all mean? the lock of the entrance door the date 1779 is She entered his room, wide, wondering eyes.

"Sit down," he said, impatiently shifting The Christmas festivities at Scarswood away from her glance, "and don't stare in tell. You're going to be married, and you to-night."

"Then I wouldn't try, papa," Katherine interrupted, more and more alarmed; "you are house with him. Mr. Parnell is a man of looking dreadfully. Let me ring for Fran- singularly mild and gracious manners in pricois to see you and send for the doctor. I am

"No, no-don't send-at least not yet. I have made up my mind to-night, and, it I don't tell vou now. I may never summon courage again. You ought to know. childyou ought to know. You are not safe for an hour. It is like living over a lighted mine. until that woman is dead. You ought to tell him—that fellow—Dantree, you know. If he deserts you, as I said, better to do it before the wedding day than after. I know it is the money he wants—I know he's a coward, and a humbug, and a fortune hunter, and it\_may Juliet could wish. Then there had been the be the greatest mercy for you, child, if he does leave you before the wedding day."

Katherine started to her feet. "Papa," she cried passionately, "this is too bad-too cruel! I thought you were never going to speak against Gaston again-you told me you would not-surely he has done me. Papa if such a thing happened-could happen -I would kill myself-I tell you I

He sank into a chair in a dazed, helpless sort of way, "What shall I do?" he said wearily; "what shall I do? If I had only told her

She stood and looked at him, pale with wonder and vague alarm. "Told me what? It is the secret that Mrs. Vavasor holds? Why not tell me, then? Whatever it is, I can hear it—I can bear anything, only your hard words of Gaston, your of note from Piers Blowman downward.

"You think so, but you don't know-you of the Poets." poverty-you told me that -and I-what can I do? I cannot save you from-" His lucoherent words died away-his head

whatever it is."

world's football a long time—a scape-goat of a scream of terror. Another instant and she society, fighting his way inch by inch, and flew to the bell, ringing a peal that nearly His face had grown purple—his whole form

> The room filled with frightened servants. After the first shock, all Katherine's sepses

"Harriet Harman Mrs. Vavasor what clay, for ever and ever. Katherine and Ka. Scarswood and my wife. Unless always un-restoratives they knew, how to use applied. These are somewhat torn and disfigured, but them, breathing stenoriously, and quite sense-

less. words.

Words.

Words.

Words.

With the words is the could be no two opinions on the words of the subject.

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With the motto, "Volox et acer et fidelis amicis," and the motto, "Volox et acer et fidelis amicis," and beauty!

What an unmitigated scoundre! I fit apoplexy at once.

They sent the pale giri an Irish wolf-dog for crest.

Above Avondale House, and beyond the Doctor Graves and his attendant, a young But they labored in vain, the long hours wore But fondness for any human creature was away-and still Sir John lay rigid and senseless where they had first laid him.

White as a spirit, almost as cold, almost as still, Katherine went up to her rooms. She made no attempt to change her dress, to remove her jewels. She had loved this most indulgent father very dearly---the possibility insufferably she never saw it; and now-it that he could be taken from her had never oc- Mountains and the waters meeting in the curred to her. Only yesterday morning he had ridden with her over the downs, only last night he had sat at the head of his table and little but water or tes. He smokes a great entertained his guests. And now-he lay deal, and is never in want of a vonder, stark and lifeless--dead already for good "weed," which he profiers very what she knew. She could not rest. She left her room, and

was not dead---she could hear his loud breath- regale his guests with a choice vintage. In ing where she walked. She could not cry; other respects his style of living is very tears, that relieve other women, other girls of her age, rarely came to Katherine. She felt cold and wretched. How drearly still the looks after his horse, the garden, and general great house was! Would those two doctors affairs of the house. In the intervals of aginever open that door and let her in to her father! What had he been trying to tell her? ---what dreadful secret was this that involved her life, and which made his so miserable? riage of the last guest rolled away from the He had talked of Gaston deserting her. The wedding must be postponed now, and postponed weddings were always ominous. How company, and leading rather an introwas it all going to end? She shivered in her spective life. He has plans and objects low-necked and short sleeved dress, but it beyond those which he has yet unnever occurred to her to go for a wrap. She folded; but he has no objection to enter morning---red and golden, and glorious in the east. The first pink rays of the sunrise glinted through the leafless trees, over terrace and shone out vividly through the painted glado, lawn and woodland. Outside the newspapers. gates the carol singers were blithely chanting

> But it was not death. The door opened presently, and the pale, keen face of Mr, Otis, the assistant, looked out.

"Sir John has recovered consciousness, Miss Dangerfield," he said, "and is asking for you."

"Thank God!" Katherine's heart respond-"Katherine!" Her father's door opened, and her father's voice called. "You will take She went into the sick room, knelt down beside the bed in her shining robes, and softly kissed the helpless hand.

"You are better, papa?" But Doctor Graves interrupted her at once. "You may remain with Sir John, Miss word. Danger is over for the present, but I

warn you the slightest excitement now or at

(To be Continued.)

muscles, and his eyes had a murky bloodshot, MR. PARNELL AT AVONDALE HOUSE. (From the London World.)

> "Since I have forsook agriculture for politics," said Mr. Parnell, "I have not slept six

The chief agitator's country seat is an un-

of forest, river and dale from the windows of the living-rooms. It has a rather barren and neglected look, its whitewashed exterior harmonizing but ill with the tints of the meadowland stretching in a semi-circle, bounded by inscribed. On crossing the threshold the vistor finds himself in a square hall of moderate dimensions, along one side of which there runs a gallery overhead, leading to the sleepslates of which no ball has, to judge from apwere ablaze with light, and festooned with be your affair, and if he deserts you..." He plements of warfare and chase. A log fire burns on a spacious open hearth. As the dame floats out of a side apartment, and ex-Miss Dangerfield appeared in public no more the matter with my head," he half muttered: pressing surprise at the visit, asks "Master until she appeared as a bride. "I don't seem able to talk or think somehow Charles" if he wishes that she should provide breakfast. The master gives the nod, and then requests his guests to step round the vate life, but onc's eyes are constantly directed inquiringly to the cold and bloodless face in the endeavor to reconcile the frigid exterior with the courtesy of the lips.

The parlor of the Avondale House is neither homely nor cheerful, and the atmosphere of the room is that of the Laureute's forsaken dwelling. One could fancy that the coverings had just been drawn off the furniture at the expiration of a Chancery suit. The pictures are expressionless, and of no great merit; but there is a richly enamelled fireplace, the work of an Italian artist, whose method of execution, Mr. Parnell thinks, has become a lost art. The marble of this chef-d'ouvre is inlaid in colored earths, delicately shaded and twisted into lantastic festoons of flowers. A volume of Carlyle's " Miscel anies" lies on a small table beside the fire, but the presence of this symptom of life is accounted for by the fact that one of Mr Parnell's sisters from across the Atlantic has been residing for some months under her brother's roof. The drawing room has been painted and ornamented by the same Italian artist spoken of above. of cleverly wrought medallions containing sea views. Various Bluebooks are scattered about the spartment, having reference principally to Irish matters, such as fisheries and

agricultural returns. The library of Avondale House is a handsome square room, book-shelves occupying every side. There is scarcely a modern work among these; but there are many old calfbound editions of the classics, and a somprehensive collection of all the English authors

"An ancestor of yours has been immor--I'm not a child or a coward. I can bear it, talised by Dr. Johnson, I believe?" remarked a guest, taking down a volume of the "Lives

"He belonged to a branch of the Parnell family, but is not a relative in the direct line, was the reply.

Mr. Parnell is no great reader. The only books of recent date, of of apparent recent use to be seen were a few novels and about a dozen volumes relating to Ireland, such as the "Irish in America," and some histories of the country.

ances," said Mr. Parnell, "and in helping to

All in vain. With the dawning of the Christ-the first Land Leaguer takes much pride in mass day, the stalwart old soldier lay before them, since they belonged to his greatgrandfather, who was Colonel of the regiment. One of these ensigns bears the following inscription:—" Independent Wicklow," with the motto, "Volox et acer et fidelis amicis," and

wild, wide eyes out of the room, and did their amphitheatre of trees, is a clear level space, best for the master of that grand old house. which had been used by Mr. Parnell's father as a cricket ground.

"My father was once Captain of the Eton Eleven," observed Mr. Parnell, " and I was always very fond of cricket myself before I took to politics."

From this spot a view of several of the battle-fields of the Rebellion is obtained, with a magnificent sight of the Kerry Vale of Avoca.

Mr. Parnell is very abstemious, drinking liberally to his friends. At the same time he keeps a neat little winepaced up and down the long corridor. Ho cellar, and can, when the occasion arises, homely. His only retainers are the venerable matron we have already seen, and a man who tation he is a great rider, a moderately keen sportsman, something of a farmer, and often speaks of himself as a Cincinnatus who has been regretfully compelled to relinquish his cabbages. Mr. Parnell has always been a more or less solitary man, seeing little up quickly and assimilate to his purposes any fact, idea, or phrase that may be casually dropped in conversation or mentioned in

With the comments of journalists Mr. Parnell professes to be but little acquainted, though he confesses to being a tolerably close much occupied, either in open warfare or in friendly secret conclaves. Those acquainted with the body of men whom the agitator leads know that they form the nucleus of a new national party in Ireland, one of whose chief aims is to eliminate the clerical element from politics. "The North fear the priests; without the North any Nationalist movemens must tail; if the occlesiastical element can be induced to confine its energy to its own proper sphere, we shall gain the North; and nothing can then prevent the restoration of national independence," argues Mr. Parnell and all his followers. Mr. Parnell says he is prepared to wait, and he will not be satisfied with any attempts at remedial legislation which have not at first received his sanction and approval.

One of Mr. Parnell's sisters has gained some reputation as the writer of stirring nationalistic verses. "My sister at home with me does not care very much for poetry," observed Mr. Parnell; and looking at this tall slender man of 34 years, with the iron face of a livid hue, one could imagine that there might be moments in his life when he also was indifferent to the Muses.

# CURRENT EVENTS.

Sara Bernhardt's receipts at New York for four weeks are \$99,000. Paruell is the Napoleon of the Land League and Dillon is the Murat.

Bogus noblemen are becoming plentiful as blackberries in New York. It is reported by the English papers that the Queen refuses to make up with the

rincess Louise. Alderman Gaughan, of Gueiph, is sueing ex-Mayor Harris for illegally ejecting him fro a the Council Board.

Lord Oranmore and Brown, the celebrated Irish pessimist cannot make himself heard in the House of Lords. The acoustics are

Chief Justice May, the Irish judge who ap-

plied such ruffianly language to the Land League traversers, thinks this is the last century. The editor of the London Times paid £1,000 for the privilege of publishing

new romance a few days before the work appeared. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, falls in love with his lunatic patients. He has now married one of them, a Miss McElwain, who is as mad as a March hare and ten times more

violent.

selected chapters from Lord Beaconsfield's

Ireland and defend Parnell. He is of Irish descent, and if one of his political opponents (one Ferguson we believe speaks the truth), his grandfather was executed in famous '98. It is believed in New York that fully half of the Protestant clergymen are agnostics.

Their sermons are now based, not on texts of

Why cannot the Hon. Edward Blake go to

Scripture, but upon such sensations of the day as Sara Bernhardt, the Hanlan boat race and The New York Star is pursuing James Gordon Bennett like a detective. It styles the editor a D.D. because those letters were placed against his name once upon a time

when he was taken to No. 13 Precinct "dead The Czar is said to have become addicted to writing poetry as a means of wreaking full revenge upon the Nihilists. In future when any of these revolutionists are captured, they will be confined in padded cells and con-

demned to listen to the Czar's verses. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his address at the close of the fair for the benefit of the New St. Mary's Hospital, last night, uttered warm words of commendation of the work done by the Roman Catholic Church

for the benefit of its poor .- Brooklyn Eagle. When the carpet-baggers wanted to plunder the South after the war they raised the cry of Klu-Klux in counties where peace reigned profound, and telegraphed that thirty negross had been shot last night, and now that the landocracy would drown Ireland in blood they raise the cry of " Jommune" and more

outrages. Mr. Blake has been pointing out what he has frequently pointed out before, that although the Conservative party has an overwholming majority in Parliament it has not an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. A few votes changed in a number of constituencies would bring the Reform party

back to power .- Toronto Telegram. Some people express doubt whether Grant, "When I have any leisure I employ my who has married his children to the children time in working out new mechanical contriv- of millionaires, and is overrun with offers of enormous salaries from all sorts of corporafit in its place the water-wheel of my saw- tions and companies, will consent to be put mill; I nearly had the finger cut off," (lifting upon a charity footing, even by the rich men up a much scarified finger.) up a much scarified finger.)

In the corner of the library is a collection doubters forget that Grant takes whatever is homeward with the Talbots, "and then let to Castleford for the family doctor. Sir John of old volunteer banners. belonging to the offered to him, and has no extra sensitiveness

The second of th

Monarches and Statesmen the Irimediste Canse of all Historical Orimes. \_The Judgement of an Intelligent People,—The Fathers have eaten Sour Grapes, and the Children's Teeth are set on Edge.-Dragooving Ireland.-Disorder, Anarchy, and Disaster the Inevitable Consequence.-Wise Land i., Legislation.

In his recent speech before his constituents in Birmingham, on the occasion of the opening of the Junior Liberal Association's Club. the Right Hon. John Bright said :-

I am of opinion that there is scarcely anything that can be more useful to a young man than to have himself occupy his time at some portion of the day, or of the week, with the consideration of public questions. (Cheers.) If he does that, it will have just as good an effect as the pursuit of some honourable occupation, of some scientific investigation, and, beyond many other things, will give him strength, and a nerve, and an independence which I believe men can scarcely gain from any other field than that of the fair and honorable conflicts of political life. (Cheers.) And we must bear in mind that there are a good many men here who do not believe it, but they will very soon learn that it is true that young men very soon become middleaged men—(laughter)—and they will find out afterwards that middle-aged men very soon soon become old men, to which I can bear the most complete and satisfactory testimony. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, but these young men whether young or middle-aged, or whether old, they are those who now and hereafter must make the people of our country, and must determine what are the fortunes of the land in which they live. (Hear, hear.) We have been told by an authority—which some people deem a very high authority-1 cannot say that I do soon matters of this kind that the affairs of Europe and the affairs of the world are conducted and determined by monarchs and statesmen. You have heard of that phrase, and it looks to me very much like a shutting-out not only of the young men I see before me, but of the middle-aged and the old men, whose experience may sometimes be of value. (Hear, hear.)

### THE VICTORY OF HISTORY.

For my part I don't learn from history that everything has been wisely done that has been done by monarchs and by statesmen. On the contrary, almost all the greatest crimes of history have been committed, and all the greatest calamities in history have been brought upon mankind through the instrumentality-the direct instrumentality-of monarchs and of statesmen. (Cheers.) 1 would rather have the judgment of an intelligent and a moral people, informed as to their interests and their duty. They have no ambition to go wrong; they are not subject to the temptations which beset monarchs and statesmen; they are not naturally the creatures and the victims or the perpetrators of intrigue; they themselves if they err, err from mistake and ignorance; and it is because we wish them not to err that we ask young men everywhere to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the political interests of their country. I spoke of the crimes of these great leaders of mankind and the calamities they had brought upon usupon some inot always upon us. I take the case, for the moment, of the country which is our next neighbour, France. Look at what how much of anarchy, how much of expenditure and of needless taxation. nations, which sacrificed many hundreds of thousands of lives, and which for many years unsettled all the relations and systems which had been existing on the continent of Europe. (Hear, hear.) But now, when it is after the time, when we can look back, and when we can dissect and reflect upon it, it is not at all difficult to tell how these things came about. If their had been no Louis Quartorze -no Louis X1V. with his continual wars; if there had been no Louis XV, with his odious profigacies; no Louis XVI. with his feebleness; and if there had been no exactions of the nobility of France, and terrible corruptions of the clergy of France-if these things had not existed the catastrophe which followed could not have taken place. (Cheers.) But the population of France were little advanced, almost not advanced at ail, in freedom. They had no political clubs in those days. Their young men were taught nothing of politics; the population was subject absolutely to the central authority, and the powerful classes that surrounded it led the country to the disasters to which I have referred. Now, if you cross the Atlantic, and come to the transactions of our own time-I refer to the United States of America—if all the people in the Norther States, who held no slaves-I am confining my observations to them-if they had been instructed on that question, if they had been unanimous in the condemnation of slavery, it is almost certain, I believe it thoroughly, that that great crime against human nature might have been removed long before, and removed without the sacrifice of more than a thousand millions sterling in money, and more than half a million of human lives. (Cheers.) Well, if these tremendous events came upon countries and curse their populations, by reason mainly of the ignorance of the people, of their unacquaintance with political principles and with the true path of political success, is it. not a commendable thing that there should be clubs, if clubs be an adequate and good mode of spreading political opinion among the people? (Hear, hear.)

SUFFERING IRELAND. And stepping a little further, leaving France and its disasters, and America and its great civil war, with its grand results, we come to our own country, and we behold now one pertion—and not an insignificant portion—of the three kingdoms which should form the Inited Kingdom-we find Ireland-suffering, not from anything that the existing Legislature has done, not from snything that has been done during the reign of the present monarch, but suffering from things that have been done any time within the last two centuries, and which, if our forefathers had we now understand them, these evils gould never have been inflicted upon the Irish people. (Cheers.). The monarch and the statesman vithin the last two centuries or England .-- and who were settled there as an millions and a balf to three millions of passing. It made no difference.

English garrison in a conquered country. There was no attempt ever made to win over the conquered to contentment with their new political relations with England-no attempt whatsoever to make them feel that the English power, even though it was dominant, still that it was just, and equal, and merciful in the treatment of the Irish people. They were an uncivilized people in those days, and they were treated with a barbarity of which we feel ashamed when we know that our fathers were in some way connected with it; and we all regret now regret, that there ever existed in Ireland a code which we call the penal laws, by which a system of unmittigated and cruel persecution was practised upon the Catholic native population of that island. (Cheers). But now what are the results in our day? It has been said by the same high authority that I before quoted—(a laugh)—that a great part of the troubles of Ireland come from its being surrounded by a "melancholy ocean." (Great laughter.) Well, I believe all islands are surrounded by some kind of an ocean-(great districts-there has grown up an irritation laughter)-and all oceans that I have seen wear at times a very melancholy aspect. (Renewed laughter.)

WHAT CAUSES THE TROUBLE ? But it is not that the soil of Ireland is not green enough, or that the ocean is not prolific enough in fish; in fact, there is nothing in the geographical condition of Ireland that in the slightest degree accounts for the trouble which Ireland has been to itself and to the country with which it is now politically allied. But we find that, az a consequence of a policy which we all now regret and condemn, Irish patriotism, as apart from what is called patriotism in this country, has consisted to a large extent in hatred of Protestantism, hatred of landlords, and hatred of England. If the English people had been informed, if they had been capable within the last two centuries of judging fairly of these matters, there cannot be a doubt that if, in addition to this, the Government had been merciful and just to Ireland, Ireland would be as closely welded at this moment to England as Scotland is-(cheers)-and it would be as difficult to raise the flag of insurrection or discontent again to appeal with his flag in Scotland. (Cheers). What is the condition of that unfortunate island at this moment. I spoke of was there, I think, some time last winter. At propose, and constantly to obtain, an increase this moment it is exhibiting in a portion of the country a social revolt of a very strange and extraordinary character. It is not apparently so much a rising against the Government as against the owners of the soil. There is through some counties, in some districts-ageneral-at least a considerable-repudiation of contracts: there is practically a seizing of the land from which they believe that their fathers were by combination, by terror, by outrage, occasionally -hat hitherto in a very few instances-by murder. They are demanding the overthrow of the system under which they assert that there is no adequate reward for their industry and no security for the homes of their families.

A NATION'S DEMAND. How, when a nation, or a considerable portion of a nation, or the population of several counties, can fairly, or do generally, make a statement of this kind, it appears to me to be one of those which demand the earnest consideration and attention of statesmen and legislators—(hear, hear)—and not only of pay a little more rent. (Cheers.) There statesmen and legislators, but of the whole people of the country who are allied with them; for we have all a great interest in the and merciful, and generous. I do not doubt welfare of Ireland, and the man who insults | it at all. The general aspect of affairs there Ireland or injures it, who tramples upon it, is such as to compel us to believe that the who denies their just rights, is an enemy of condition of the agricultural population is France has suffered for the last hundred years; England as much as an enemy of Ireland. one to a large extent most deplorable, and how much of war, how much of insurrection, (Cheers) What is this system against calls for the instant attention of the Legislawhich so many of the Irish people are just | ture and Administration. (Cheers.) You recollect now contending, and are even, in a certain -some of you come very near it in time of sense, in open revolt? It comes down from life-it was only a very few years before my the system of great proprietors established by life began-when the French Revolution the monarch and statemen of two centuries broke out, and when there was an explosion, a | ago-(hear, hear)-great proprietors with catastrophe which shook all Europe, and im- great estates, and with estates, many of them poverished in the course of its career many mortgaged and embarrassed, transmitted from generation to generation, under the command only, to a large extent, of nominal and life owners, eiten of men who were absenteess, who probably had never walked or driven over the whole of their estates. The rights of property, so far as the collection of rent is concerned, have been strenuously maintained and insisted upon, and the duties of property in a vast number of cases have been, for the most part, greatly neglected. (Hear, hear.) Now, how has all this been caused? We must be quite sensible that these great properties would have not remained great unto this day it there had been free transactions with regard to land as there is with regard to all the vast wealth which there is in the houses and shops and warehouses and fac-

tories of Birmingham. (Cheers). THE CURSE OF ENTAIL. No, but there was a system of law and of custom, custom created by law and based upon it, by which these great estates were handed down from father to eldest son, and from eldest son, when he became father, to his eldest son; these were systems of entail and settlement by which a man was only a lifeowner of the property. He was not able to sell it-he had not the will himself to improve it. He received the rent from it, and the most that he could get out of it. but he had no general interest to exert himself on behalf of the property or of those who lived upon it, and he spent generally almost nothing of his income in the endeavour to improve the property of which he was the nominal owner and lord. Then, besides this, there has been always in this country, so far as any of us can remember, and a much longer time, costliness and difficulty of transferbeing great obstacles in the way of the division and the dispersion of landed properly. The consequence has been that great estates have not been broken up as they otherwise would have been, and the population is found in our day almost entirely separated from and divided from the soil upon which they live, and which for their living they must cul-The general results I stated in tivate. figures here not long ago; but they are so startling and so impressive that in one sentence I shall place them before you again.

THE IRISH PROPRIETARY AND THE IRISH

TENANTRY. The proprietors of land in Ireland are few in number for a country so large, and those certain number of gentlemon sitting on our who hold estates, properties under which, or side of the House, who, connected with great a part of which, they can let—I mean estates | estates and the great proprietary system eighty or one hundred acres (over that, I thought that this was an invasion of the suppose, there are not more than 12,000 or sacredness of rent; but when the Bill went 14,000 owners in Ireland)—one-third of Ire- up to the House of Lords we all know what land is possessed by 292 persons; one-half of was its fate. It was known that about fifty, Ireland is possessed by 744 persons—I suppose about as many persons as are, in that of Lords would vote for that Bill, although gallery and the other end of the hall—and the Minister responsible for the government two-thirds of the whole of Ireland are in the of Ireland, Mr. Forster, had declared how possession of 1,942; herhaps a little more strong was his belief that the passage of that than half the persons that are present now Bill-not a Government Bill after all-how three have done a great deal to confiscate the in this building. Well, but on the other strong was his belief of the importance of soil of Ireland. They have planted in that country great proprietors who went over from tenants. That is a great fact—500, the troubles which were threatening Ireland England and from Scotland-mainly from | 000 families-being at least from two | during the time through which we are now

persons dependent on the soil competing with each other by the possession of a farm, having no variety of occupation as there is in England, having only one course—and that is the way out of the country—to escape from the difficulties in which they find themselves. These 500,000 tenants are living, as they allege, for the most part in a condition of continual insecurity. The rent may be raised half a clown an acre this year and another half-crown next, if the farm passes from the father to the son, or from the widow to the son, or from the farmer to his protiner, I trust every man in England, I hope or to another farmer and a new family, then the most obtuse and conservative, will there is occasion where it is easy to propose some addition to the rent. The addition may not be so large as to shock the farmer and to drive him to cease from any attempt to enter upon the farm. By little and little rent is added until the irritation of the tenant becomes greater and greater. He sees the end to which he is being driven. He cannot live upon the farm, and he must give it up, and he must find himself homeless in his own country. And thus there has grown up in Ireland, and of course most in the poorest and a discontent which is the notorious and the universal material on which social or political insurrections are generally based.

Now, we must not forget that in Ireland men who hold the land hold the homes and the lives of the people. (Cheers.) No matter disguising it or putting it in language less unpleasant—that is the fact; and it you read the letters which have been published in the newspapers during the last few months, or read any of the pampolets or books which were written upon it, or if you go back to any of the reports which are to be found in the Blue Book published by the House of Commons, you will come to that conclusionthere is no escape for it whatever. There has been a time within my recollections when sixty persons out of every hundred in Ireland were receiving relief in some shape or other; and the normal and common condition of great numbers of persons in the extreme West of Ireland, where the country is poorest. where the land is poorest, and where the climate is the most precarious, is one of the most abject and hopeless poverty. And in the country with this state of things, as you in Ireland as it would be for Prince Charlie may imagine, there is the most fierce and constant competition for land, and there it is in the power of the landowner everywhere, and his agent, so far as the interests of the it as in a state of social insurrection when 1 people are concerned—it is in their power to of rent.

### RESULTS OF THE PRESENT RENT SYSTEM.

Now, I do not believe that the rentall over reland is an excessive rent if the land were farmed with a full security by an instructed tenautry, and with an adequate capital. (Che rs.) But one of the results of this system of insecurity is this-that tenants will not cultivate their land according to the best of their capital; for to improve their cultivation is followed too often by the increase of rent. (Hear, hear.) I met the other day a gentleman, one of the most extensive and intelligent farmers in this country, who had been over the island, and who had passed through some of the discontented and suffering counties. He said the land is soaking with water, the cultivation is slovenly, and the farmers do not obtain more than halt what ought to be obtained from it; and he says as to insecurity, a man hardly attempted to put on a good or new coat for fear it should be discovered that it was a sign that he could

# TWO VOICES.

At this moment you have before you two appealing parties in Ireland. You have the tenantry with their discontent, with the outrages committed by some of them, with the repudiation of contracts, with all these evils -some of which I have attempted to describe-and you have, on the other hand, the land proprietors, who are very anxious also to gain your ear and gain the ear of the Government and of Parliament. Until now for the last hundred years and for longer the English Government and the English Parliament have always come to the rescue of the landed proprietors. England has done it in the past, and the question now is whether it will do it in the future. (Loud cries of "No.") I have been reading within the last week a very interesting little volume written by Mr. Barry O'Brien. I saw in the papers to-day or yesterday that there is a letter published from Mr. Gladstone in which he writes to Mr. O'Brien acknowledging the receipt of his little volume. It is a volume that makes you absolutely miserable to read, not that there is anything shocking in it, no catastrophe, no assassination, or conspiracies of bloodshed. That is not it. It details what has been done in both Houses of Parliament from the year 1829 to the year 1869, the year before the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act; and for those forty years he gives you an account of the efforts which were made by some honest men to convince the Parliament of England that some better and wiser legislation should be afforded to meet the intolerable and growing sufferings of Ireland, and shows how all these appeals to Parliament were constantly rejected. They were even rejected for the most part, though not altogether, by the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords there did not appear to be more than a very few peers who could look upon any such proposition without something like horror and dismay. But this state of things has entirely changed.

GLADSTONE'S LAND ACT. The Land Act passed by Mr. Gladstone's Government was a great measure for a great object. It did not go to the root of the evil. It en leavoured to prevent eviction, but the penalty for eviction was not sufficient to prevent the sufferings which people have endured in that way. But if we come down to this last session of Parliament what do we find? You know the Government brought in a Bill called the Disturbances Bill. It passed the House of Commons by a very large majority. It was opposed, as all such Bills are opposed, by the Tory party, and it was opposed by a

CONTEMPTUOUS PEERS.

The House of Lords did as the House of ords generally does-it threw out the Bill, absolutely with contempt...contempt, 1 say, shown by the number who voted against it, and shown by the manner in which these peers, many of them men of a great obscurity (laughter)-rushed up from all parts of the country, crowded into the gilded palace at Westminster, there to give their vote against a measure which the Irish Government, which the Irish Secretary, which the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, believed to be necessary, and which, after all, was only a measure that | and intentions of the Government with regard would have suspended the eviction of these poor tenants, and the turning of them out homeless, for a year and a half after the time the bill should have passed. (Shame.) I recollect some years ago making an observation-I believe on this very platform-about the House of Lords. I said, in my opinion, a hereditary House of Legislation could not be a permanent institution in a free country. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Some time after that, when Lord Palmerston was forming a government, he was urged by Lord John Russell to offer offices in his Cabinet to Mr. Cobden and to myself. You recollect that Mr. Cobden was then in America, and the office which Mr. Chamberlain now holds was reserved to him when he should return to this country. He returned, but did not feel at liberty to accept it. Lord John Russel wrote to me, and explained to me the reason why Lord Palmerston found that he could not ask me to join in his Government. (A laugh.) possible, probably, to bring over from those And it was this—that I had expressed extreme western parts—where the climate is opinions, or an opinion, about an institution in this country which the country thought important and essential, and that there were persons whose support was necessary to this Government, who told him that that support would be be withheld if I became a member of its Administration. Well, I should have millions to this country to pursue to a sucmade no menaces—a foolish thing for me to cessful issue a great question like this? do-against the House of Lords; but, if I (Cheers.) were particularly anxious that the House of Lords should endure as long as the sun and moon—(a laugh)—I should say that it would be much better to have some regard to the interests and the sufferings of the population of Ireland, than to rush up in a crowd and reject a measure which those entrusted with the administration of the country declared upon their authority and their conscience to be necessary for the peace of the nation. (Loud cheers.)

LANDLORDS MAKE NO SIGN. Now, then, what is the condition of these landed proprietors? They hear the demand of the tenants, and it seems to me time that they should put into some shape any propositions which they have for delivering themselves and their tenantry from the present unfortunate condition of things. (Hear, bear.) Their condition is now, apparently, if we judge from the papers—but I must say that I believe there is great exaggeration-(hear)-in some of the statements that are made—but if we judge we may conclude there is a great deal of that unpleasant feeling try, that their rents are being forcibly reduced, or, in some cases, wholly refused, and that their order and their class are being denounced in language of exceeding violence, and in many cases, I have no doubt, with very great injustice; but the proprietors make no sign. I saw a statement the other day that about a hundred of them-equal nearly to the number of the Irish members-had assembled in Dublin and discussed the state of things, and they had nothing but their old remedy-force, the English Government, the armed police, increased military assistance were anxious to urge upon the Government,

FORCE NO REMEDY. The question for us to ask ourselves is, is only temporary, and in the long run I believe | bors of this Club who are here-probably is disastrous. (Cheers.) I don't now refer to those that are members and those that soon some of the remedies that you have heard of, | will be very likely not less than one thouviolent and impossible schemes, where sand of them-I ask them whether this questenants apparently are to fix their own rents, I tion, which I have treated somewhat abruptly under which the landlords as a body are to and ineffectively, as I feel-(no, no)be got rid of and banished, or where the whether it is not worth your study? The Government is to undertake some gigantic peace of Ireland depends upon it, and the transaction, raising two of three hundreds of credit and the reputation of England and millions of money to buy them out of their | Scotland also depends upon it. (Hear, estates, and to convey the estates over to hear.) The Administration, of which we form the farmers who now cultivate them. I ba- a portion, the Administration may find great lieve that the extravagant and the impossible, difficulty, and even danger to themselves, in and the unjust is not required even in a case dealing with this question. Do not imagine so serious, it may be so desperate, as this, that it is a small matter like the Burials Those propositions-which no Government Bill, or the Ground Game Bill, or one of can listen to, which no people can submit to my friend Mr. Chamberlain's Shipping much more than they love the farmers of clergy most unnecessarily, and another their own country. (Hear, hear.) I have disturbing gentlemen who are fond of seen something of Irish farmers in travelling field sports. This is a question of a difficult for weeks in that country. I have heard of kind. Larger and broader, it seems to touch them from many people-some not of the interests that men would rather fight about political opinions which I hold. I have almost than submit to reason. For my part, lately had the opportunity of discussing with men connected with the making of railroads I have referred to, or being anything like it, in Ireland-engineers, contractors, and would have the effect of improving the value persons eminent in that way-and yet am of all landed property in Ireland. (Hear, bound to say that I have heard on the whole hear.) Some men are very thankful that they nothing but a good opinion-a sympathetic have no landed property in Ireland. I am opinion-of the general character of the not. (Loughter.) I should be very glad to Irish population with which they were con-

# THE IRISH FARMER'S DEMAND.

The farmers are in the main industrious and honest. There has been no country in Europe, no part of the United Kingdom, in which rents have been more generally, and constantly, and fairly paid than in Ireland, until the recent troubles. (Hear, hear.) The Irish farmer is an economist; he saves even to penuriousness. The great object of his life is to enable him to give a small portion to his daughters on their marriage. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people expatriated to the United States have sent millions and millions of money to Ireland to help their poor re- (Hear, hear.) I should think it n lations to make the voyage thither. There- misfortune in this country and in Irefore I believe as much as I believe anything, land if there were no proprietary class. that it is possible to frame a measure of legislation which will satisfy the great bulk of the countries of the Continent; but that class those of which they complained and now endure. (Cheers.) What they want is this, that some way, by some mode, when a man around him, that he should not incessantly be taught that he may any day have notice to guit and be turned out of his farm and home, and the rent should not be constantly

there must be many now-(laughter)-that and there are many at all times-and where tenants are able and willing to buy, that through the instrumentality of this Government Commission you may gradually, year by year, add rapidly to the number of the proprietary farmers in Ireland. (Cheers.)

THE WASTE LANDS:

Another point is worth mentioning as to the year 1847. In January of that year I recollect hearing Lord John Russell in the House of Commons explaining three objects to some provision for the famine that was then overtaking the Irish people, and one of the proposals was this: To take into the hands of the Government, through some managing power and authority, waste lands in Ireland which were capable of being profitably cultivated, and by some arrangements finding homes and farms and employment for a considerable number of people. Now Ireland contains about twenty millions of acres. I do not know the number of acres that may be called waste lands. I have heard it put at two millions and more; but I will assume, for the sake of my illustration, that there is one million of acres in Ireiand capable of cultivation that would repay the cultivator, and | that it would be as wise to cultivate as the average portion of the Irish land that is now cultivated. What would a million acres do? It would make not less than forty thousand farms of twenty-five acres each. It would be precarious and the land so stony and so poor -it might be possible to invite little farmers, peasants, occupiers, from those districts, and to place them upon waste lands thus divided and thus cultivated. What is a million? What is five millions? What is ten WAR AND ITS MILLIONS.

cost twenty, and good authorities say before all the accounts are made up and everything s settled that it will cost thirty millions. (Hisses.) I will assume it is twenty millions. That is a large sum; a sum that trips glibly off the tongue, but of which nene of us has the slightest idea how much it is if there be anything to be done in Afghanistan or in Zululand. If there be some very foolish Ministry picking up quarrels in the East of Europe they can bring you thousands of men from Bombay to Malta (laughter), spite of Acts of Parliament, and spite of constitutional usages. It is inconceivable that an ment, omnipotent within a great empire, canever is necessary to be done with regard to the condition of Ireland? (Loud cheers.) Now I must say plainly that in the observations I have made with regard to Ireland I have spoken not the sentiments of any called panic among the proprietors of Ireland, human being connected with office but my that not a few of them are leaving the coun- own only. I recollect when I was first elected here, after taking office in Mr. Gladstone's former Government-I think the meeting was held in Bingley Hall-that I said He showed the necessity and the advantages I had to try an experiment which some people thought could not succeed, and that | likely to bind closer the ties which unite the was whether a man could at one time be a faithful servant of the Crown, and at the same time a faithful servant of the people.

We hear that the Afghan war certainly has

# MR. BRIGHT SPEAKS HIS OWN SENTIMENTS.

Well, I am speaking here to-night as one of the representatives of this great constituency. (Cheers.) I um saying what I and protection, and, it might be further mea. | should say if I had never been a member of sures of restriction and coercion, which they a Government, and what I should say next opinion-I am appealing to you and to all Irish race, praising in particular their attachwho may read what I say—I am appealing to ment to the faith and the purity of their them on behalf of this great question—I do morals. Fe held up their conduct as a beauti-(Hear, hear.) Force is not a remedy. (Lond | not believe that force—the old manner of ful example, which the other people of the cheers.) There are times when it may be dealing with Ireland—can ever arrest the earth should imitate. necessary, and when its employment may be discontent which exists, or provide a remedy absolutely unavoidable; but, for my part I for the widespread disaffection which all should rather regard and rather discuss deplore. Now, I must come back for a measures of relief as measures of remedy, moment to the inaugural address. (Laughter.) than measures of force, whose influence is I must not forget the Club. I ask the mem--are made by men who in their hearts hate | Bills-(loud cheers)-one disturbing the I believe that any measure on the basis that have an estate in Ireland; but if I had one I would be the loudest in calling upon the Government to deal with this question in a broad and substantial manner; and, I believe, as an Irish member of Parliament told me the other night, himself having landed property in at least three counties, he said, "I helieve the measure that gave security of tenure to the Irish farmers would be ten years' purchase to the value of the landed the training was over, and just before the men property of Ireland." (Cheers.) NOT SOCIALISM.

Therefore, let no man say that I who speak or you who listen and applaud, that we are the enemies of the proprietary class. There is a property class in France and in the Irish tenant farmers, and will before long should be only a great proprietary class, not withdraw them from influences of men who having everything in its hands-the homes would lead them into calamities not less than and the lives of the people—is a condition of things that ought not to exist and cannot be permitted to continue. (Loud cheers.) I say, then-I repeat-the Administration may has his house over his head, built by himself find great difficulty and even danger to itself probably, or some preceding member of his in dealing with the great question. The family may have built it, and his little farm | House of Lords may require your encourage ment-(laughter)-in face of a question that may not be palatable to them. But there are patriotic and just men in the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) And when there comes a quesadded to until even going out of his farm is a tion of this magnitude, having these great less evil than remaining in it. He wants resulte, on which the contentment of a consome security from the constant to ture and siderable portion of the kingdom depends, menace which he feels happing over him. I am not without hope that the panic and and wants also that there should be some fears may vanish—that what is done in Irebroad and generous and complete system land may not extend to England, may not established by the Government, by which find a rosting place in their minds, and that landowners who are willing to sell-of which they may be willing to co-operate with the plaints. Obtain it of your druggists. B.

House of Commons and the Administration landowners who are willing to sell-and in a measure that shall settle for ever the great landed question of the Irish people. (Loud cheers.)

### WE BELIEVE

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it .-U. J. A. Rochester, N.Y.

----[From the "Minerne" of the 28th Nov., 1880.] LECTURE OF THE UNION CATHOLIQUE.

The lecture given yesterday at the meeting of the Catholic Union by Mr. F. A. Quinn, was the introduction to a series of lectures upon one of the most important questions of the day, the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Quinn reminded his hearers that though conquered and despite the loss of their native language, the Irish have ever kept the treasure of their nationality. We must see in this extraordinary preservation of their national spirit, a proof that Providence watches with particular care over the destinies of the Irish race and reserves for it a special mission, the same as that given to the French Canadian people, which is the propagation of the Catholic faith. The lecturer then sketched the various persecutions which England had inflicted upon unhapry Ireland. He showed that it was not the English people, nor individuals of that nation, who should be held responsible for the iniquitous measures taken against a nation whose only fault was its attachment to the faith, but that the responsibility fell upon the English Government, carried only the great Whig and Tory families and their adherents, who alone profited by the oft repeated confiscations which were enacted against the people of Ireland.

Mr. Quinn then referred to the friendship which has since the earliest times existed between Ireland and France, a friendship comented by the blood of three hundred thousand Irishmen, shed by them whilst bravely fighting the battles of France. The French nation has always acknowledged the services rendered by the Irish people. In France the Irish people have ever found a refuge and protection, and they always had open to their merits the road to honors and distinctions, se much so that in our own day France had not hositated to confer the highest honor in her gift to the son of the exiled Irish by naming Marshall MacMahon President of the Republic. Canada has shown the same sympathy to the Irish race. Mr. Quinn reminded his hearers English Government and an English Parlia- of the generosity with which, in 1849, the Canadians rushed to the help of the unfortunot come forward and by a strong will and nate victims of the typhus fever. He paid a strong hand, and a strong resolve, do what- touching tribute of gratitude to the memory of Dr. Schmidt, recently deceased, the sole survivor of thirty physicians who went to Grosse Isle to tend the unfortunate victims of disease, the other twenty-nine having nobly given up their lives in their heroic attendance upon the immigrants.

The lecturer then strongly urged the impertance of closer union between the French Canadian and the Irish residents of Canada. of such union, and indicated the means most two races. He recommended his hearers to study Irish history from truthful sources, and warned them to beware of the many calumbies which authors writing in a hostile spirit and in bad faith, have accumulated against that unhappy people.

Hearty applause proved to Mr. Quinn the great interest with which his hearers had listened to his lecture.

The Rev. Father Lorz, who was present, in week it this week I ceased to be a member of the place of the Rev. Director, congratulated the Government-I am speaking my own the speaker, and spoke in warm eulogy of the

> Burdock Blood Bitters cures Scrofula and all humors of the Blood. Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors from a pimole to the worst form of Scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottle 10 cents, regular 8'au \$1.00

# WIT AND HUMOR.

Nor long ago a Yorkshire women gave birth to triplets. Her husband rushed at once to the river and jumped in to drown himself, but was rescued. He was not wrought upon by anxiety for the new comers-only fears for their own comfort, as his wife had hitchrie provided for his wants by taking in washing. Some men dout know what blessings are when they see—not one only—but three all at once.

CHIEFF-JUSTICE MANSFIELD, probably with a view to prolong his own days, was always anxious, when old witnesses were in Court to know their customery habits of life. It so happened that two very old men by the name of Eim were one day the objects of his in quiry. "You are a very old man," said his Lordship to the elder brother, "I suppose you have lived a very temperate life," " Never drank anything but water, my Lord," said Elm. " Nor you neither, I suppose," said the Judge, addressing himself to the younger brother. "When I could get nothing else, my Lord," was the reply. "I always took my glass with my friend." "Well, then," replied his Lordship, "all that we can say, is-'An elm will llourish wet or dry."

A Most Powerful Drinker.-Did you ever hear of Sir Andrew Wallace seizing a man that was drunk and putting him up at auction? I must tell you this story. Squire Wallace was a captain in the militia; and one day, after were dismissed from parade, he to k a guard with him, and made a prisoner of Pat Sweeny, who was a powerful drinker—drank as much as a camel almost. "Pat," says he, "I seize you in the King's name." "Me," says Pat, scratching his head, and looking abroad be-wildered like; "I'm not a smuzglar! Touch me if you dare! " I seize you," says he, " for a violation of excise law, for carrying about you more than a gallon of rum without a permit, and to-morrow I shall sell you by auction to the highest bidder. you are a forfetied article, and I could knock you on the head and let it out, if I liked; so no nonsensa. man." And he sent him off to jail, screaming and screetching like mad, he was so frightened. The next day Pat was put up for auction and knocded down to his wife, who bid for him 40s. It's generaly considered the greatest rise ever taken out of man in this country.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For December, 1880. THURSDAY, 16.-St. Ensebius, Bishop and Martyr.

FRIDAY, 17.-Feria. Ember Day. Fast. SATURDAY, 18.—Expectation of the B. V. M. Ember Day. Fast.

SUNDAY, 19.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. Epist. 1 Cor. iv. 1-15; Gosp. Luke III. 1-0. Bp. Mel-chior, Green Bay, Wis., died, 1873. MONDAY, 20.-Vigil of St. Thomas.

TUESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas, Apostle. Cons. Bp Ireland, Coadj. St. Paul, 1875. WEDNESDAY, 22.—Feria.

Our readers will regret to learn that our esteemed correspondent, Sir Myles O'Regan, Bart, is too ill to write his usual letter. He notifies us, however, that his shattered nerves will be restored at an early date sufficiently to enable him to resume his correspondence.

two murders committed in Ireland, two first | quarterings. If the news were true, sure are class agrarian murders, though the law as it stands only recognize one. At Cookstown in the County Tyrone, a farmer named Gormely shot a bailiff named Mulholland through the heart for attempting to serve him with a writ. That is one. In Wexlord County the agent of Harl FitzWilliams took an aged man named Kayanagh from his house, and while being carried out, as the cablegram graphically puts it, "he gasped and died." That is another murder and the worse of the two. Well may Mr. Bright exclaim when dwelling on the materially different from the forecast published land system . "Cut it down, it cumbereth the earth too long."

THE Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League is meeting with an encouraging and money, and the Syndicate agrees amount of success. Between seventy and to have the road completed in 1991 eighty new members are received every week. and the amount of money collected is very fair, seventy-five dollars on an average, though the Secretary acknowledged the receipt of \$92.10 at last nights, as against \$67 last week. which fact shows that the interest in the league is increasing and assuming a practical shape. It is expected that the mass meeting which is to be held on Thursday night in Nordheimer's Hall will still further popularize the movement and draw into the ranks of the league a good many Irish protestants who have held aloof up to this, not from lack of sympathy, but through a shyness which is perhaps, natural under the circumstances. It would be singular, but it would be desirable, if the Land League were to be the means after all of uniting Irishmen at home and abroad, in that brotherly love and affection, which should spring from a common country, in those who have drawn nurture from the bosom of the same beautiful Mother.

IT is clearly in the interests of Canada to have a healthy stream of emigration directed to her shores, no matter from what quarter, provided the emigrants are of a desirable class and we understand the Government and the Pacific Railroad Syndicate have their eyes Now, we would like to see Irishmen come upon Ireland as a good recruiting ground to Canada if they have to leave their own country, but the Government should not in the United States inclines in his favor. place too much trust in emigration from and this irrespective of political feeling. Ireland owing to its disturbed condition. It strikes us forcibly that Ireland cannot afford gratitude for helping to preserve the Union,

to lose her children, though, of course, that of sentiment, but, what is more to the purpose, it strikes us that she will not lose any more of them, for the reason that the classes who would emigrate are fastening themselves on the soil and regulating rents, and such, somewhat more to their own advantage than the landlords did during their reign of power. In the unlikely contingency of the people being defeated in the formidable struggle for the land now going on Canada can have all the fresh blood she requires if her Ministers act with judgment, but if, as is to be hoped and prayed for by all lovers of justice, Irish farmers win the victory, then must the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, have to look elsewhere for men to go west and build up the country.

In the present crisis in Ireland it is the duty of all her children at home and abroad to render what service they can. There has never been a question in which all political of the Empire, and as regards other movements for the amelioration of Ireland's condition which have since taken place there have been should be respected. But, as regards the altogether ungrateful. Land League, it is a broad platform, with standing-room enough for all who think a change should be made in the condition of Ireland, and in the feudal laws which sent most of us across the Atlantic, to seek homes under more favorable circumstances. There is a branch of the League in Montreal, which meets every Sunday; it is growing in importance, and it has already rendered service to the cause. Why cannot the Irishmen of Montreal, irrespective of creed, join this branch, and make it still more useful? We congratulate the Irishmen of Quebec who are coming forward even at this comparatively late time of the day to establish a branch, and we request of those who sympathize with right and justice, in all the towns and villages in Canada, to do likewise.

A LATE despatch from England brings the ntelligence that " Charles Colmon Grant has been created Baron Longueuil of the Province of Quebec, reviving a family title of Louis the XIV." The first question one is inclined to ask after reading this is if it pays to send even excellent jokes by cable. If Lord Beaconsfield were still in power it would not be so difficult to accept it as a piece of bona fide news, for that extraordinary man did such extraordinary things in his generation that nothing emanating from him was after awhile deemed extraordinary. But to think that under the sober regime of Mr. Gladstone a Canadian baron has been created right under our Montreal noses is almost too good, and we must reject it as a canard send a thrill of pure delight through the hearts of many in the land who blame a cruel fate for pestowing upon them wealth, culture, snobbery and withholding titles. If this news were true, it would be accepted as the thin end of the wedge, and a whole lot of us would at once commence investigating our titles. and writing to the Ulster King-at-Arms for we that all our Canadian Knights at present delay, all the senators would become lords, and for the present, at least, all our members of Parliament who cared to accept titles would be chevaliers. What a glorious vista of glory would await us, but we refuse to go Longueuil.

THE terms of agreement entered into between the Government and the Syndicate are now made known, and are found to be not in the press soon after the arrival of Sir John Macdonald from England. The Government gives the Syndicate more than one hundred million dollars in lands, rolling stock, works provided no act of God, or of the Queen's enemies intervenes to prevent the carrying on of the work. The grants of land are along the route of the prairie section of the railroad, and are composed of blocks of a square mile, or 640 acres, alterating with blocks retained by the Government. Our readers will form some idea of this enormous land grant when they consider that the total number of acres-twenty-five millions-is greater than the number contained in Ireland. Still the enormous grant will not have been made in vain if the Syndicate succeed in having it settled. Fancy what vast benefit Canada would derive from having a few hundred thousand farmers settled in the Northwest, with all that such settlement would imply in the way of trade and commerce. The danger connected with such a large grant is that it may be the means of creating a race of railway magnates so collossally wealthy as to create monopolies the same as they have now in the United States, monopolies which will in time govern the country, much to its disadvantage, and monopolies which give rise to angry labor movements, which will be called socialist. It is not easy to obviate this difficulty, but it | feelings of contentment and relief. It is is possible, and the Government should look to it, for it is its plain and bounden duty.

Now that the imperial pretensions of General Grant are in abeyance public opinion

has nothing to do with Canada as a matter clined to act fairly in his regard. There is General, a position which carries with it a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. And tions with the United States. They have he deserves it. When the Union was trembling for its existence, when the northern to the capture of Forts Donnelson and Vicksburgh. Military critics there are who say that he gained his crowning victories by sheer force of attention, but it may be asked why his predecessors did not achieve like results with like numbers. If there was ever a time and a country which gave merit its due it was the United States in 1863-4, when the country had grown desperate and would have entrusted its fortunes to a simple lieutenant who showed a scintilation of military | the 27th :genius. Halleck, McDowell, McClennan, Hooker, Burnside, all obtained a chance to save the Union and all failed, and so it was reserved for Grant to accomplish the difficult sections of Irishmen and all classes (except | task. Nothing is, therefore, too good for him the landlords) can so easily and so gracefully | even if he has entertained Imperial ideas, or unite. Protestants may not have deemed it rather if the would-be dukes entertained advisable to grant Catholic emancipation, them for him. The anti-Saxon title of men of conservative tendencies, Catholic and Captain-General will please the people; it Protestant, viewed the '48 movement with dis- | macks of the Latin races and of Defavor because it had in view the disintegration | mocracy as opposed to the title of Generalin-Chief or Field Marshal, and the distinction, slight as it may appear, will draw the other nations of the American continent closer differences of opinion among Irishmen which round the great Republic-which is not

### GLADSTONE SUCCUMBS.

It is not easy to realize the terrible amount

of pressure brought to bear upon the Im-

perial Government to coerce Ireland. All

the Tory party in Great Britain and Ireland,

all the Whig aristocracy, all the landlords, all those entertaining anti-Irish sentiments, passions and prejudices, all that servile press under the control of landlords, directly or indirectly; the combined influence of all those elements have been brought to bear upon Mr. Gladstone and, by all accounts, he has succumbed. He strove against the hostile forces for a long time, but he has now evidently given way and we shall soon hear of coercions, suspensions of that beautiful and marvellously constructed thing called the British constitution, shooting down of the people with bullets and buckshot, and perhaps a little grape and canister thrown in for variety. Parnell was right when he said this pitiful government would be obliged to break all its promises, to go back on all its traditions. The step about to be taken by the present radical-liberal Government will be another proof that England is incapable of ruling Ireland except by brute force, for no matter what complexion its Government may assume it is English and therefore bitterly hostile to the Irish as a nation. The landlords do not compose the Irish nation, but only a small, pitiful fraction of it, but yet the clamors of this contemptible faction have more influence than the united voice of the people. Cavour said, and Gladstone has of the first magnitude. We are aware quoted the saying, that any one can govern that the confirmation of such news would in a state of siege, and now the Prethat he cannot govern Ireland except by a state of siege. Painful admission. Poor Gladstone. Miserable system. After all the fine promises of this paragon of a British Prime Minister to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, how few are his performances. This poor man, without the courage of a mouse, passed a Bright Land Act which has entailed injury oe the tenants; he brought in existence would be created dukes without in a temporary peddling measure of compensation a few months ago which was contemptuously kicked out by the House of Lords, and now he been so frightened by Tory newspapers and Whig politicians that he is about to it is the rarest example of passive resistance on until we hear further from Baron Grant, of suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Let us not, however, despair. There are a few Englishmen with a backbone, and the courage of their convictions, John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain, immortal names, which shall go who when they grew tired begged places down in the pages of history with those of Fox and Byron, as among the few Englishmen who dared, despite ignorance, passion and prejudice, to think the Irish were not entitled to sympathy and reli-government. Let Mr. Gladstone and his new allies the Tories govern Ireland for a time by the sword. That kind of rule has been tried and found wanting, even when Ireland was a lot of discondant factions; now that the country is united it cannot endure, the new Irish nation will kick it as contemptuously aside as the House of Lords kicked Mr. Gladstone's

# THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR.

compensation bill last session of Parliament.

The despatch of Earl Granville to the American Minister at the Court of St. James will not please the fishermen of Newfoundland or the people of Canada at large, and it would be strange if it did. It is another and the latest instance of the readiness of British Ministers to sacrifice the interests of this country to those of America in order to preserve that entente cordiale which, in so far as we are concerned, is becoming a bore. It would seem from the carefully worded des- tempt. A year ago only thirty branches patch to which we have referred, as if Canada had no rights which either the British or the United States Government is bound to respect. The London Times thus coolly and cheerfully disposes of the matter :-

"The settlement thus on the point of being are making a stand is in Ulster, but even accomplished can be looked upon only with needless to insist upon the importance of a good understanding between England and the fusion that they have lost their heads. The United States, but even for this too high a price might be paid if it were necessary to admit all the claims advanced from time to time by the adventurous and somewhat irregular diplomacy of American statesmen."

why it should not be annexed to the U. S. according to the spirit of some old treaty, for giving offence would write precisely in the following strain as we take it from his communication on the Fortune Bay affair, Oct.

In the first place I desire that there should be no possibility of misconception as to our views respecting the conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen in violently interfering with the United States fishermen, and in destroying or damaging some of their nets. Her Majesty's Government has no hesitation in admitting that this proceeding was quite indefensible, and is much to be regretted. No sense of injury to their rights, however, well-founded, could, under the circumstances, justify the British fishermen in taking the law into their own hands and committing acts of violence.

It was Alexander Pope who said he had never known a man in all his life who could not submit to his friend's misfortunes with the most perfect Christian resignation, and it was Artemus Ward who so patriotically tendered the services of all his wife's relatives in the prosecution of a war, but we doubt if in either case a greater spirit of the sacrifice of the rights or feelings of others is manifested than in the despatch of Earl Granville or the Times' editorial of last Saturday. But never mind, we are united by the closest bonds to an Empire on which the sun never sets, and we, at all events, must be prepared to sacrifice our dearest interestskeeping them intact. Still, we cannot help thinking now and then how different things might be if Canada were really in a position to step into the field vested with plenary powers to say to the United States Ministers "gentlemen, the day of sacrifice is past, Canada will no longer surrender what she deems her rights."

THE STATE OF IRELAND. Day by day the news from Ireland becomes more intensely interesing, and the acts of the chief actors in the susational drama being enacted on the Irish stage more and more exciting. Interest in the Afghanistan campaign wanes, and the Basuto war in South Africa dwarfs into insignificance, in presence of the startling developments in an integral portion of the British Empire. The Irish people have not, it is true, risen in rebellion; the country, except in its agrarian aspect, is profoundly quiet, but the spirit of resistance to British rule and landlord tyranny is growing to such an extent as to lead to the supposition that in less than another month united Ireland will stand face to face with Britain, and haughtily demand its rights or history, which frightened the king and government into compliance a hundred years ago. At that time there were neither railroads nor telegraphs, and but few newspapers: Ireland was represented as a corner of the British world, having no friends. Now it is the dramatic centre of the world, and friends look smypathizingly on her struggle from all parts of the compass, and ask wonderingly where is all this to end. They have no historical analogy, no parallel from which to draw conclusions, and Herbert Spencer is as much puzzled at the startling phenomenon as the chaw-bacon of Sussex County. The world has never before presented such a spectacle; on record. Formerly Ireland made abortive attempts at insurrection to right her grievous wrongs, or sent a pack of lawyers to beg justice from the British Parliament, themselves. Now the people have settled down to a policy of baffling passive resistance which is called "Boycotting." They Boycott landlords, shopkeepers, bailiffs, agents and recalcitrant tenants, they are now Boycotting constabulary, and may end by Boycolting the Government itself.

What, under the circumstances, can the Government do to re-establish its lost authority? It has arrested several leading members of the Land League; it has poured troops into Ireland until it can pour no more, but of what avail are soldiers if the people are so stupid as not to rise? If this new and terrible movement means anything, it is that the Irish people, Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian, Orangeman and Fenian, Nationalist and Constitutionalist, are heartily sick of London rule, and of Irish landlordism. They see the country sliding down the inclined plain to perdition; they see that the English Government is unable, or unwilling, to stay the descent, and they have resolved to do it themselves, at least, to try it, and it must be admitted they have, up to this, eminently successful in the atof the Land League flourished in Ireland, to-day it governs the land, it is and volume as it goes. It seems irrevistible. The only part of the country where the lords there the current has caught them and whirled them around in such a state of con-Protestant element on which they have relied for support is drifting away from them to such an extent that when we now see an anti-league meeting chronicled we are com-

and both Democrats and Republicans are in- | many portions of Canada's dowery which | faced before, an united Ireland, and it is a might have been retained if the British problem difficult enough to appal the clearest a movement on foot to make him Captain. Governments of the day had not been so headed statesman. Of course its solution very anxious about preserving friendly rela- would be simple if it did not happen that one of the estates of the realm is composed given up Oregon and Washington Territory, entirely of landlords, while in another they the State of Maine, which deprived us of our wield a controlling influence. Mr. Parnell generals were baffled at all points, the star of only winter port, San Juan Island, and now asks a peasant proprietary of men who own Grant arose clear and bright and guided him | if we can read Lord Granville's despatch | the soil, nothing less will satisfy him, and aright, they are about to surrender our fishery this they refuse point blank. Matters are rights in Canadian waters. We sincerly hope approaching a crisis and the question that no long-headed Philadelphia lawyer will to be answered is how will it be set his heart upon Montreal, and show cause met. A compromise would have been accepted a few mouths ago, whereas now that the people fully and exultingly realize their then we know Lord Granville, for fear of strength nothing will satisfy them but a change which from its sweeping nature must be termed a revolution! Some intelligent men seem to think that matters in Ulster, where the landlords still have a small foothold, may be so precipitated as to cause bloodshed, and that the bloody drama of '98 may be re-enacted, which means that the people may be driven into rebellion. That is, however, an unlikely contingency. The Irish are far more intelligent and united now than they were then, and the English Government, | building entirely to the children as a school, constituted as it is, will hardly allow the landlords to adopt such a measure. Public opinion in England is also more favorable to Ireland than it has been, and even if an insurrection were initiated it is not altogether certain the Irish would be vanquished. They have friends abroad by the million who are able and willing io assist them in any struggle they might chose to engage in, and in any case the war would be of such a desperate, if not doubtful character, that the British Government will not initiate it if it can be avoided. There are two courses open to Mr. Gladstone in this emergency; one is to pass laws establishing a peasant proprietary, and the other to tinker and equivocate and then await the issue. What will the issue be? It rests altogether in the hands of Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, whom the New York Herald some

> ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. THE FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY IN ST. ANN'S

> > PARISH.

few months ago said was a lunatic.

The Rev. Father Hogan called a meeting of his parishioners for last Sunday. It was held in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church and was well attended. The object of the meeting was the founding and forming of a New Society, the wart of which has been long felt in this parish, but which the rev. pastor has finally decided to supply. The new Society is one entirely devoted to acts of charity, and will be known under the name of the St.

Vincent de Paul Society. There is a similar society in the East end, which has done in the past, and still continues to do, an incalculable amount of good in the way of bringing relief to distressed families in an unostentatious manner. The constitution of the new society has been moulded on that of the St. Vincent de Paul of the East Martin Walsh, its President, gave lend. all the necessary instructions how to proceed and form the society. Mr. Daly moved that Ald. Donovan be elected President, but that gentleman immediately declined the honor and begged to submit the name of W. Brennan Esq, as a worthy candidate. The result was that Mr. Brennan was unanimously elected. This was the only election as it enters into the pro-James Sheridan was selected as 1st Vice-President, and Ald. Kennedy as 2nd Vice-President. Mr. Thomas Quinlan will fill the position of Secretary, and Ald. Donovan was chosen to fill that of Treasurer. Visitors were then appointed for the different districts in the parish. They are to report all cases of distress and parties may be provided for without delay. Now the next and principal thing to do is to establish a fund. All charitable donations will be thankfully received. The Rev. Father Hogan was the first to come forward and handed over to the Society 125 cords of wood with the collections which will be made at Christmas and Easter in St. Ann's Church. This is a good start and deservers to be widely day, when the members are expected to forward and present all donations.

# AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

ADMISSION OF A POSTULANT. A most interesting and impressive ceremony was witnessed at the Catholic Church of Saul aux Recollect on Wednesday last, in the admission of a postulant in the person of Elizabeth Whelan, daughter of Mr. John Whelan, senior, of this city. The ceremony was per-fermed by the Rev. Father Jones, in the early hour of the morning, in presence of from twenty to thirty ladies and gentlemen, the immediate relatives of the young lady who took such an initial and solemn step in furtherance of her salvation as dedicating herself to the service of Christ, and the poor who are his children. The postulant, as is usual on such occasions, was arrayed in a pledged herself, that she has to surrender the gorgeous trappings and pomps of the world for ever on entering her new life, and attire herself in the homeliest of all garments, while her fare will be hard, and her duties humble, modest and laborious; in a word, the postulant has to give up home, dress, comfort and elegance, for the obscure cloister of the Nun of the Sacred Heart. After the ceremony had been gone through and Mass celebrated with unusual solemnity, and before the young lady had yet divested herself of the splendors of this life, the whole party sat down to a breakfast prepared for them, after which the postumoving ominously forward gathering strength | lant received their embraces and adieux, and entered on her new life of noviciate with a cheerful heart and contented spirit.

# TRUE WITNESS Donation.....

Wexford Quebecer..... Mr. McElligott.... A Hater of Despotic Tyrauny (Merrick-

### BROTHER ARNOLD'S CON-CERT.

The Chairman's Remarks.—The Programme. Stirring Address by Mr. J. J. Curran.

The concert held in Nordheimer's Hall on Monday evening, was an unqualified success in every respect. Not only was the programme a choice one, not only did the various volunteers to assist acquit themselves satisfactorily, but the house was filled to overflowing. and the audience was a highly enthusiastic one. The Irish National Band was present. and before the rising of the curtain played the national anthem-St. Patrick's Day.

Ald. KENNEDY, who was acting as Chairman, followed with a brief address. He said that on behalf of Brother Arnold, who, he very much regretted to say, was unable to be present, he would bid all present a hearty welcome. He stated the object for which the concert was held, viz the liquidation of the debt on the Brothers' new residence, in St. Ann's parish. Their school children had been long without proper accommodation, when it was realized that something had to be done to remedy the evil. It was then concluded that the Brothers should build a new dwelling for themselves, and give the old The new dwelling had not yet been all paid for, but the appearance of Nordheimer's Hall on the present occasion argued that the good brothers would not long be bothered by having a debt hanging over them.

The Club " Montaguards" then gave "Les Ferblantiers" in a manner which evoked cordial applause. The club evinced a high degree of training, and all of its members are possessed of good voices and evidently of considerable musical taste. Mr. E. R. Fordham and Miss L. Sargent were next on the programme, and each received deserved applause. Master J. Carroll, whose appearance is always welcome on similar occasions. sang a comic song in his usual excellent style and with such marked effect that he was not permitted to make his bow until he had thrice exerted himself to please the audi. ence. A piano duett by Miss Thursay Beauchamp and Mr. E. Thouret was fully ap preciated, to judge from the rounds of applause which followed its conclusion. Mr. James Hoctor, Master P. Shea and Miss A. Battle followed in the order named, and were each exceedingly well received. Mr. W. P. Beauchamp's original song, "The Shamrock Lacrosse Club," sang to the air of 'The Spider and the Fly," and which is descriptive of the last match with the Torontos, so worked upon the feelings of those present that an encore was found necessary before the commotion subsided. In response to the call Mr. Beauchamp sang another original song descriptive of the volunteers' trip to Quebec and the review held at that city.

An address from Mr. J. J. Curran opened the second part of the programme. Mr. J. J. Curnan, on rising, was received with loud and continued cheering. He said

he appeared before his present audience in

answer to a call from the good, kind and

patriotic Brother Arnold, whose name was suf-

ficient to bring together the large assemblage

he saw before him. On the present occasion nothing would have been more appropriate than to speak of the great order to which Brother Arnold belonged, and it had been his intention to review the life and labors of the great De La Salle and the progress of the Brotherhood which he founded. It had been his intention to speak of the order of the Christian Brothers, which when founded by De La Salle, numbered some four or five members, and whose progress was so rapid that at the time of its founder's death it consisted of 27 houses and 74 Brothers, with 9,885 pupils under its charge. else -- repeat a famous episode in Irish vince, and is the right of the President to Thus it progressed until 1790, when, in the name of Liberty, the Brotherhood was scattered by the vile decrees which were declared for the suppression of religious orders. Then they numbered 1,000, with 121 houses. He had intended to speak of the re-uniting of the Brothers under the Concordat of 1802, when they rallied again to their good and glorious work, and had desired to trace their growth down extreme poverty, so that the suffering to 1838, when they had increased to 2,300 with 140,000 scholars under their care in France alone. He had intended to talk of the Brotherhood in the New World, and particularly in Canada; and to relate how the gentlemen who formed it had worked and had increased from the time, in November, 1837, when four of the Brothers had arrived in Montreal, under the auspices of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice their early friends imitated. The Society will meet every Sun- in France, to the present day, when they had 7,000 pupils in this city alone, 12,000 in the district, and 25,000 throughout the Dominion. He had intended to trace their progress in the neighboring Republic, from the date when they first established their schools there, until the present time, when they had 11,000 scholars in New York 6,000 in Baltimore, 4,000 in St. Louis, 500 in New Mexico, and 2,000 in California, and 60,-000 throughout the entire United States. All these facts and figures he had been prepared to present in an elaborate and detailed form. but when he mentioned his iin ention to Ir. Arnold, that gentleman had replied that as much as he loved the Order to which he belonged, and as much as he would like to hear him speak of it, he would rather that he (Mr. Curran) would say a few words about that great subject so dear to all Irish hearts, that subject which at present filled the public magnificent bridal dress with all mind—he would prefer that he should say a that the name implies. This is done few words about dear, good old Ireland for two purposes. One is to show her (Great applause.) Never in all the history mind-he would prefer that he should say a that there are great pleasures in the world for of that land was there a movement placed or those who seek them, pleasures it is true of an | foot which so bafiled those who had evanescent and fleeting nature, but still form- made a study of that history. There ing the ambition of the great majority of was something vastly different in it to young girls on entering life, and the other is any other movement which the history of to remind her, before she has irrevocably Ireland related. There was something in it vastly different to the movements of 1798 and 1848, when all were full of eloquence and poetry, but had no organization. when the whole nation seemed animated with the pulsations of one heart, there was less of outrage, of disorder and of murder in Ireland in three months than there was in the cities of London and New York in a week. (Cheers.) They were all animated by the same spirit and guided by the same great leadership. But not only in Ireland had this movement attracted attention, but throughout all the world was the public mind agitated. People who had never read a page of I rish history before, now opened their volumes to search for information on the subject, and had arrived at the same conclusion as Colonel

Gordon, the American Pasha, who went to Ireland and verified the old '98 song that She was the most distressed country that ever yet was seen." (Great commotion). The Reverned Mr. Bray had done the subject justice a few nights previous, and would do so again in a short time, when those who wished to hear the matter treated in a masterly manner should take the opportunity which would then be offered to them. As applicable to his present address, he would, with the permission of his audience, read the following poem,

written by a man who had been respected

and whose memory was revered by men of all origins and creeds-Thomas D'Arcy

When the Rivers first were born, From the bill tops each surveyed, Through the lifting haze of morn, Where his path through life was laid. II.

Down they pour'd through heath and wood, Ploughing up each passing field; All gave way before the flood. The Rocks alone refused to yield.

III.

"Your pardon!" said the Waters bland,
"Permit us to pass on our way;
We're sent to fertilize the land—
And will be chid for this delay." IV.

"You sent!" the Rocks replied with scorn,
"You muddy, ill-conditioned streams;
Return and live, where ye were born,
Nor cheat yourselves with such wild
dreams."

"You will not?" "No!" The Waters mild Called loudly on their kindred stock, Wave upon wave their strength they piled; And cieft in twain rock after rock. VI.

They nurtured towns, they fed the land, They brought newlife to fruits and flocks: The Rivers are the People, and Our Irish landlords are the Rocks.

(Tremendous applause.) They were asked every day "what, after all, did the Irish in Canada think about the agitation in Ireland." They all remembered when in Montreal Charles Stewart Parnell received an ovation such as had never been tendered to a man in the city befere. On that occasion, at the request of the Presidents of all the Irish Societies and distinguished Irishmen from different parts of the Dominion, he had prepared a resolution which was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers by those who were enjoying all the blessings of home government and the privileges which resulted from it. The resolutian read as follows :-

That we, the citizens of Montreal, with the representatives of other sections of the Province of Quebec, here assembled, being in the Dominion of Canada, in the full enjoyment of Home Rule, and all the inestimable privileges of constitutional liberty, whilst proclaiming an allegiance as faithful subjects of the Empire, hereby express our approval of the course of C. S. Parnell, Esq., M.P., and his colleagues in their patriotic struggle to procure for our fellow-subjects in Ireland the privileges we here enjoy, and pray that God may bless their efforts and crown them with the greatest plenitude of success.

That resolution met the case exactly. They wanted in Ireland what we enjoy in Canada. In 1837 and 1838, when the French Canadians fought and bled for their country, the Empire had tried the policy of conciliation, and with such good effect that they, in Canada, were now enjoying liberty and consequent prosperity, the fruits of that struggle. The Irish desired a Legislature such as the Canadians had; they wanted a Parliament in St. Stephen's Green such as that in Ottawa; they wanted a Parliament in Dublin to give them an Irish National Policy. (Lond cheering.) The response given showed plainly that those present firmly believed that the Irish land should be given to the Irish people, just as they believed in Imperial connection here, but Canada for the Canadians. (Cheers.) Whilst we were enjoying these great constitutional privileges in the Dominion, in the city of Montreal peace, harmony and prosperity reigned amongst our people. We had our grand old St. Patrick's, with the venerable Father Dowd to instruct and guide us; and the dark cloud that some time ago threatened to deprive us of the whole-souled and patriotic Father Hogan had now passed away. (Prolonged cheers.) In Point St. Charles that noble young Irish Canadian priest, Father Salmon, was doing his generous and self-sacri-ficing work, and in St. Bridget's a temple was being erected by Father Lonergan. that would be a monument to Irish generosity and Catholic piety. (Cheers.) But in the midst of this prosperity, harmony and peace, we must not forget, after providing for our own necessities, the wants of the little Irish orphans who belonged to our own family, to subscribe something, as the Irish Bishops were doing in Ireland, and they were always opposed to anything like revolution, to the Defence Fund of the Land Leaguers, and enable them to make as gallant a fight in the Courts as they had made on the floor of Parliament (Applause.) He referred to the case of the poor old man who had died in the arms of the constable who was evicting him into the ditch from his dwelling and the home of his fathers, and said if that man had a son or a grand-child who was goaded to madness and sought the life of his landlord behind a hedge, although no man could sympathize with such an act, yet it would be hard to hold him guilty of deliberate unprovoked murder but in any case the lying telegrams would hold the Land League responsible. The lying telegraph wires flashed lies daily across the Atlantic, but sometimes the truth escaped from them, and among the other outrages reported was there a greater outrage perpetrated than that he had just related. He hoped the time would come when the Irish people would enjoy the privileges which Canadians were enjoying, when Ireland would become a great, free, and prosperous country.

Mr. Curran then sat down amid enthuislastic cheering which continued for some

minutes. "Les Buveurs," by the Club "Montagnards," was a novelty which proved very pleasing. Miss K. Harrington next appeared. Her name on a programme is always a welcome sight, and it is to be regretted that it is not more frequently to be seen. Of course she was enthusiastically applauded, and the audience showed their good sense and intelligent appreciation by not permitting the young lady to retire until she had responded to an encore Mr. P. Burns was down for one comic song but he found himself compelled to sing three. Miss L. Sargent, Mr. E. R. Fordham, and Mr. W. P. Beauchamp.

the vocal portion of the entertainment. After a few selections by the Irish National band, the performance was brought to a close by a well-chosen farce entitled "A Very Pleasant evening," in which Messrs. M. F. Molan, James Wilson, and W. Pringle endeavored to please the audience, and met with gratifiying success. The concert commenced at eight o'clock sharp, and the curtain fell for the last time about eleven, leaving everyone highly pleased with the whole entertainment and consequently with themselves.

St. John, N. B., December 11.—The appointment of the Hon. G. E. King to the Supreme Court Bench is favorably commented on in the morning papers.

QUEBEC, Dec 11 .- In the lawsuit of Fogarty & Co., of Quebec, both wholesale boot and damages for infringement of a natent called "The Gordian Seam," judgment was to-day said patent,

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COBOURG BAZAAR.

Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-For the improvement, repairs, &c. of St. Michael's Church and the presbytery a considerable balance remained due, to liquidate which the Rev. Father Murray decided on getting up a bazaar, which was duly opened in our spacious Town Hall, on Saturday, the 20th ult., and was finally closed on Saturday, the 27th. The proceeds amounted to the magnificent sum of \$2,100, which covered the debt, leaving a surplus of \$500, which is to be applied to the purchase of 1,500 lbs. bell from the firm of Mendely, cf Troy, N. Y. It is unnecessary to say that the ladies of the congregation are worthy of praise, the above figures proclaim it; during the summer and autumn they were incessant in their exertions to make the bazaar a success, and aided, as they were, by the united efforts of the male portion of the congregation, they succeeded.

Trusting you will kindly give this communication a place in your excellent journal,

I am, Sir, Yours, &c., PATRICIES.

Cobourg, Dec. 13th, 1880.

LORD SHERBROOKE ON OBSTRUCTION

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : MR. EDITOR,-In the October number of the Nineteenth Century, the first of the articles is from the pen of the distinguished writer and notorious politician, Lord Sherbrooke, and the subject of the essay is "Obstruction or Cloture." In this article the writer tells us in every manner and form that his vast vocabulary will permit of, that no matter what party is in power in the British House of Commons, the Irish party, at least, is an obstacle in their way and the cause of a great waste of the very precious time of the public. Lord Sherbrooke holds that the Irish party, of the members of which he only names Mr. Parnell, is in the road for the advancement of public affairs. They talk against time, they display all the qualities opposite to an orator's qualities, they speak nonsense, they have no ideas, they are obstructionists. He then asks "whence comes the power of Parnell and his followers to punish the Tory party and to hold the whip over the Liberal party ready to punish the moment it acts contrary to their desires? He answers by saying that the power of the Irish Party lies in the patience and willingness to tolerate them on the part of the English nation. And he asks that they be prevented from expressing themselves as they think fit in the House.

Now, this noble Lord Sherbrooke, with all his fine language and beautiful colorings, cannot hide the horns. He takes up eight large columns of a publication like the Ninetcenth Century, merely to say what he could, or at least another could, say in as many lines. Read his essay from end to end and put it all in a nutshell, and you find that all he had to say was this: The Irish party causes the House of Commons (consequently the nation) to lose its time, by drawing the attention of the House to Irish affairs-which are of no importance in Lord Sherbrooke's eyes-and forgetting or neglecting foreign affairs of the greatest moment; and the House of Commons-according to Lord Sherbrooke's idea of free speech and British justice-should prevent the members of the Irish party from speaking in the House.

There is the whole of that lengthy essay in a few words. England! Lister! Lord Sherbrooke desires that you send forth your angel of help, your spirit of conciliation, and your legion of missionaries, and still more awful legion of armed men to the valleys of Hindoostan, to the passes of Afghanistan, aye, to the Mountains of the Moon, if you will, but beware and "remember that you forget" the island to the west of the Irish Channel. Ye ed and abandoned. ors of the British Commons, harken! Lord Sherbrooke desires you not to permit been fixed for the 4th and 5th prox. at those members of that Irish party to make use of the freedom of debate granted them by the very fact of their being permitted to cross

the Parliament door-step. Lord Sherbrooke considers it a waste of time for the Irish Party to speak upon Irish topics, and to seek from the English nation what they should have had long years ago. and to seek it through the legitimate means at their disposal. Just reader, by the two cases side by side, and you will see that according to the noble Lord's reasoning, it is a waste of time to pray to God for salvationbecause one Lord's Prayer does not suffice in a lifetime.

Yours, CRUX.

"IS IT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT?"

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,-On my return from an absence out of town, I had to look over the accumulated numbers of TRUE WITNESS lying on my desk. My attention was drawn to a reply from Mr. Widd to my last note to the TRUE WITNESS of the 10th of November, 1880. To vindicate myself, I trust you will allow me

a space in your valuable journal to do so.

The fact is, that what I said in my last

note was nothing but the truth, without any grossly exaggerations. Personally, I have nothing to say against the institution itself in its efforts for an existence. Moreover, I have the deaf mute's welfare at heart as much as Mr. Widd pretends to have. It is an apt saying that virtute non verbis can clear Mr. Widd from any grossly exaggerated imputations. But, slas, Suo jure of opinion, he evidently wants to have the public believe that his conduct is irreproachable in everything he does. Sauve qui peut is evidently his words as well as motto. Nevertheless, the sequel will prove that, what he said in reply to mine is so much chaff thrown to the wind. The sequel to my last note is this :-- Not long ago a deaf-mute emigrant landed on our shore, and came on to this city. After encountering many discomforts. He finally applied to Mr. Widd for help to obtain work. In a rather ex tempore manner, he wrote on a followed in succession, the latter concluding sheet of paper, an appeal to the charitably disposed people to aid the bearer! And had it stuck in one of the poor fellow's eight (usual number of) pockets. Then set him adrift again. The last time he was seen was on the street by two mutes of the city, on learning his distresses, he was

conducted to my residence and his privations recounted to me. Of course, it gave me much pein to see him thus. So I racked my brains, how to give him a job, my business being rather slack. So I sent him to another place with a written note to be given to the proprietor. On oresenting himself there the proprietor, engaged him at once after reading the notel . It gave me unbounded gratification accordingly.

Well, the poor fellow came to me again, to help him get a place to lodge. I sent him to three places, but in every instance they & Bio., of Montreal, against Fortin, Contant | did not suit him, so I told him he could get his things out of his, then resting place, the shoe manufacturers, which is an action for House of Industry and Refuge, on Dorchester street and bring them to my place for a few days until he could secure another place. rendered in the Superior Court for \$500 in While living with me, he had occasion to go favor of Fogarty & Bro., the proprietors of to Mr. Widd's place to see if any mail matter road nearer to the business part of the town.

tion's P. O. Box, while there that Widd questioned him figurationly.

Have you got work yet? Ans.—Yes—wholly through the city mutes

Where are you living now? Ans .- At present I am living with (naming me to him) and am well pleased.

On receiving this answer that Widd made such wrinkles that ugliness itself would have envied him-and said as following :-"You must not stop with him. He is

Roman Catholic and a very bad man. Most all of the city deaf mutes eschew his society, owing to his rudeness in asking that it would require the iron hand of Bisquestions concerning their religion and associates. I emphatically deny that I am doing all I can to injure him. My objects were and are always the same, namely to have him alter his courses as enumerated. Many of his own pupils have told me over and over again that what I have said is true and nothing but the truth. Why is it that we have no such enterprising entertainments got up in the city for the deaf mutes' benefit? The answer is the old, old story: Religious dissentions; and that emanates from that Widd's teachings. Mr. Widd's reply to mine was not only a sort of hoodwinking the managers of the Mackay Institution to the facts of his rascalities and imcompetence as apprincipal, because he abuses his position of trust by using it to the tune of "I am the monarch of all I survey." As far as the deaf mutes' characters are concerned it is not my business nor Widd's to dissect. "Do unto others as thou wouldst have others do unto thee," is evidently not Widd's opinions. But such is life.

Yours, &c., N. M. Talbot. Montreal, Dec. 13th, 1880.

### TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

December 14. P. T. Barnum's health is improving.

Senator Myers intends opposing the Grant indemnity.

The American railroads are reducing their fares to emigrants.

The cage pit at Stellarton, N. S., is gradually clearing itself of gas.

Several important Nihilist arrests have

been made in St. Petersburg. The Supreme Council of India disapprove

of the abandonment of Candabar. A bill is before the U. S. Congress providing for cheaper rates of postage.

Savey and Herbert were hanged in Newgate Prison, London, yesterday morning.

Baron Hickey Lorden, of Paris, has challenged Arthur Meyer, editor of the Gaulois.

Four of the Aldermen of Springfield, Ill., paid an official visit to Toronto on Saturday. Frankfort-on-the-Maine in Germany will be placed under a state of siege, so its journals

The Toronto City Council are considering lated. the question of the overcrowding of the street cars.

The family of Captain Boaland, Hamilton, offer a reward of \$200 for the recovery of his body.

Euler, employed by Simpson, Authes & Co. Berlin, Ont, had four of his fingers cut off by Michael Monahan, an escaped lunatic from

Rockwood Asylum, was captured at Napaneo vesterday. Several colored leaders of a new attempt a

insurrection have been arrested in Cuba au sent to Spain. The steamer Polynesian reports the British Schooner Dawn from Cardiff, dismast-

The conference of the Anglican clergy Trinity College, Toronto.

Miss Mary Ann McDonald, in religion Rev. Mother St. Benedict, died at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on Saturday.

Joseph Makee, a well-known New York lawyer, missing since 4th Dec., has been found to have committed suicide. The Home for Incurables at Parkdale,

Toronto, was formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Robinson yesterday afternoon. Dr. Lyman, who has investigated the cattle

disease in England, says pleuro-pneumonia has been imported from the Western States. At the request of the U.S. Government British protection has been extended to American missionaries in the disturbed regions in

Officer Muldoon, of New York, and Clarence Whistler, have signed articles to wrestle, Greeco-Roman style, for the championship badge.

Three electoral districts have been created in the Northwest Territory for the election of representatives to the North-West Council at Battleford.

The Good Templars of Toronto have passed resolution disapproving of the petition of the hotel-keepers in that city to keep open on Saturday night.

The telegram from New York to the London Telegraph, says the money necessary to complete the two new cables has been fully

subscribed for there. Hoover and Newell engaged in a fight near Aylmer, Ont., when teeth were more used than fists. Hoover's fingers were badly chewed

Newell was bailed in \$1,000. The members of the Bar, Quebec, have presented the Hon. A. R. Angers with an address | commemorating the Manchester executions of congratulation on his appointment as Judge

of the Superior Court of the Province. French, Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, has changed the rate of duty on his face, and went through the hedge behind

hoop iron from 25 per cent. ad valorem to a specific rate of 24 per cent. per pound. Michael Slattery, of Louisburg, C.B., has ecently received a cabinet-sized photograph from the Gov.-General as a memento of his

Excellency's visit to Louisburg last summer. The American Rifle Association has received an invitation from the National Association of Great Britain to take part in a contest for the championship of the world next

A despatch from Fort Leavenworth, Kan. states that the raiders are still encamped north of the Indian Territory line, and the troops are abreast of them in Indian Territory.

July.

A parcel of books, being copies of the work conjointly written by Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, has been selzed by the Customs authorities at Toronto. The books were consigned to a city firm. During the mouth of November 35 cars of

flaxseed, 15 cars of wheat, 12 cars of oats, and two hundred sacks of flour, equal to about 20,000 hushels of grain, were shipped to Ontario from Emerson, Man.

grant \$10,000 to the Prince Edward Railway Company towards the expense of bringing the had arrived for him to the Mackay Institu- The by-law was carried by 44 majority.

LATEST IRISH MAIL NEWS.

The death is announced of Colonel Peard, Garibaldi's Englishman."

Lord Arthur Russell, addressing his constituents at Tavistock, spoke strongly against the concession of Irish demands.

A Dublin telegram states that the solicitor for the traversers in the State prosecutions received notice fixing the trials for Friday, December 17th.

According to the Daily News correspondent at Berlin the prevalent opinion there is marck to deal with Ireland. The death is announced as having taken

place suddenly at Candahar, from small pox, of Lieutenant Colonel Daubeney, commanding the 7th Royal Fusliers. The tenants of Mr. Parnell have addressed a statement to the Press completely exonerat-

ing the hon gentleman from the charges

made against him by Col. Dennis, J.P. Michael Power, alleged leader of the riot at the Land League meeting at Ballyduss, was committed for trial by the Tralee magistrates, bail being accepted in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

Mr. Summers, M.P. for Staleybridge, addressing his constituents, advocated a land bill for Ireland on the lines traced by Mr. Bright, and warned the Lords that the House of Parliament that would prove obstructive in this case would go to the wall.

The cost of the constabulary employed in protecting Captain Boycott and his Ulstermen will be levied on the county of Mayo. The amount for Constabulary expenses up to Sept. last is £2,521, about £1,000 in excess of the previous half-year. Extra police are also to be drafted into the country.

The first of a series of articles on Irish Land Reform, written by "An Englishman,' has just appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette. The writer discusses in a very liberal spirit the existing condition of land toqure in Ireland, and condemns the present distribution of landed property as a never-failing cause of agrarian discontent. He will propound a scheme of land reform in future articles.

"Expositor," in a letter to the Times in reference to Griffith's valuation, says that from his knowledge of two Irish counties the valuation is very unequal. On the middling lands the valuation approaches or comes up to what he would consider to be a fair, but very moderate rent. On the very poor and on the very high class lands, especially on the latter, the valuation he considers both relatively and extremely low, very much under the fair letting value.

The Times urges the Government to be in no hurry in incubating a Land Bill, but to carefully digest the evidence given before the Land Commission and the Royal Agricultural Commission, both of which will have their reports ready by Christmas, and afterwards to give time to the country and the publicists to examine and pronounce on any Ministerial scheme that may be formu-

The Spectator, which almost alone among Liberal publications has been all along against coercion, is now in favor of coercive measures being introduced simultaneously with measures of land reform. Meanwhile, it warns Land Leaguers that if there is a vestige of sense left in them-if they are not really intent on pushing on a struggle between three millions and thirty-they will refrain from further exasperation to a people which, it says, in spite of its own instinct of deminance, is forcing itself to be fair.

At the Ballydehob Presentment Sessions on November 18, during a discussion as to where an amount of £10 compensation for malicious injury to property should be levied, a poor farmer stood up in court, and said that if it were levied on the townland the poor people would never be able to pay the amount The Chairman, Mr. R. H. Notter, J.P., said, in reply-The poor people of the country ought to behave themselves; they will get powder and ball, I hope, before long.

At Killemore, county Galway, four men named Halloran, Cannon, Early and Kelleher, and a widow named Catherine Dempsey were charged with unlawful assembly at Kylebeg, November 14th. The widow was a tenant on the estate of Mr. Henry French, and had been evicted. A crowd assembled, compelled the succeeding tenant, Kennedy, to leave, and reinstated Mrs. Dempsey and family. The magistrates decided that the defendants' conduct was unwarrantable. There was no case for a jury, and they were discharged.

The Daily Telegraph continues its cry for coercion for Ireland. The Newcastle Chronicle warns Mr. Gladstone against being misled by these advisers in the press and among the public who urge him to adopt coercive measures, as such measures could only become law after a prolonged and desperate struggle, and probably after some twenty Irish members of Parliament had been sent to Newgate. There is some strong writing on both sides respecting Lord Salisbury's late speeches. A Sheffield Conservative paper describes him as, with inexorable grip, rubbing the face; of Ministers in the blood that has been spilled owing to their supineness. On the other hand, a Liberal paper declares he is no statesman, but only a shrew in breeches.

Fourteen persons were put forward in custody at the Police Office on Wednerday, charged with forming part of a disorderly and tumultuous mob who fired upon the police while on patrol at Evergreen on Tuesday night. Constable Duffy, who was in charge of the patrol when the procession was returning from the Botanic Cemetery, stated that the first bullet fired from the centre of the procession passed quite close to him. Thirty or forty shots were fired subsequently in the direction of the patrol, and some of the bullets struck the ground near their feet. The police were armed with revolvers, but did not use them. He identified the fourteen persons as belonging to the crowd earlier in the evening. They were all returned for trial to the winter assizes, and bail was peremptorily refused.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

London, Dec. 11.-Lord Granville's despatch to Minister Lowel on the fisheries question is published here to-dry. All the papers comment on it. The Times' editorial simple, straightforward way with the original matter of the contest. He admits that the conduct of the Canadian fishermen was quite indefensible, and does not persist in refusing an indemnity. The Canadians who have already protested against Lord Granville's concessions are crying out before they are hurt. In the Fortune Bay case, an acknowledgement in principle that damages are due does not carry with it an admission that the interpretations on which die At Picton, yesterday, a vote was taken to American fishermen acted was the right one, but simply accepts the consequences of the undisputed fact that the Newfoundland rioters were in the wrong. Lord in the thigh valishing did not contest that feet that purpose.

though he refused to admit that the Government lay under any responsibility for it. Lord Granville withdraws the technical objection on which this denial of responsibility was grounded, and it will be generally allowed that he has done wisely. It is true that according to the English views the American fishermen were acting in contravention of the treaty, but according to the American view they were within their right. But even if they were proceeding on an illfounded claim-asserting in practice what their government maintain in theory—it does not appear that the best way of rebutting their pretensions is to declare that those who advance it shall have no remedy against lawless violence. The Government of this country is willing that the American Fishermen should be compensated for the damage they suffered in the Fortune Bay riot, which was certainly not a justifiable method of vindicating local. law and protecting Canadians against trespass or unfair competition. After Granville's despatch and the tacit adoption of it by the American Government, the Local Government of Newfoundland will be able to insist upon the execution of its fishery laws by all who tish in British waters without calling in the dangerous aid of mob violence.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

It is reported that the Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh is about to marry a commoner.

The death of the public orator of Oxford, Mr. T. F. Dallin, deprives the University of a good scholar, and the Conservative party of

one of their stoutest bulwarks. The Secretary of War has issued orders obliging all subaltern militia officers to join the military college at Sandhurst before com-

peting for commissions in the army. -The Oxford Undergraduates' Journal attributes Mr. Herbert Gladstone's powers of endurance in the recent electoral campaign in great measure to his physical training at Mac-

larin's Gymnasium, Oxford. The other day the niece of Captain Boycott went into Ballinrobe and asked a jeweller to put a new glass in her watch. He refused, and said that he was not able to de that or

anything else for any member of the family. Five thousand acres of farm land belonging to the Duke of Marlborough have been deserted by the farmers, and thrown unused on the owner's hands; and a similar state of things in Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire gives some uneasiness to the British landlord in general.

Col. Lowe and Miss St. Leger, who so recently eloped from Jersey, are now living at Madeira, to the great scandal of all the respectable inhabitants and visitors there; the story of the elopment and the deserted wife and children having, of course, preceded them. Mrs. Lowe is living quietly with her sister, Lady Lawson, and is in all ways to be pitied and commended.

Says the London World:-These bad times for agriculturists and land owners fall with peculiar hardship and severity on old properties which have been heavily mortgaged perhaps for generations. It is often found difficult out of the reduced and half-paid rents to meet even the first calls, namely, the interest on the debt; and the land being strictly entailed, a sale of any part of it to relieve the burden is impossible.

The following recently appeared in a Dublin daily paper:—" Sir, I last night returned from collecting rents, all the time protected by two armsd constables; so I have a fellowfeeling for Captain Boycott, and enclose £1 for his protection fund. Your obedient servant, Alfred McDermott." The writer is the brother-in-law of Mr. Parnell, and the rents he was engaged in collecting were those of Mr. Parnell's brother.

Sears, summoned by the St. Paneras Inspector of Nuisances for selling milk adulterated with 20 per cent. of water. The day on which the adulteration was detected, gravely pleaded the defendant, was a very wet one, and some rain-water must have got into the caus. In no other way could the "extension" of the milk be accounted for. Mr. Hosack was not convinced, and inflicted a 40-shilling penalty

with costs. The Bishop of Liverppol recently occupied the pulpit of the University Church, Oxford, and in his sermon said the world now-a-days was well nigh drunk with self-concelt about our so-called progress in arts and sciences. They had fallen on a sceptical and unbelieving age, and met on every side with doubts and questionings about the truth and value of revelation. There were districts in the great metropolis, in Liverpool, in Manchester. in Birmingham in the Black country, where

Christianity seemed practically unknown. Mr. Johnston, Cupar Fife, agent for the late Mr. Ellice, who represented the St. Andrew's Burghs for upwards of forty years, has informed several electors that the deceased gentleman has left them £10 each " to buy a mourning ring, in token of his grateful remembrance of their disinterested friendship and support during the long period of his political connection with the Burghs," and he also gives, as a mark of remembrance £5 each to any other of those who voted for him at his first election in 1838. Of seven gentlemen who were entitled to the mourning ring three are dead, and there are only six survivors for the bequest of £5 each.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 Swiss in the United States.

John Rogers, the statuette man, will spend the winter in Stamford, Conn. Jem Mace, the well-known pugilist, is keeping a hotel at Melbourne, Australia.

The Princess of Wales recently shocked society by wearing green velveteen in public. Salvini went upon the stage when he was fifteen, and is in a manuer a protege of Ristori .

The Chichele Professor of History in Oxford is now ordinarily known by the name of the corrupt boroughs." Peter Cooper proposes for the United States

to build railways in Mexico with the deposits in the postal savings banks. Mrs. Mercy Studley died in Bremen, Maine, a few days ago, aged 106 years. She had been a lone lorn widow for sixty years.

A lady who saw Bernhardt in New York, says " when she sat down on the sofa she did says:-" Earl Granville has now dealt in a not make any more show than a cord and tassel.'

> The hero of the burned Seawanhaka, Capt. Smith, has been presented with \$1,165, given with the hearty assurances of esteem and gratitude of the contributors. The son of the author of the "Authorat at the Breakfast Tuble," Oliver Wendall, Jr., is

delivering a course of twelve lectures in Boston. audience. An unnatural mother in London has been

sent to jail for six months for burning her an idea that the great queen had something little nine year old daughter four or five times to do with their erection if not with their in the thigh with a poker, heated red hot for transfer from the site where they originally

# Canadian News.

Scarlet fever prevails in Brantford. Robins were seen around Bowmanville last

The Blyth Record has reappeared under the

management of Mr. E. Floody. The London City Council has voted \$200

to the Women's Christian Association. The liberal candidates for Mayor of Toronto is W. B. McMurrich and the Conservative is Alderman Close.

The Wiarton Echo claims that Colpoy's is open later in the fall and earlier in the spring than any other harbor on the Georgian Bay, Wentworth County Council declined to

take any action on the resolution of the County Council of Peterborough, favoring a reduction or the number of reeves. David Long, of South Yarmouth, caught a

silver grey fox and three red fexes, near White's Station, L. & P. S. R., last week. They are numerous in that vicinity. Mr. George E. Casey, M.P., at a recent meeting in Grange Hall, Middlemarch, Elgin, de-

livered an address on the subject of currency. His remarks appeared to be much appreciated by a large audience. A vicious spaniel paid a visit to the flocks of Messrs John Pearce and John Welter, west of St. Thomas, and killed three sheep and so

badly worried twenty others that they had to

be destroyed. The sheep were nearly all fine breeding ewes. Hon. Senator Glasier, crossing a street of St. John, N. B., on Thursday last was knocked down by a passing carriage, one of the horses kicked him out of the way, and the vehicle was fortunately stopped just before the wheels reached his body. His injuries were

slight. A boy of seventeen, and a girl of sixteen years drove from Aylmer to Springfield one evening recently and were duly married by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy. The boy's grand parents supplied him with the necessary funds, but the girl's parents had no knowledge

of the affair until some days after. The Nova Scotian Government offers a reward of \$100 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of the recent attempts to obstruct and wreck trains on the Eastern and Western Railways of the Province, and also throwing missiles at passing cars.

John M. Tierney, a resident of London some years ago, left that city, and after windering around for a time, settled down in San Juan. He taught himself Spanish, mr. ried the daughter of the President, la came Professor of Languages in the college her, has held efficial positions there next in real to the Governor.

Coal oil will bear a good deal of fooling with when some scientific man wants to exhibit its fire proof qualities, but experiments are risky when the operator is not one of the trade. A Springfield man threw a cupful of oil into a coal stove, and when he applied the match there was an explosion which shook the entire building. The experimenter was badly singed.

The steamship Brooklyn on her last passage brought a valuable lot of Shorthorn cattle for the Nova Scotia Central Board of Agriculture. There were six yearling bulls, one young cow, and two heifers. All the females are due to calve within the next three months. The dam of one of the bulls was stred by the Duke of Connaught, the highest priced bull in the world, who was sold for 4 500 guineas, equal to about \$22,500.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

DENSITY OF POPULATION .- Ireland is not An ingenious excuse was offered to Clerkenwell Police Court by a dairyman named

Page summoned by the St. December 1 Ireland, 169; England, 369; Belgium, 469; Italy, 238; Saxony, 407; all Germany, 201; Switzerland, 175; Prussia, 157; Wurtemburg,

245; Netherlands, 185; France, 180; Austria, 175. Here we see that Ireland, whose soil is more fertile than perhaps any country in the world, has a lower population per square mile than any of the countries where people are happy and prosperous.

TITLES .- The eldest son of a Duke, of a Marquis, or of an Earl, although he remains a commoner, bears one of the titles of his father by courtesy. These are sometimes changed, but usually the same title is used for several generations. The son of the Duke is commonly called Marquis, of a Marquis an Earl, and of an Earl a Viscount; but this is not always the case; for instance, the Marquis of Salisbury's second title is Karl of Salisbury; so, in order to obviate confusion. his eldest son is forced to take the third title. which is Viscount Cranborne.

Major Andre.-Major John Andre was apprehended on September 23, 1780. The Board of General Officers to try him was convened on the 29th of September, st. Tappan. It was composed of six majorgenerals, Greene, Stirling, Lafayette, R. Howe, and Steuben; and eight brigaders, Parsons, James Clinton, Knox, Grover, Paterson, Hand, Huntington, and Stark. They represented the flower of the American. army. Gen. Greene, who was well versed in military law, was president, and Col. John Lawrence was judge-advocate. The execution took place at Tappan, on the 2nd of October.

Reportorial Blunders .- "Reporters," Sir Stafford Nortcote says good humouredly, "are the bane of one's existence. I made a speech last night," said he, recently, at Liverpool, "and being under the influence of a cold, and expected that I might break down, I thought it but reasonable to inform my audience that my doctor, meaning my medical man, had suggested that I ought not to be present. To my horror I find that in the leading journal of the British empire I am reported to have said that my 'daughter,' and not my doctor, was the objecting person. Now, on the part of my daughter 1 have to remark that she made no such objection; and on the part of myself, as a parent, I should not have considered it consistent with my dignity to have consulted her."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES .- Celopatras needle was erected in front of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis (near Cairo) 3,000 years ago, and was removed to its recent site in front of Cosareum, or Temple of Cesar, at Alexandria, according to an inscription on its base, in the eighth year of Augustus Casar, or twentstwo years before Christ. The Cleopatra whose name has been associated with the obelisk is the heroine of Egypt, of Antony, and of the Asp, but exactly why it took the name of Cleopatra's Needle is not known. Sandys, who visited Egypt in I610, and gave a vivid description of the two obelisks, one of which has come to England and the other has been brought to America. made no men-His father always forms one of the tion of Cleopatra in connection with them. Theearliest record we have of such association is about 1790, and seems to have grown out of stood. The idea is now exploded.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith received contributions during the year 1879 to the amount of 6,591,740.20 francs, (1,318,348.04). The "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" referring to the operations of the Society says that "while the amount of collections has remained virtually the same for three years past, the number of missions to be relieved increases with wonderful rapidity.

The Pope, replying to an address from some ladies of San Francisco (California), which, together with a pair of white shoes richly embroidered by them in gold, was presented by Mr. Murphy, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory, said : - "These ladies are inspired by sentiments like unto those of the women of the Gospel. In like manner as they followed the Saviour at the time of the Passion on Calvary, when He was abandoned by all, so do these in their affection towards me, whom they see suffering on this Calvary, and who, however unwerthy, am still His representative and vicar." The Pope added that he would wear the shoes at the celebration next Easter.

At a recent bazaar held in Edinburgh in aid of a Roman Catholic House of Mercy Lord Napier and Ettrick, who opened it, said he felt a deep, well-founded, and carnest conviction of the power and ability which the members of the orders of the Roman Catholic re-Aligion possessed as an instrument of public philanthropy. (Applause.) In the course of a very diversified life it had been his fate, on more than one occasion, to be brought into contact and co-operation with the members of these orders in the pursuit of charitable objects, and he had always had occasion to regard with admiration, and sometimes with which in '47 was not completed. Our enemies envy, the ability, the tenderness, the cheerfulness, and the fondness which they breathed in the painful tasks which were associated with the relief and the reformation of sinful and suffering bumanity. He contended that Protestants were perfectly justified in contributing to the religious training of persons under the influence of the benevolent and good in the Roman Catholic communion, because they were a large and a poor body, and formed a very important element of our labour market; and they were all alike interested in in their elevation and improvement, whatever communion they belonged to. He had not been persuaded of the truth of the Roman Catholic religion, but he believed in the Sisters of Mercy.

### THE FRENCH OBLATES IN DUBLIN. (From the Dublin Freeman, Nov. 13.)

On Sunday, the first band of the Oblates lately driven out of their house, at Autun, arrived at the North Wall by the London and North-Western Express steamer. It numbered twenty-two in all, two priests, eighteen "scholastics" and two lay brothers. These confessors of the faith are to receive a home and hospitality at the distinguished house of their order at Inchicore, where, it is needless to say, they are sure to meet with a genuine Irish and fraternal welcome. The second band of the Oblates expelled from Autum, France, reached Dublin late on Tuesday. They were met at the steamer by the Rev. Fr. Shinners and Rev. Fr. Ring, and by a large number of lay gentlemen, who loudly and repeatedly cheered the exiles, and then knelt reverently to receive the good fathers' blessing. A procession of some twenty cars and carriages accompanied the fathers through the city to Inchicore. Near Kingsbridge Station the procession was unexpectedly met by a crowd numbering not less than 4,000 men and women. The lathers were greeted with the most intense enthusiasm, and peal after peal of loud cheering showed the strength of the people's sympathy and enthusiasm. After a short delay the procession wended its way to the House its way to the House of Retreat, the cheering continuing with un-abated vigor, hundreds of men waving lighted torches, and the effect of this stirring scene was heightered by the music of the excellent brass band of the Immaculate Conception, The crowd around the House of Relreat was enormous, and at their repeated calls, tho Rev. Father Tutin, late Superior of Autun, appeared, and expressed, in a few touching words, how keeply he and his brethren appreciated this magnificent demonstration of Irish faith and Irich hospitality. The Rev. Father Shinnors, in the name of its community, thanked the people for their generous sympathy, and assured them that the heart of Catholic France, now so saddened, would thrill with delight at this defiant answer to the miserable men who now rule the destinies of the French Republic. The names of Gambetta and Constans, referred to by the Rev. Father, were received with groaning and hissing which lasted fully three minutes, and though the pronunciation might not have been always perfect, the cries were deep and earnest of "Vivent nos peres!" "A bas Gambetta!" "A bas la Republique." Before dispersing, which they did not do until close upon midnight, the vast multitude knelt down to receive a blessing from the Superior of the exiles. The demonstration throughout, though got up on a couple of hours' notice, was remarkable for its good order, its earnestness, and its genuine spontaneous enthusiasm.

# KNOCK AS IT IS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

That it would be but repeating a thrice told tale to lay before the public what can be at at best but a resume of much that has been seen, said, and written of Knock cannot be denied, and yet in a series of letters written from this holy spot, what thought will flit | that in the judgment of government matters more frequently across the writer's mind than; have grown worse, and the existing means of the contrast between Knock Chapel-as it was; Knock Chapel—as it is? But two short years since and Knock Chapel was hardly attempt to use obselete measures in quelling known outside a radius of ten small miles: lawlessness. The Times suggests government known outside a radius of ten small miles; to-day within how many hearts are its every outlines and its smallest details fondly enshrined? How many dwellers in distant lands have laid aside their toils and pleasures and journeyed unto Knock, that on that holy spot they might lay bare before a powerful God and a merciful Queen their hopes, their afflictions, their miseries, and their needs? How many ardent, enthusiastic souls, how many misery-steeped and sorrow-wrung hearts, have there sought light and guidance, solace and relief, and sought them not in

Truly their name is legion. Knock Chapel, as it was !- Knock Chapel as it is! But yesterday it was the humble church of an un-

pository of the grateful outpourings of generous and Catholic hearts. Once we were a happy, a learned, and a holy people; once we were the "island of saints and sages;" once we held aloft and kept sflame the torch of faith and civilization; once our missionaries bore unto distant lands the tidings of the Gospel, and sealed with their blood the testimony of the faith that was in them. But, alas! "a change came o'er the spirit of the block the fate of our best and our noblest ones. Our lands were parcelled out amongst | Herald. a bioody and bloodthirsty crew; our churches were in ruins, or, worse still, in the hands of the spoilers; our altars were the ledges of the rock upon the mountain side, our canopy the sky, and our benches the green turf of Erin; our priests were on the hills, and our teachers on the wayside. Slowly and painfully were our shackles laid aside, often to be replaced by new ones no less galling. And, though we had ventured to raise our heads and freely breathe our native air, yet there was much to be done. Despite our poverty, we were raising up both church and spire, academic hall and conventual cloister; and yet how little could be done, for had not:

An icy chill, a fatal frost, Left us with all but honour lost— Left us with but our trust in God, Poor pariahs on our native sod!

"The lands were gone our fathers owned, Erc Eaith was banned and Prophets stoned Our temples crowning every height Still echoed with an allen rite."

Famine again stalked abroad throughout the land, and again the destroying and exterminating angel sang out his hoarse cry of joy, as, with hovering wings, he brooded over our unhappy land, waiting but to begin the work were resting on their oars, and laughed at our sufferings, waiting but to clap their hands for glee, and raise anew their accursed pean : "The Celts are gone! gone with a ven-geance!" But no! How prophetic was the legend beneath the beauteous figure of our sweet Mother, which smiles upon us from the richly-stained window of the eastern transept of the chapel of Knock. Beneath the figure of a woman clothed with the sun, a crown of stars upon her head, and the moon beneath her feet, we read, "Signum magnum apparait in cœlo"—"A great light had appeared in the heavens, for here did our sweet Mother beckon us to approach and take refuge beneath her mantle. And we have come in our hundreds and our thousands' and we have not been cast out. So-day, though outraged justice and patient suffering have arisen in their might, and grappled with a system which has strewn the bottom of the deep with the bones of our kith and kin, which has made us "hewers of wood and drawers of water" all the world over, "Sue regio in terris nostri non plena latoris;" which has made us helots in the land of cur birth, and made of us a spectacle to men and angels, and which, having robbed us of everything on which they could lay their hands, paraded us, patient sufferers though we were, with barely strength enough to groan, before the world as a nation of assassins; to-day, though Right is in the ascendant, and Wrong writhing in its death agonies, no retaliation disgraces our cause, no blood has been spilt, save in a few isolated cases, which mark, as does an escape valve, the pressure of provocation. But, true to their instincts, our enemies, sinking beneath the weight of the accumulated iniquities of centuries, league with the hereditary loes of our country, our race, and our religion, to destroy before the world our same as a nation, and have recourse to what is to them most familiar-wholesale moral assassination. But we scorn their threats, and we heed not their calumnies, and, clinging to the mantle of "Our Larly of Knock," we approach to the throne of the Father of the poor and the Avenger of the wronged, and their appeal for police were communicated with, and the protection and rely upon His bounty. Yes, we will hope that "Knock Chapel, as it was" -and "Knock Chapel, as it is"-shall mark a turning-point in our history, and as the holy gable, which has been denuded of its precious coating, to be treasured up by millions of possessors, and which gable is now renewed in more than pristine beauty-so will our long suffering isle put off her garbof woe and set forth on her renewed course, and beneath the protection of the Lamb, of Mary. of Joseph, and of John, earn for herself again the glorious and world-renowned title of Land of Saints and Sages!"-Dublin Irish-

Yellow Oil is unsurpassed for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, Frost Bites and Chilblains. No other medicine required in the household. It is for internal as well as external use. Every bottle is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All medicine dealers

# MINING DISASTER.

CARDIFF, December 10 .- A great explosion was heard this morning at Penygraig New Colliery, Rhondda Valley. It is believed 87 persons perished. Explorers discovered 16 corpses. Search is impeded by after damp and debris.

Later.-The explosion occurred at 12.20 a.m.-The shock was felt for miles around. The damage is so great that explorers were unable to descend to the mine for hours. One shaft is choked. There is not the slightest hope of saving any of the 80 men; 18 horses are still in the pit. Four men were brought up alive.

LONDON, Dec. 10 .- The Times says Forster's Circular to the magistrates of Ireland proves repression is of no avail. The authors of sedition, and its abattor will laugh at the tardy should ask an increase of power.

CARDIFF, December 10 .- The news from Penycraig disaster in South Wales is not very reassuring or hopeful; four men have thus far been rescued, and from what they were able to tell of the condition of things in the pits, it is believed that others may be alive, but there is no longer a doubt that 90 who were at work in the upper sections at the time are dead. The superintendent of the colliery and the other officials are doing what they can to reach the scene of the disaster in the mine and to comfort the mourning wives, children and friends of the lost miners.

known rural parish in remote and suffering
Mayo; to-day it is a centre of attraction to
millions of Catholic hearts. But yesterday,
and the surroundings of the Chapel of Knock
were the grassy fields and the wild winds of
heaven; to-day, a cordon of fond, suppliant
hearts encircle it in prayerful embrace. But
yesterday, and its ornaments were few and
slmple—

"No staired windows richly dignt,
Casting a dim, religious light.

Its best and most precious ornaments were a
devoted people, simple in their faith, and
olden priest; to-day, it is the cherished reolden priest; to-day, it is the cherished reolden priest; to-day, it is the cherished reolden priest; to-day, it is the cherished reorder to deep in the cause of the natural
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### SCOTCH NEWS.

A number of persons were before Shriff Hallard, at the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on Saturday, charged with failing to educate their children as required by the Education Act, and several were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—A pamphlet will shortly be issued by the Colonial Office conscene," and Ireland's light was quenched in taining information for intending emigrants darkness and in blood. For years the strife to the British Colonies. A special edition of went on, and often was the gibbet and the the section relating to Canada is to be had at the Glasgow office of the colony .- Glasgow

> At a largely attended meeting of tenantry on Keith Hall estate, held in the Town Hall, Inverie, on Tuesday afternoon, it was unanimously agreed to present His Lordship with an address thanking him for his great kindness in recently conceding to them a right to the ground game on their farms.

> Lord Rosebery, acknowledging his return as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, thanks the students for the proud position to which he has been raised, and says he had no idea that the victory would be so great. He congratulates his supporters on the courteous manner in which the struggle was conducted. In Sir Rolert Peel's strong Government

> of 1841 there were three Scotchmen. At one time Scotland sent Macaulay, Campbell, Hume, and Fox Maule to the House of Commons. Now, except Mr. Gladstone, the only contingent of political intelligence which Scotland, with its dominant liberalism, contributed at the last election was Mr. Trevelyan, Grant Duff, and Dr. Playfair.

On Saturday afternoon the town-crier appeared for the first time dressed in his uniform, and with his drum. The uniform is of blue cloth, trimmed with red facings. Mr. Will, as he paraded the streets beating the drum and uttering in a stentorian tone the following announcement, was the cause of no small attraction :- "Any person interfering with James Will, town-crier, his drum, or uniform, will be prosecuted -By order of the Magistrates . - Aberdeen Journal.

On Saturday torenoon a distressing accident occurred at Dixon's Iron-works, Cathcart Road. While a train of waggons was being backed into the forge the stoker, a young man named Charles Ross, went to see that the line was clear. A lorry happened to be crossing the rails at the time, and in attempting to get it out of the way Ross was crushed between it and the last waggon. His injuries were such that it was deemed advisable to convey him to the Royal Infirmary, where he died in the evening.

On Monday, before Sheriff Balfour, at the tinent. inctance of the School Board of Glasgow, Mrs. M'Pherson, 8 M'Pherson Street, was charged, under the new Education Act, with permitting her son, a boy of tender years, to sell articles upon the streets of the city at night. She pleaded that she was not aware that her child had been so engaged; but the Sheriff, after evidence, found that she had been well warned, and fined her 2s 6d. She promised that her son would not be again found selling upon the streets at night.

The detective department of the Central Division are at present investigating the circumstances connected with the death of a child whose body was found in rather an unusual manner. On the arrival at the Central Station of the six o'clock train from Coatbridge on Friday week, one of the porters came upon a pasteboard box in the rack of a third-class carriage. As in all such cases, the box was deposited in the lost luggage office, where it lay on a shelf until Tuesday afternoon, when, on account of the bad odour emitted, the box was opened by one of the officials. It was then found to contain the dead body of a child wrapped up in an old piece of blanket, a bolster-slip, part of a flannel petticoat, and a piece of muslin The body, which is much decomposed, was taken to the Central Office, where it was examined by Dr. MacEwen, who reports that it is that of a newly-born female child. The matter as we have said, is meanwhile being inquired into.

Lord Rutherford Clark has stumbled upon one of those rare links which in important matters connect jurisprudence with constitutional law. Lord Zetland is proprietor or superior of the flourishing town of Grangemouth, and having formed the opinion that it has too many public houses, he has put restrictions into his feus against their being used for such a purpose. But the feuars contest his right to do so. on the well-known ground in law that a superior is not entitled to enforce conditions in which he has not a personal interest. A fortnight ago it was contended for Lord Zetland that it was a sufficient personal interest to enforce the philanthropic views which he had rightly or wrongly adopted. Yesterday it was attempted to be added to this that he had an interest to promote the sobriety and peaceableness of the population which lived close to his own house. The judge rejected both contentions, and has thus created a considerable flutter among the total abstaining population here. In the present case the legal decision is to defend a population from the arbitrary will of a single man, enforcing virtue by a process a good deal more summary than an Act of Parliament. But the principle, if correct, cuts awaya great part of that right to be brother's keeper," which "permits me to prevent him" from having his glass of beer. On the other side. however, it goes perilously near to the Court managing a man's property for him, when it cuts away his right to prevent that property being used for selling spirits. In every view the point is an important one of public law, and it is therefore so fur satisfactorily that it goes at once by appeal to the Inner House. It Lord Rutherford Clark's judgment stands there, it will be conclusive. If not, the constitutional question will no doubt finds its way to the last resort—the House of Lords.

# LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cormetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

LONGUEIL AND THE SOUTH EASTEEN

RAILWAY. It seems that Hochelaga's vis-a-vis on the other side of the St. Lawrence, is about to

factory. It is said that over 600 hands will he called into employment. The Longueuil Council are about selecting a proper site for the erection of the building, which they will hand over to the company, if the project will be carried out. The Longuevil residents feel jubilant over the fair prospects which are fooming up, and the realization of which would tend to make the place of first rate importance

### AQUATIC.

TORONTO, Decemoer 11 .- The Mail this morning contains the following special cable, dated London, December 10 :- Some discussion having taken place relative to the capabilities of R. W. Boyd, and some of the latter's friends declaring that they think he could row Hanlan a good race, the latter offers to pull the Gateshead sculler a match for £500 a side a fortnight after the championship contest shall have been decided. It is not likely Boyd will come to time. The big stakes for one thing would rather deter him. but to tell you the truth I think he has too much respect for Hanlan's ability to care to meet him. Boyd, however, is allowed to be very fast for a mile or two, and he may, in reply, offer to ro v the champion over half the usual championship course on the Thames or Tyne. Laycock and Hanlan are both progressing favorably. Your representative has settled down to work again. A few wagers have been made at 2 to 1 on Hanlan, who will doubtless start at 3, and perhaps 4 to 1 on bim.

ABORIGINES OF AMERICA. - The vast population that once inhabited the Mississippi valley, raising mounds, cutting canals, mining ores and cultivating farms, passed away no less than 2,000 thousand years ago. They could have had nothing whatever to do with the Aztec or Taltec races that flourished in the South 1,000 years later, The North American Indian is crobably a branch of the Tartar race-an aboriginal inhabitant of Siberia, who emigrated eastward about the fifth and sixth century, but never penetrated tarther south than New Mexico. Some tribes preserve the tradition of their eastward migration from Asia, and De Courtraine's Choctaw servant found little difficulty in conversing with an aboriginal Siberian. When the English landed in New England, the Indian had been but a short time in possession of that section of the country-according to their own traditions, not more than "the lives of three old men." The North American Indian is undoubtedly an "alien in blood and religion," and has no connection whatever with the "native races" of this con-

The most beautiful women of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot be called strictly beautiful with out this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum which may be had by using Luby's Parislan Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists.

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# Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1,019. Nellie McCaw, wife of George Bruce, agent, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said George Bruce, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 0th December, 1880.

Montreal, 9th December, 1889.
DESJARDIN & LANCTOT. Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. superior Court, No. 1,937. Esther C. Lefebyre, wife of Joseph Charette, Commercant, Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Joseph Charette, Defendant. An action of se, aration as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1889.

DESJARDINS & LANCTOT, 185 Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1,669. Cesarine Sence, wife of Evnest Cyr, plasterer, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ernest Cyr, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1889.

DESJARDINS & LANCTOT, 185

(YANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court. DAME ADELE LACHANCE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, Montreal, wis of George Pellerin, feather culter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said GEORGE PELLERIN, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the seventeenth August. 18:0.

F. O. DUGAS,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1880.

D1,8,15,22,29,J5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal. In the Superior Court. Dame
Eamille Provost, wife of Jean Olivier Longtin,
farmer, of the Parish of St. Constant, said district, and duly authorized to ester en justice,
plaintiff, vs. the said Jean Olivier Longtin, defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, on the
tenth day of November Instant.

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1880.

J. E. ROBIDOUX,

5 Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS

# WEEKLY

553

Increase..... TARSLEY'S PRICES.

FANCY KNITTED GLOVES. Fancy Knitted Gloves, 23c. Why pay 30c for Men's Fancy Knitted Gloves when you can buy the very same Gloves for 28c; or, why give 25c for the same as we sell at 23c. CARSLEY'S.

Why pay 55c and 60c for Men's Fancy Knitted Gloves when you can buy the same Gloves for

S. CARSLEY'S.

Why pay 90c and \$1 for Fancy Knitted Gloves when you can buy the same Gloves for 58c at S. CARSLEY'S. Why pay \$1.15 and \$1.25 for Fancy Knitted Gloves when you can buy the very best Knitted Gloves that are made, with Double Cuifs, for 86c

S. CARSLEY'S. For value and variety in Gloves, go to S. Carsley's.

GENILEMEN'S UNDERWEAR. For Heavy Ribbed Canadian Undershirts and Drawers at 35c, 88c, 45c, 55c and 65c, go to S. CARSLEY'S.

For extra fine All. Wool Canadian Under-shirts and Drawers, at 80c, 85c, \$1, go to

S. CARSLEY'S. For very large All-Wool extra stout Canadian Undershirts and Drawers, at \$1.10, go to

S. CARBLEY'S. For Fine Ribbed Canadian Undershirts and

Drawers, at \$1.25, go to S. CARSLEY'S. For extra fine Canadian Undershirts and Drawers, warranted not to shrink, at \$1.25, go to

S. CARSLEY'S. For All-Wool Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers

at \$1.10 and \$1.38, go to S. CARSLEY'S. For All-Wool White Undershirts and Drawers,

at \$1.20 and \$1.25, go to S. CARSLEY'S. For the largest and best selected stock of Gentlemen's Scotch and Canadian Undershirts and Drawers, go to

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Use Diapperton's Thread.

# LADIES' KID GLOOES, 19c.

DOWN WITH THE PRICE.

Just received at S. CARSLEY'S a large lot of Eider Down Quilts in Turkey, Chintz and Printed Silk, to be cleared out at a low price from \$5.66 to \$21.20 each.

BED COMFORTERS, S. CARSLEY'S for Bed Comforters, the largest and best assorted stock in the market, from \$2.25 and upward.

COLORED COUNTERPANES. Go to S. CARSLEY'S for fine colored counterpanes, from 75c, upward.

WHITE QUILTS. S. CARSLEY'S for White Quilts in all sizes, from 1; yards to 3 yards long and at all prices, from 75c to \$7.10 each.

GREY BLANKETS. Ge to S. CARSLEY'S for Grey Blankets in all sizes and at all prices, from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per

S. CARSLEY'S. For all-wool Grey Blankets, best quality, from \$3.50 to \$7.00.

RAILWAY WRAPPERS.
Go to S. CAR-LEY'S for Rallway Wrappers from \$1.60 to \$9.50.

KNEE WRAPPERS. Very fine all-wool Knee Wrappers at S CARSLEY'S from \$4.16 to \$9.25. HORSE BLANKETS.!

Go to S. CARSLEY'S for the largest assortment of Horse Blankets, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.58, \$3.00, \$3.50 each and the largest size.

# S. CARSLEY.

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For the Separate School, Brockville, a Male Teacher, holding at least a second class certifi-

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# PEACHES for PIES

In packing our peaches we have a great many perfectly ripe that are rather too soit to use for table fruit, which we put in gallon cans without sugar, expressly for pies. As they are pared; they make very nice Peach Pies. BICHARD & ROBBINS,"

DOVER, DELAWARE

A small congignment of above received by R. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade.

WM. JOHNSON & CO., 77 St. James Street - - MONTREAL. Medical.

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa ries of Life.

### These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver. Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

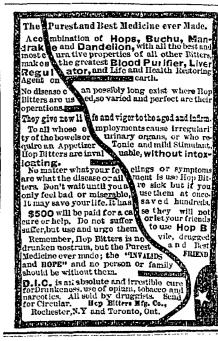
Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughont the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street. London, in boxes and nots, at 1s. 14d., 2s., 4s. 6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter



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Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renesced. Reging Fast See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Piano or Organ. Readmy intest War Circular. Lowest prices ever given Organs ton, NJ.

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A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the

River St. Rose. Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, barns, good stabiling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance to Suit Purchaser.

# GRAND LINE,

Three Miles from Ste. Therese,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

Terms Easy. Particulars on applying at 249 Commissioners street, or 429 Mignoune.

## Agricultural.

THE CHEAPEST FEED FOR SHEEP .- The cheapest feed for fattening sheep is corn. It may be fed on the ear. It is waste of time and money to grind feed for sheep, as they masticate and digest their grain very thoroughly.

CHICKEN FARMING .- It is well to be cautious before going largely into the raising of chickens. A great deal of untruth is continually told about this business. A notable instance of this is a long and circumstantial account of a large poultry farm in Bergen County, N. J., upon which \$80,000 worth of chickens is raised every year. The whole story is false from beginning to end, and the only semblance of truth in it is the fact that a venturesome person did begin such an enterprise in that locality and came to grief very quickly so that the affair collapsed with a very large loss. There are successful poultry farms, but as in other such cases the owners mind their business, and do not boast about their successes and profits. The books on this subject are "The Poultry Farm and Market," by a person who failed at the business and gave it up, but who possibly may be competent to say something about it, because he knows how it is himself; and "An Egg Farm," by an intelligent poultry fancier, in whose book is included some articles by actual poultry farmers, who are making a business of keeping fowls for profit.

Curring FEED for Cows.-It is a great waste to feed whole corn-stalks to cows; only a small portion is consumed, and the rest is a nuisance in the manure. By cutting the the stalks, wetting them, and sprinkling a little meal or middlings on them, all is esten but the butts, and these can be thrown out in the manure or into the litter, and will make the manure fine. Corn ears may be ground into meal and given to cows with corn-stalks to advantage.

OAT HAY .- Oats cut green make excellent hay. By sowing cow peas in a Southern State, or common peas in the North, with the oats a heavier crop is produced; and cow peas alone sown thickly and cut and cured for bay make the best of fodder. When hay threatens to be short, the supply of fodder may be greatly enlarged by sowing oats, millet, sorghum, sweet corn, cow peas, or even field corn thickly planted in drills.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES .- Influenza is a low fever which is associated with catarrh of the respiratory membranes, inflammation of the eyes, and tenderness of the abdomen. It is epizootic at times, and otherwise may be caused by exposure to cold and wet, or by an ill condition of the blood. The symptoms are running at the nose, swelling of the glands of the throat and cheeks, profuse sweating on the belly when at work and general weakness. The treatment is to give mashes with one ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda daily, to keep warm, and nurse well. If the bowels are costive a dose of one pint of linseed oil repeated the thrid day may be given before the soda.

VALUE OF BLACKSMITHS' WASTE.—The waste of blacksmiths' shops, consisting of horse manure, hoof clippings, and iron scales, are of remarkable value for roses and pear trees. They greatly increase the brillancy of the roses and the color of the pears, as well as invigorate the growth.

PARASITES IN SWINE .- Parasites are frequently found in the intestines of swine. These may be of various kinds. When small nodules are found upon the intestines, with inflammation of the adjacent membranes, the presence of encysted parasites, such as trichine, may be suspected. By cutting through the nodules and examining them with a magnifying-glass the worm may be discovered. If in the liver, they may appear as blader-like cysts filled with watery fluid. The parasites will usually be found on the inner surface of these cysts, achering by hooks upon their heads. There is no cure. Prevention is the only remedy, and this is by avoiding, if possible, the danger of the swine picking up the eggs of the parasites in the flesh or excrement of rats or other small animals. Pigs that run at large incur the most danger, for the reason that insects and small wild animals are often the bearers of the eggs, and the pigs pick up these or their excrement. The flesh of such pigs is dangerous food.

# CO-OPERATION.

It seems to be probable that the next great step in advance to be made in agriculture will be the introduction of some sort of cooperative association among farmers. At the present time agriculture is the only business in which men act singly, and confine their operations to their own resources. What would have been the position of things now had other business enterprises been limited in the same manner? There would have been no lines of steamers crossing the ocean; no telegraph companies ananning the world with their wires and cables, no railroads opening up the vast wildernesses rich in every source of wealth, but destitute of associated labor and capital; no mines pouring out gold, silver, iron or the still more valuable and indispensable coal; no furnaces to convert ores into metals. Mankind, in fact, would have been only partially civilized; knowledge would have been confined to narrow personal experiences, and this great continent would have been the home of the savage, excepting a narrow strip along the sea coast in which men would still have delved, dug, plowed, and reaped by hand, without the help of machines or of any civilized aids. Indeed, it was an associated effort that first peopled this coast. Commerce and civilization could never have been but for association of ideas, of labor, and of capital. Co-operation is economy, developed in proportion to the effectiveness of the association. The enormous operations by which wheat is grown so cheaply in the North-west are cooperative. Associated capital procures a vast tract of land; stocks it with the most; effective implements and machines; introduces an effective system of division of labor; has abundant means to carry on work until the crops are harvested and sold, and by the extent of the shipments is able to secure the very lowest rates of transportation and the best market. Here are present all the elements of success, and the ordinary farmer sees these enormous quantities of wheat thrown upon the market, and reducing prices to the lowest point of production. The unaided single farmer might as well put his crop into bags and haul it in his wagon a thousand miles to a market and hope to compete successfully with the railroad or the capal, as to hold his own with a combination that can farm 20,000 seres of land, and ship 500,000 bushels of wheat in one season. The very same thing is occurring in regard to live stock. On every hand the farmer may see combinations forming with which he must compete single handed, and embarrassed by an unprofitable expenditure of his capital, or at least a portion of it. He labors under the disadvantage of a diversity of crops, and of a constant change of employment; of a large amount

which costs greatly more in proportion than it can bear; of purchases made in the same small way, and chiefly upon long credits at the highest prices; so that while his investment of capital pays but a very low interest because it is idle a large portion of the time, his income is lessened and his outgo is increased at the same time. Thus, he is pressed as between the nether and the upper mill-stones, ground and crushed by the force of an overwhelming competition, with the poorest means of meeting it. Is there a remedy? For every evil there is some remedy. And this is an evil which is becoming hardly felt. It seems at first sight that agriculture must necessarily be carried on under the same methods as other industries and other business. This can hardly be disputed. If this is true, then it follows that the common business methods must be applied to agriculture. We know they are not, and that the isolation of the farmer is a grievance and an jnjury to him. In some way he must relieve himself from that singleness and isolation of interest from which other industries have emancipated themselves. But how shall it be done?

It is scarcely possible as yet to define any system by which interests to some extent antagonistic can be harmonized and consolidated; but there are ways and means by which mutual help can be given. A notable instance of how simply men may combine for this purpose is afforded by the Russian Mennonites of Kansas. The people buy and own their costly implements and machines in common, as far as possible. A whole set of machinery—seed drills, mowers, reapers, thrashers, and hay-rakes -is owned by a partnership of several neighboring farmers, and a thousand dollars' worth of costly tools serves to do the same work that may be done elsewhere by 10 sets owned by as many separate farmers. Here a thousand dollars serve the purpose of ten thousand, without any difficulty, loss, or increased wear or tear, for such machines depreciate more when lying idle than when in caroful use. This fact may indicate that there is a way to meet the whole case if farmers would only seek it.

DEVOURED BY TRICHIN.E. MILLIONS OF PARASITES IN A HUMAN BORY-THE

PENALTY OF EATING RAW PORK. One of the most remarkable cases of trichiniasis ever investigated in this city was the subject of an autopsy at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The victim was Franz. A Axler, a German butcher, 19 years old, employed at No. 160 Greenwich street. He came to the dispensary attached to Bellevue Hospital on Nov. 21. complaining of pains and fever, and asking for medical treatment. The symptoms appeared to be those of acute articular rheumatism, and the patient was sent by Dr. rheumatism, and the patient was sent by Dr. Hemingway, the dispensary physician, to the ward in charge of House Physician George H. Moller, Jr., in the hospital. It was soon the disturbance. Moller, Jr., in the hospital. It was soon found that Axter was not suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, as at first supposed, moval. !Mr. Gladstone puts forward the for the joints were not affected, as is always the case in that disease, but could be worked freely and without pain. Any pressure upon the muscles, however, produced acute pain, and especially pressure upon the muscles of the chest, neck and abdomen, and even the muscular movements of the eyes and evelids were painful. The ratient was also suffering from gastro-intestinal irritation, and had some fever.

These symptoms pointed to trichiniasis, and on Nov. 23 a decisive test was made, which fully established the existence of that disease. This was done by making an incision down to the deltoid muscle, and with a delicate barbed instrument, called a "harpoon," removing a minute shred of the the House of Commons with him. But it is muscular fiber for microscopical examination. found in this shred, thus leaving no doubt as their demands, without making their future from places of proft and enclument under the to the nature of Axler's disease. From this time the patient grew weaker, although in three or four days his pains seemed to dis- of Commons only, but the House of Lords. testants by an ingenious manipulation of the appear. This may, however, have been due to the fact that he became somewhat delirious at this time, and was thus to a certain extent unconscious of suffering. He sank rapidly, however, and died last Saturday from the exharstion caused by the parasites feeding upon his muscular system. The post-mortem examination, which was

made yesterday by Prof. Janeway, assisted by Drs. Moller and Adderton, revealed the presence of a most astounding number of trichine spiralis. The entire system was impregnated with the parasites, the muscles and tissues of every part of ex-cept the heart were filled with them, and in the intestiner were found parent trichina in various stages of reproduction. A slight shred of muscular fiber half an inch long and as thick as an ordinary spool thread was flat- his obstinate partner up stairs. And the tened out on a piece of glass for examination under the microscope. When thus prepared it was about as large as the end of a leadpencil and as thin as writing paper. Yet in this fragment were counted no less than thirteen of the parasites. They were smaller than grains of the finest sand, but, under a good microscope, they looked like earth worms rolled up into coils. It was roughly estimated that there were no less than 56,000,000 traching in the whole body. The rapid progress of the disease and the astounding number of the parasites were the most marked features of this case, and make it one of the most remarkable on record.

The victim was a stout and hearty young man, with a good appetite, and it is known that he was in the habit of eating small pieces of pork, beef and other meat in a raw state. To his eating of raw pork the introduction of trichinæ was clearly traceable, and the presence of a small tape worm, which would probably have grown to troublesome proportions if the patient had lived, was probably due to the enting of raw beef .- N. Y. Sun.

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, Cough or Colds, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

Horsemen. Ask your merchant for HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINI-MENT, and keep it always in the stable, to use in case of accident.

ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE MEDI-CINES for Headache is Dr. Karvey's Anti-BILIOUS AND FURGATIVE PILLS.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It rerelieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRE-SENCE of Worms in the child's system is a transition from the copyhold tenure to the flush on one cheek. When the parent believes that her child is thus troubled, she confiscation of popular rights, effected in the should buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUJE of money invested in tools and machinery COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, and give ditions. The restoration of this feature of that could do ten times the service which he | them at once. They will drive out the worms | copyhold tenure would be a return to what | nerves it to its work, and saves much inconean get from them; of a small retail business if they are there.

THE IRISH LOOKOUT.

From the American.]

Matters are becoming distinctly worse in Ireland, ever since the prosecution of the Land Leaguers was determined upon. The lawless outrages on property, so far from ceasing, have increased in number, and agrarian assassinations have been much more numerous, though never so frequent as one would infer from the excited despatches sent out from Dublin. There is still, English papers tell us, a much smaller proportion of deaths from violence in Ireland than in any other country inside or outside the British Empire. But the fact that these murders of landlords and their agents are committed of the nation's necessities, will make the in behalf of a great popular cause, so far from redeeming them in the eyes of the world, only serves to make them more horrible by the contrast with their motive. We are not surprised that The Irishman, the Dublin organ of the Nationalists, enters its great difficulty: England will not willingly protest against the acts of violence, pointing with just pride to the freedom from complicity with assassivation which characterized previous uprisings of the Irish people, and from the movements of the United Irishmen of '98 to that of the Fenians in our own time.

The violence of the agitation in Ireland is is at last convincing the English people that the trouble is not one which can be ended by the show of police and military force. Where ever force is used, there is of course quiet for the time. With three hundred cavalry on guard it is possible to get in the crops of an unpopular land-agent, and to reap the broad fields he has wrested by eviction from petty holders. But this sort of work is not remunerative. Where the spirit of a whole people is aroused almost to the point of frenzy, some other agency than soldiery must be used to secure quiet. And in no previous struggle have the Irish people shown such unity of action or determination of purpose. Parnell struck the right key. He touched the deepest | Corporation I had three hundred copies of the and most rankling sore in the nation's life. Instead of appealing to Catholic or to Hibernian sentiment, he made his appeal to the Irish people's love of their little homesteads. He awakened their sense of wrong done them, in connection with their material interests. Revolutions, like armies, move on their bellies. And something hardly less than a revolution is under way in Ireland.

The ideal of statesmanship requires that order shall be restored first, and concessions Rather they have purchased quiet by its reideal in his speech at Guildhall. He "recognizes the priority of the duty, before any other, of enforcing the law for the purposes of order." But he is not such a pedant in statesmanship as to suppose that the Irish have some substantial pledge of redress of grievances. Bad as the precedent may be, the Irish land-laws will be seriously altered before the Irish Land League ceases its agi-

The chief difficulty in the way of an early cessation of agitation, has been created by Mr. Gladstone himself. Heretofore the pledges given by a prime minister have been as good as laws, when he had a majority in not so with Mr. Gladstone. He might pro-mise the League to grant the very utmost of tolerant. Protestants were entirely excluded It is upon that dignified and rather thickheaded body of respectables that they have lative strength of the two religious parties in to make an impression. Mr. Gladstone has the Council. The first municipal elecaccepted the Lords as a co-ordinate branch tions under the new arrangement gave to make an impression. Mr. Gladstone has of the Government. He has conceded to it the power of veto over measures which he had declared necessary to the peace of "the sister island." He has confessed that he does not regard Irish disturbance as a matter so serious as to call for any measures out of the ordinary routine for the removal of Protestants. It must be said, however, by Irish grievances. He will neither "go to the country" with his Irish policy, nor adopt any other constitutional expedients by which the Upper House is warned not to play any obstructive part. In a word, Mr. Gladstone referred the Land League to the House of Lords, and invited it to make an impression upon measure of the obtuseness in that quarter they have made the measure of the violence of

their agitation. What will be the outcome of their persuasion of the House of Lords remains to be seen. Mr. Parnell and his associates call for the creation of a peasant proprietorship, and there is a growing impression that this will be conceded. They do not ask that the lands of the aristocracy and gentry be taken from them without compensation. They only ask that the Government make some such arrangement as in the case of Irish Church lands. Any tenant on those lands can secure a title by paying one-fourth of their assessed value. The Government advances the other three-fourths and takes its payment in an annual rent, which wipes out both principal and interest in thirty-tive years. After paying that rent for that period, the former tenant becomes a freeholder. The arrangement has worked very well as regards that class of tenants. There is no reason why it should not work equally well as regards the tenants of private lands.
In the latter case it would involve compulsion to sell. But Mr. Gladstone, even before the election, expressed himself ready to go so far, if public policy called for it, Public policy has required similar logislation in other connections. We have just seen a free citizen of Philadelphia turned out of house and home, in spite of his resistance to the utmost, because public policy called for its site for railway purposes. The restoration of a whole people to comfort and contentment certainly may be a necessity as urgent

as the construction of railroads. For those tenants who do not undertake to purchase their lands, there must be an extension of the provisions of the Land Act of 1870. The most exorbitant demand is that fixed rents be substituted for those which are now varied at the pleasure of the landlord, and that these be on the basis of a government valuation. (The Griffiths valuation, on which Irish lands are taxed, has been suggested; but this is intentionally lower than their actual value.) For such fixed rents there are abundant precedents. The copyheld tenure, on which land was held in feudal times, was an instance of this. The transition from medizeal to modern conwas best in the much abused feudal system.

No land law, however, will accomplish the work of making Ireland a prosperous and contented country. The new agitation means that nothing but prosperity will pur-chase contentment. But a measure which will leave Ireland a purely agricultural country, under whatever conditions of land tenure, will not have touched the root of her condition. It will do nothing for the large and utterly impoverished population of the towns, where agitations and discontents strike the deepest root. It will fail even to make the farming population satisfied, for it will leave them to pursue their agriculture under the most unfavorable conditions. Nothing but the restoration of Irish manufactures, and their development up to the level country what its natural resources and the capacity of its people demand. And not until a Home Bule Parliament or a National Parliament sits in Dublin, will anything be done for Irish manufactures. Herein lies the grant so much, while Ireland will scarcely be satisfied with less.

One dose of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam will remove a Cough so promptly as to convince the most sceptical of its merits as a Throat and Lung healer; it is the great specific for all Pulmonary complaints tending towards Consumption. The safest, most pleasant, best and cheapest Cough Cure known. For sale by all dealers in medi-

AFFAIRS MUNICIPAL IN OTTAWA-To the Editor of Tue Post and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-In the month of February last made an estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa for the year 1880 and had it published in the Ottawa Free Press. Shortly afterwards the Corporation made their estimates but did not publish them. In order to supply this very important commission on the part of the Corporation estimates printed at my own expense and I distributed them with my own hand amongst such of the rate-payers as I thought would study them. About three weeks ago I forwarded copies of those estimates to the Mail, the Globe, and the Irish Canadian of Torouto, and to the British Whig of Kingston. In each case I wrote a few supplementary remarks on the back of the printed paper, such as I thought would be suited to the columns of each of those made afterwards. But the measures by which journals respectively. I did this because it great popular agitations are ended are seldom is utterly impossible to get anything pubidealmeasures. The statesman is glad of any lished in the Ottawa papers that would have way out of the difficulty. So it was with the effect of showing up the Corporation in Catholic Emancipation, with Parliamentary Reform, (twice), with the Turnpike Riots in named journals took any notice of me 1 Wales, and with many a similar page in Brit- thought I would try the TRUE WITNESS, which ish history. English statesmen are too though published out of the Province of of the TRUE WITNESS is the only one of those to whom I applied who understood the duties of a public journalist and is willing to discharge them faithfully. The TRUE WITNESS has published my remarks and I feel much obliged, but I have not told one-half of the story, and it is necessary in the interests of people can be dragooned into quiet until they all concerned that a fuller explanation of the situation should be given. In the first place I made a mistake in stat-

ing that there were two Irish Catholics in the City Council, there are three of them, and all three are, comparatively speaking, uneducated. Religion underlies almost every thing that is done in the Council, and few persons outside of the City of Ottawa are aware of this fact. Previous to the year 1854 two thirds of the members of the Council were Catholics. The Catholics had everyrepresentation managed to reverse the rethe Protestants two-thirds of the whole Council and they were not slow in availing themselves of their superior strength, at the first meeting of the Conncil of the new City, they turned out all the Catholic officials and replaced them with way of excuse for the intolerance of the Catholics, that they did no more than Protestants are doing every day wherever they have the opportunity, and that the Catholics, being a majority of the population, were entitled to a majority of the representatives in the City Council. But persecution was wrong in both cases; even-handed justice in the distribution of Corporation patronage would have been better for both sides. There was a good deal of bitter feeling between the two religious bodies at the time, but the Protestants have since admitted a few Catholics to posttions in the Corporation service, and a better spirit now prevails. I have made allusion to the religious complexion of the Council, because without this the difficulties which surround a candidate for municipal honors in the City of Ottawa could not be well understood, especially by those who are strangers to the locality. I may add that a majority of the population are Catholic. The census of 1871 gives the city 12,735 Catholics and 8,810 Protestants and all others who are not Catholics. Should I be elected I shall carefully abstain from interfering in the slightest degree with religious matters; my efforts shall be directed towards conciliating the conditions of the whole people, irrespective of class or creed.

As this communication is already too long, I shall have to return to the subject next week. I will then give an expose of the finances and of the general condition of the people, in order to show the absolute necessity of reform in the management of muni-

cipal affairs. My last communication was written carelessly, as I was not sure that it would be published. Please make the following corrections :- In line forty, for "national" read "material," and in the fifty-eighth line insert the words "against me" after the word

" had." Very respectfully yours, JOHN CLAREY.

Ottawa, Dec. 7, 1880.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters act npon the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, re-move all secretions, purify the Blood, and fortify the system against disease.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. For diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, etc., Downs' Kiixir is a safe, reliable, and effectual remedy.

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA-CEA and family Liniment, and take a few drops after esting. It warms the stomach, venience and suffering.

Yellow Oil is the most deservedly popular remedy in the market for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Contraction of the Muscles, Croup, Quinsy, and every variety of Pain, Lameness or inflamation. For internal as well as external use. Yellow Oil will never fail you. Sold by all dealers in medicine. B.

AN ENGLISHMAN DESCRIBES A LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The crowd that gathers whenever a land meeting is held in Ireland seems strange enough to English eyes. As a correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette pictures the scene the old-fashioned tail-coat, with brass but tons, knee-breeches and gaiters, is sometimes described, and reminds the spectator of Irish melodrama. The number of women is singularly large. With bare feet and bare heads they stand for hours, even when the rain is pouring, listening eagerly to the speeches, and cheering every strong point. There is no marked prevalence of one type of feature or complexion. Auburn tresses float in the wind beside rayon locks. When therain batters down with exceptional soverity, under the stimulus of a squall, the shawl is raised from the neck over the head, and comfort seems to be secured. There is little beauty, but a fair amount of comeliness and that softness and smoothness of skin nearly universally found in damp climates. The manners of the crowds are quite admirable; no loud talking or coarse joking or offensive laughter can be heard anywhere. Those who imagine that a Land League meeting is necessarily a scene of revolutionary frenzy and democratic orgie should attend one or two, and their fears will be dispelled. A solemn earnestness seems to possess the people, who have attended these meetings too often to find in them any excitement or novelty. It is not, indeed, easy to imagine what motive other than a very deep and solemn one could bring those people to stand for hours on a bleak hill-side in mud ankledeep amid pelting rain for hours together.

Since 1821, it is calculated in some lately published and carefully prepared statistics that at least 3,500,000 Cermans have emigrated, and of these 3,000,000 have gone to the United States. Between 1821 and 1830, both years inclusive, the total number of emigrants was only 8,000; between 1831 and 1840 the number reached 177,000; between between 1841 and 1850, 485,000; between 1851 and 1860, 1,130,000; and between 1861 and 1870, 970,000. From 1870 to 1872, inclusive again of both years, 270,000 emigrants left Gormany, but in the seven years which followed, from 1873 to 1879 the whole number only amounted to 350,000

Burdock Blood Bitters is the only medicine that acts upon the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation, and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors from an ordinary pimple to the worst form of Scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottle 10 cents, regular size \$1.00.

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Diseases, when taken in standard People die of consumption simply homeon of product, when the timely because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of con-

stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test the Botests' Efficir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per hottle. For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, & Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from biliousness, Ed. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Sept 8, 180.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and sary in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted, Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted, MONARCE LIGHTNING SAW 60., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ili.

November 10, '80.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Medical.



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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual rem-edy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILIS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and curich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found It suddenly turning gray. She was disconsolate, but fortunately found out in time the virtues of a certain remedy which made the Grey Hair disappear as if by magic, and beside served as a rich perfume. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Rold by all druggists.

# FOR

Bemiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life, never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

# THE

On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank has grey hair!" Blank, who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but wont immediately and procured a bottle of LifBYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

# HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to ee young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey: It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of hidr and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedled? We answer by using LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

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PHILIPETLY EXESTORE THE REFARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but Invisible to others. All Corressation and even winspers heard distinctly. We refer to those using tham. Sould for descriptive circular. GAINORE & CO., 117 Nussan Rt., New York, or S. W. Corner oth A. Ruce 188, Cinclanual, O. [Nov. 17, 80.] L-N17, D15, J19, F17, M16 A20

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# Ireland!

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Dublin, December 9.—Everything passed off quietly at Scotstown owing to the authorities having urgently requested Lord Ross-more not to hold an Orange meeting there. Lords Rossmore and Mandeville were waited upon by Mayor Blain, resident magistrate at Monaghan, who begged them to abandon the meeting for the present, as a breach of the peace was certain to ensue if both meetings were held at the same time. After consultation with Lord Mandeville, Sir John Leslie, Archdeacon Stack, Colonel Lloyd and others, Lord Rossmore decided to adjourn the meeting of Orangemen until next week. The Orangemen. who had congregated in the town in great numbers, thereupon quietly returned to their homes, after having been addressed by Archdeacon Stack, Lord Rossmore, and Sir John Leslie, who advised them to disperse quietly. Sir John Leslie thought that with an organization such as the Land League in their midst, and with society in such a condition as at present, it was necessary for all Protestants to band themselves together for mutual protection. Fifteen minutes later a brass band from Ballybar, going to the Land League meeting, came down with much parade through Mill street, and when it was passing the Rossmore agency the Orange party gron-ed. Then sticks were flourished. Lords Rossmore and Mandeville rode up at half-past eleven o'clock to the Rossmore agency office, and for several minutes they were greeted with cheers. Great hostility was manifested on both sides, but an open rupture was prevented by the presence of a number of police, Lord Rossmore quieted his large following, while the Ballybar Band went its way to Scotstown. The whole police force of the county, with bodies from the Armagh and Louth detachment of the Second Dragoon Guards, also went to Scotstown. Messrs. Dillon, Biggar and O'Kelly addressed the meeting which was largely attended. Mr. Parnell did not appear. In considering such contests between the landlord class and the League it should be remembered that the former feel bound to regard the law and obey the administrations of the law officials, while the League is bound by no such allegiance, and has no such scruples. The position of the Government owing to

the differences of opinion in the Cabic et is regarded as dubious, and Mr. Gladstone's circular to members of the House of Commons stating that important business will be proceeded with at once at the opening of the session is severely criticised.

The correspondent of the Times at Dublin says:-" Even the reports by the police do not include all the outrages committed and threatening letters received. The case concerning which Judge Fitzgerald received a letter threatening him that he would be shot in open court, was that of the wounding of Hanlan, a care-taker, near New Pallas, on the 18th of November. Hanlan identified his assailant, but the defence contested his ability to identify a wan at sight. The jury acquitted the prisoner."

The St James's Gazette this evening says: -" We understand that the Government has so far listened to Mr. Forster's representations as to place two more regiments of troops at the disposal of the Irish Executive."

Captuin Stackpool attempted to sell some horses in Limerick to-day, but his effort was in vain. A bellman in the employ of the local Land League paraded the streets of the person against buying animals, and after waiting some time after the hour fixed for the sale, temporizing policy will be of the least avail their stables.

The renewed rumors of a Cabinet crisis though sedulously circulated, are ridiculously false. The members of the Cabinet are dispersed throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, and no conference, tormal or informal, has occurred. There is no material change in the Irish situation though undoubtedly the condition of Ireland steadily deteriorates. Mr. Parnell is enraged with Chief-Justice May's indiscreet denunciation of the unchecked lawlessness, and renews his menace to substitute openly treasonable resistance for present veiled sedition. Nobody in England approves of Chief-Justice May's harangue from the Bench, though few doubt the perfect truthfulness of his description of the condition of Ireland. It is under-Blood that arrangements will be made so that Chief-Justice May will not preside at the State trials. Mr. Forster's circular reminding day, and business, though general, was not magistrates of their powers provokes the large. query why it was not issued before, and provokes also the comment that these powers are practically useless, since terrorism preof outrages and organized defiance of the law in Ireland steadily augments. Even Radicals show signs of discontent at the proceedings of their Irish clients, the Speciar temperature that Mr. Parnell is successfully Graphic Ronds at 90 to 130 at 147; 55 at 146; 75 at 147; £5,000 the demand is light. A lot of 200 boxes for remarking that Mr. Parnell is successfully Graphic Ronds at 90 to 130 at 134; 50 at 147; £5,000 the demand is light. A lot of 200 boxes 146 changed hands the other day at \$4.50 at 147; £5,000 to 130 at 134; 400 at 134; 50 at 134; 50 at 147; £5,000 the demand is light. A lot of 200 boxes 146 at 134; £5,000 the demand is light. A lot of 200 boxes 146 at 134; 400 at 134; 50 at 147; £5,000 the demand is light. A lot of 200 boxes 146 at 134; £5,000 the demand is light. tor remarking that Mr. Parnell is successfully | Graphic Bonds at 90. raising a superstructure of revolution representing only sordid reluctance to fulfil lawful contracts. Mr. Gladstone's friends continue ples' at 901; 205 at 901; 25 at 903; 21 at as reported last week; holders remarkto insist that nothing will divert him from 903; 100 at 91; 55 at 91; 15 Merchants' at ably firm, both here and abroad, and his purpose first to enforce order, secondly to 116; 25 at 116; 25 at 116; 20 at 115]; 200 makers still averse to selling; a rapid adto insist that nothing will divert him from profier a measure of substantial relief leaving Parliament and the Lords to divide between them the responsibility of rejecting the latter.

The Cabinet meeting to be held next Wedmesday is not directly occasioned by recent for at 60½; 25 at 60½; 25 at 60½; 25 at 60½; 75 at troubles, the date having been determined when the Ministers adjourned.

London, Dec. 12:-It is stated there are more British troops in Ireland now than there was at Inkerman when the fate of the allies hung in the balance in that sharply contested battle.

A telegram from Basutoland urgently asks for more troops to put down the uprising of savages. There is scarcely any hope of assistance being sent, as everything now points toward Ireland.

London, Dec. 14.—A despatch from Dublin to the Times says :- " It is hardly correct to say that anarchy prevails in Ireland, for there is a very distinct and potent government, which is rapidly superseding the Imperial Government, and is obtaining ascendancy. It rules with an iron hand and promptitude which enforces instant obedience. Its code is clear, its executive resolute, its machinery complete, and its action uniform. There is a government de facto and a government de jure, the former wielding power which is felt and feared, and the latter exhibiting only the pomp, but little reality of power. The former is a terror to well-doers, and the latter no terror to evildoers. The law of the Land League is becoming the law of the land, and while the law of the State is costly and to a large extent suspended, the new law is effectively administered cheaply and conveniently. League courts are springing up in warlous places, and people are instructed to have their disputes decided by such courts

magistrates in the West of Ireland have lately been surprised to find that no cases are being put before them except by the police. The people have been for some time advised to take this course, but they are now beginning to act thereon. As a rule the penalties which such courts have the power of inflicting are regarded with more dread than those imposed under the statutes. Another function of the new Government, the levying of taxes, is most effectively fulfilled. No rate assigned

by the law is half as promptly paid as the tax

which the new League imposes. Licenses to

sell at fairs and markets are required by the new Government, and their production is enforced by summary process. The only element wanting to constitute the rew Government a body of a country is a standing army, but the materials for one are being fitted for use when called upon. The knowledge of this fact creates deeper alarm, because with an army and disaffected population around them the loyal subjects of the Queen in many places believe the danger which larks beneath it is more formidable than visible terror. This fear is rather confirmed than allayed by the military preparations of the Government, and the arrival of the first batalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the order for two more regiments of troops, indicates on the part of the authorities a consciousness of impending danger." The Times, in a leading editorial this morning,

also says:—"It seems too plain that the been greatly retarded, owing most probably Government has already allowed the reign by the position of affairs in the West. Chicago of lawlessness to assume dimensions it should never have reached. Remedial legis- prices to such a height as to prevent the lation, which might be proposed and carried possibility of shipment of either New York under better circumstances, cannot be pre-sented as a bribe to purchase peace from sented as a bribe to purchase peace from continued to accumulate, while a very light highwaymen. To check lawlessness now is shipment was reported. When it became difficult; but what is this to the difficulty known that the European wheat supply was that must be experienced in checking it here- very much greater than it was first supposed, after if its development is not now stopped? and that the surplus on this side was When Mr. Forster comes before his collarger than last year, a drop imleagues, the most determined of them who mediately occurred in the market. have hitherto opposed him must be newly It opened quite strong however, a few impressed with the responsibility of the days after, and quite a reaction took situation. The futility of the policy so far place. Stocks of grain in Chicago have inpursued has been demonstrated by bitter creased for the past week as follows:—Of experience, and a new departure may well wheat, by 788,961 bush; of corn, by 647,136 be recognized as inevitable. It would be bush; oats, by 83,000 bush; total innecessary to pass an Act to disarm the population, and the time that would be consumed in passing the Act would be probably fatal to the efficiency of the measure. It is possible that those who resisted the application for new powers in a legal way may now be compelled to acquiesce in the assumption of powers by the Executive, with the understanding that indemnity from the Legislature may be applied for at the first opportunity. It would be most unpatriotic if the

adoption of stringent action." The Pall Mall Gazette this evening criticises the course of the Chief Secretary of Ireland as indicating a want of grasping firmness, and predicts if the Prime Minister and one section of his colleagues refuse to acquiesce injextraordinary measures of repression the Ministry will be in danger of falling to pieces, but suggests that the opponents of coercion hitherto will not be likely to break up the Government by refusing to allow in December what they might be compelled to concede in January.

minds of Ministers to be shut against the

At a great land meeting at Craughwell esterday, there was a strong demonstration in favor of Fenianism, the crowd, upon mention of the Fenian movement, cheering enthusiastically several minutes.

LONDON, December 13.—The sudden and unexpected arrival in London of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, from Dublin, has created a great sensation in political circles. Mr. Forster is understood to have returned city for hours before the sale warning every from Ireland more fully convinced than ever, if possible, that no compromising or the use of armed force, and that only, as means of upholding the authority of the Government.

London, December 13. - The Cabinet Council met soon after 3 p.m., all the Ministers present. The Press Association this evening says:-" We understand that as the Cabinet decides to adopt coercive measures in Ireland, two Ministers at least will forward their resignations to Mr. Gladstone immediately." This probably refers to Mr. Bright and Chamberlain.

# Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Dec., 14 FINANCIAL.

The Stock market was weak all round to-

The following are the morning sales: 9 Montreal at 1671; 50 at 1671; 32 at 167; 2 mittances good, and the trade hopeful. Prices Ontario at 981; 10 People's at 92; 17 Molunchanged, but concessions might be made vents their exercise. The indignation of the sons at 1041; 25 at 104; 19 Merchants at 116; for a hona fide demand for heavy goods. The English people at the continued toleration 25 Commerce at 1391; 275 at 139; 75 Tele-

> Afternoon sales-25 Montreal at 167; 10 at 1662; 50 Ontario at 97; 50 961; 10 Peo- changed. Pig Iron, market remains about Passenger at 116; 25 at 116; 50 City Gas at to this, that, if the large buyers can hold off

# COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,830 barrels. The market continues extremely dull, the demand being very limited. Values are nominally unchanged. The following sales were reported to-day: 100 bbls Superior Extra, \$5.60; 125 bbls Extra Superfine, \$5.50; 100 bbls Spring Extra \$5.40: 50 Strong Bakers', \$6.10; and four months. The cable yesterday 50 Medium Bakers', \$5.50.

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.40 to 4.45. Commeal, \$3.00 to \$3.10 per brl. DAIRY PRODUCE.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The nominal asking prices are:—Kamouraskas, 13c to 15c; Western, 15c to 18c; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Morrisburgh, 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 21c; Creamery, 24c to 27c. Cheese is 6d cheaper in Liverpool, choice being quoted

Eggs are quiet but steady at 20c to 22c for limed and pickled, and 24c to 25c for fresh. DRESSED Fowls, are in demand at former prices. DRESSED Hogs are unchanged at \$4.40 to

at 65s. Good to fine is quoted at 13c to 13c.

Asses are firmer at \$5.15 to \$5.25 per 100

men.

Boors and Smoss .- Cash receipts in this anticipate a good business.

GROCERIES.—Moderate activity is reported in groceries for this time of year. Very little change is shown in values for this week. Sugars. - A fairly steady market, with no change in prices here of any consequence improved tone, especially for high class Japans. At auction to-day about 500 packages sold, 23 c to 28 c for low fair Yokohama. sellers; no Imperial tea sold. Japan advices report small stocks of fine tes, and supplies generally not coming forward rapidly. Young Hysons and black teas are not active. Coffee-Dull. Rice also inactive and nominal. Spices—Fairly steady for most goods in this line. Fruits—A quantity of old loose muscatels and London layers sold at about \$1.40, held for advance. In new crop Malaga fruit there is only moderate business doing. Valencias firm. Currents firm. Sultanas scarce, 10 c to 12c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- On this continent the movement in breadstuff's during the week has speculators had been successful in getting or Liverpool, and Chicago receipts of grain creases in these three cereals, 1,520,000 bush. A "corner" is avoided, therefore, in view of this accumulation, and the refusal of European buyers to follow the advance in the West. Several Montreal operators have been "burnt" to a considerable extent. Scarcely any business is doing here, recent sales including a few car lots of peas, at 69c per 60 lbs. on strack, a lot of marrow-fats, at \$1.05; and a few lots of oats on track, at 34c per 34 lbs. Nominal values are quoted for pride of an apparent consistency caused the wheat. The total exports of grain from the port during the past season is 1,444,098 evidence submitted to them in favor of the bushels. Flour market weak.

Funs.—An uncommonly good business in this trade for December is reported. This month is always a busy one; this year's surpasses many previous, which may be accounted for by the early advent of the cold weather, which commenced at least a month earlier than usual. The manufacturers are practically sold out. Many houses are working during the nights and are yet unable to fill orders as rapidly as they come in. A small supply of raw furs are offering, which are taken down to full prices, which for prime skins are unchanged: Bear, \$7 to 10; fisher, \$7 to 9; otter, \$10 to 12; beaver per 1b. \$2.50 to 3.00; red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.60; cross, \$2 to 5.00; martin, \$1 to 1.25; mink, \$1 to 2; lynx, \$1.50 to 2; skunk, 50c to 90c; racoon, 40c to 60c; fall muskrat, 7c to 10c; winter

do, 9c to 11c; kits, 2c to 5c. FRUITS.—Apples.—Higher prices are cabled selling in sm lots at \$2.2. at \$7. Dried Fruits .- Sales reported of 800

are actively engaged in stock taking, and very few sales are reported. The season's 61c per lb. in Albany market last week. operations have been quite satisfactory, re-Liverpool market is reported firmer for Tin Coke changed hands the other day at S4.50 in bond. Bar Iron is quiet, firm and un-Passenger at 110; 25 at 147; 75 at 147; 25 until the Spring, an appreciable decline may at 147; 25 at 147; 25 at 146;; be expected, and vice versa. There 100 at 146; \$21,000 Graphic bonds at 88. without leading to extensive transactions. Reported sales nearly all for small lots, and include Siemens at \$20, which is the figure asked for a round lot; Gartsherrie in bond at \$18; a lot of 30 tons Summerlee at \$19.50 net, and another lot of the same brand, to a consumer, at \$20. It is claimed that the iron could not now be imported for anything like these figures. A sale is reported of 1,000 tons No. 1 Summerlee at \$17 in bond quoted warrants in Glasgow at 51s. The shipments of iron from Great Britain to America for the past month, according to the English Board of Trade returns, have been only 14,700 tons, showing a considerable falling off.

Hidrs and Skins .- Market steady and unchanged for green bides, \$10, 9, and 8 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in butchers hands, while tanners still pay \$2 more to dealers. Lambs' pelts in good demand, but prices are not quite settled for the month, apparently, and take a wide range, from \$1.10 to 1.30 being paid, according to quality and

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET.

A good attendance of both buyers and sell-

apparent. Travellers are preparing for the remained quite firm; and even in some cases roads and a general squaring up of business better figures were obtained. The supply of is now occupying the minds of the wholesale farmers beef was also greatly increased, and farmers beef was also greatly increased, and reux, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and other a fair number of sales reported at 4c and diseases affecting the glands, muscles, and 5c per lb. Butcher's beef remains unchanged nerves of sensation are permanently eradi-Boots and Shors.—Cash receipts in this in price as well as poultry. Next market it cated by this healing anti-febrile and soothine are reported good. Spring samples are is expected that a larger show of poultry on its price as well as poultry on its cated by this healing anti-febrile and soothine are reported good. now being prepared for the travellers, who the market will have the effect of decreasing considerably the prices now obtained. Good roll butter can now be bought as low as 22c,

although the prices presiding amongst grocers

for the same article is as much as 28 cts. The

best print butter brings 30 cents, an increase of 2 cents per lb. on last week's quotations. either in raw or refined. Teas.—There is an New laid fresh eggs are bought for 30 cents a dozen, also for 25 cents. There is no material change in quotations for fruit, except in oranges, which are reduced from \$7.00 to Prices were not considered satisfactory to \$6.50. Vegetables are also unchanged in price, and no new stock appears. Buckwheat flour is on the decline, \$2.30 instead of \$2.50 being obtained for it per 100 lbs. Yellow

commest has experienced a change, higher figures commanding the market, the rate now being quoted at \$1.50 per lb. Packed eggs are worth from 20c to 25c per dozen, an increase of 5c per dozen since last report. Very little new stocks appear to-day, but next week anticipations are san-

guine of a livelier market. Below will be found careful quotations for farmers produce :—

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do. yellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush. 65c to 70c; Oats, per bag, Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per bush. 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, from \$1.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Lemons, per case, \$7.00; do, per box, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Pears, per barrel, \$12.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$8.25; Valentia Oranges, \$6.50 Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, new, per bag, 45c to 50c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, new, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, new, per bri, \$2.50; cabbages, new, per dozen, 25c to 40c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 30c to 40c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 50c to 60c; black ducks do, \$1.25 to \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.25 to S1.80; partridges, per brace, 60c to 70c; woodcock, \$1.25 to \$1.50; geese, \$1.25 to \$1.50; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to S1.20: veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 14c to 16c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 30c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 70c. Farmers Beef 4c to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to 30c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, packed, per doz., 19c to 20c; new laid, 30c to 35c; Roll butter first-class 27c.

SALT FISH.—Codfish per lb Sc; Salt Mackerel 5c; Herring 5c; Sardine, small keg 30c; Salmon 12c; Sea Trout 10c; Hallibut 10c; Salt Ells 25c a pair; Snow Birds 30c doz; Hares 30c per brace.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. The following were the receipts of live stock at the Grand Trunk Yards, Point St.

Charles:-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, For week ending Dec. 11, 1880.... 1,489 1,610 305

For week previous.... 805 1.849 617 Since Saturday last the arrivals at the Grand Trunk Yards were 121 head of cattle and 185 sheep. About 9 carloads of cattle and 3 car loads of skeep were received at the St. Gabriel market yesterday and to-day, mostly all of here for apples in Liverpool, and report of which were taken down to the Viger market sales of late arrivals of winter fruit at an this morning. The shipping demand was alaverage price of 16s 3d, an advance of be- most nil, the only transaction reported on extween 25c and 35c on last sales. Good port account being a carload of good cattle apples cannot be bought here except at an bought from Mr. F. Risterick, of Whitby, the Captain was obliged, in the absence of to pacify the country. He is in favor of selling in small lots at \$2.25 to \$2.75 and be at about 50 per lb. The sample of cattle be at about 5c per lb. The supply of cattle damaged fruit at from 30c to \$1.50, as to lot and quality. Oranges.—A small lot of new of good cattle advanced fully 25c Valencias recently arrived, and a shipment of per 100 lbs. Mr. H. Gould, of Whitby, over 2,000 packages Valencia and Messina sold a carload of cattle to Doe Bros. at oranges expected to arrive next Monday. about 4c per pound. A pretty good steer, Valencias will be held at about \$7 per case, weighing 1,350 lbs., was sold this morning to and Messina at about \$3 per box. Lemons a butcher at 5c per b., live weight, according good request, stocks small; \$4 to \$4 50 per ing to the buyer's tale, but only at 41, if the box, and S6 to \$6.50 per case for Messinas; sellers statement be correct. We quote good exceptionally large cases quoted as high as to prime butchers' cattle 41c to 5c per 1b. So. Almeria Grapes scarce, at S6 per keg. live weight, and common to fair grades from Cranberries also in lighter supply, and firm | 3c to 4c. Lambs were in limited supply, but the demand not being urgent prices were unboxes. Valencias, 1879 crop, at S1.40; an- changed, sales being made at from \$3 to \$3.50 other lot of 300 boxes at same figure; other each for common kinds, and good to choice lots are under offer. Figs rather scarce, lambs brought from \$4 to \$4.50, a lot of 11 worth 18c in cases, 5½c to 6c in mats, and 5c very fine ones bringing the latter figure. Live to 6c per lb. in boxes. Almonds elightly hogs were quoted at \$5.12\} to 5.25 per 100 firmer at 13c; Brazil nuts, 7c. | lbs; and dressed hogs at \$6.25 to 6.60 in car HARDWARE AND IRON.-Dealers in this line lots, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Canadian lambs were sold as high as

> THE HORSE MARKET. During the past week, under an improved demand, larger sales have taken place in horse flesh, principally on American account. There appears to be a better enquiry for good trotters, carriage horses and heavy workers in the principal markets of the United States. and from present appearances it seems there will be a call for good Canadian stock at paying figures. During the past week ending to-day there were shipped from this city to the United States 89 horses, costing \$8,097, against 59 horses, costing \$4,617.50 for the week previous. The average price paid during the week was \$90.97 against \$78.25 for the week previous. Last Wednesday three good trotters were shipped from here averaging \$420 each. A very fine bay carriage horse, 6 years old, standing 15 hands 3 inches, and weighing 1,300 lbs, was sold to a private family for \$165. A nice bay saddle mare was also sold for \$120. Mr. James Maguire sold a bay carriage mare this morning, 5 years old, standing 16 hands, and weighing 1,100 lbs, for \$165. He also sold, on Friday last, three common horses at \$25 \$30 and \$60 each respectively. Last week Mr. J. Jamieson purchased 200 head of mules at St. Louis, Mo., for shipment to the West Indies, via New Haven, Conn.

BURGLARY AT LONGUE POINTE.

Mr. Toupin, hotel-keeper at Longue Pointe, was awakened about 3 o'clock Tuesday n orning to see a stranger in his bed-room. The man, when discovered, immediately fled, and Mr. Toupin, as soon as he could draw on his drawers and stockings gave chase. The pursued finding that the pursuer was gaining upon him turned around and deliberately fired at the latter. Mr. Toupin then concluded that under the circumstances it would be better and safer for him to return to his house. Upon arriving home he found that his pants had been taken from his bedroom and thrown

in another apartment, and that \$200 and a gold watch had disappeared.

The watch was an open face time-piece, and the money consisted of one \$20 gold piece and bank notes. The thief left behind him a pair of rubbers and shoes, each of extra quality, and this fact has led the detectives to suppose that he was a burglar in easy cirers gave the farmers produce markets to-day cumstances. Another strange fact is that The usual quietude during the winter sea- a livelier aspect. Although a considerable the rubbers were perfectly clean, and showed and to go no more to the sessions. The local son in the wholesale trade is now becoming increase in the supply was manifest, prices no signs of having been used in the snow.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.-Glandular. swellings in the throat, neuralgia, tic dolofor all skin diseases, and every kind of super ficial inflammation, which soon lose their angry and painful character under this invaluable Contment. The Pills have never been administered either by hospital or private practitioner in dyspepsia or liver complaints without producing the desired re-

DONOHUE.—On the 14th November, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Owen McCabe, of St. Marthe, Elien McGuire, at the advanced uge of 86 years, widow of the late Peter Donohue, of County Tyrone, Ireland, and sister of the late John McGuire, of St. Rochs, Que.

nourn her loss.

The large number of friends who accompanied her remains to their last resling place on Wednesday bore testimony to the rich qualities of heart and mind that endeared her to all

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# **BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.**

BOUVIER (J.B.) Institutiones Theologica ad usum Seminariorum, 6 vol., in-12, rel. \$6,30, red. a \$1.20.

in 8, \$1.25 red. a 82 cents.

8, 55 cents, red. a 40 cents. DIURNUM Juxta ritum Sacri ordinis prædica-torum, in-18, \$2.07, red. a \$1.40.

-The Dublin Review—January. April, July and October, 1876, in-8, \$1,20, red. a \$1.00.

-Exercita spiritualia, S.P. Ignalli de Loyola cum versione literali ex autographo Hyspanico, in-8 \$1.20, red. a \$1.00.

GIRAUD (Car.); Novum Enchiridion Juris Romani, in 12\$1 65, red. a \$1.30. HUC (M.); Le Christianisme en Chine, en Tartarie et au Thibet, 4 vol. in-8 \$6.60, red. \$5.50.

-Theologia Moralis, 2 vol. in-8, rel. \$4.40, red a \$3.60. -Manuale Christianorum in quatuor libros EVERY ARTICLE NEEDED IN THE clivisum, in-18, 35 cents, red. a 25 cents.

MARTINET (A.); Institutionum Theologica rum quarta pars seu Theologia Moralis, 4 vol. in-8 \$6.60, red. a \$5.40.

-Martyrologium Usuardi Monachi, Opera et Siudio J. B. Bolinii in folio \$18.00, red. a \$14.40.

SERGEOT (L. J. B.); Manual du cathechiste, 4 vol., in-12, \$1.00, red. a \$1.65, rel. \$5.50, red. a \$4.00.

SOGLIA; Institutiones Canonice, 2 vol., in-12 rel., \$2.75, red. a \$1.80.

URBIS ET ORBIS-Concessionis Tituli doctoris

VELDEN (Van Der); Principia Theologie moralis theoretice et practice, in-8 \$1.36, red, a \$1.10.

### DIED.

STENSON.—At Sherbrooke, on the 5th inst., of heart disease, at the age of 37 years, Bridget Georgians O'Reilly, beloved wife of Mr. T. Stenson, Inspector of Schools.

She leaves a husband and nine children to mourn her less

DR. KANNON, LATE OF Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 299; St. Joseph Sirset, (over McGale's Daug Store.) 18-G

BUSSEMBAUM (Herman); Medulla Theologiæ Moralis, 2 vol., in-12, \$250, red. a \$1.70, CEVÆ (Thomæ S. I.); Jesus-Puer, con a ver-sione e le note del conte Corrado Ferretti, in \$2.12; red. a \$2 certs.

CIASCA (B. A.); Examen critico-apologeticum super constitutionem Dogmaticum et Fide Catholica editam in sessione tertia, S. S. Cecumenici Concilii Vaticani, in-S, \$1.10, red. a 70 cents

CROLLY (Georgis); Disputationes Theologica de Justitia et Jury, in-12, \$2.75, reduit a \$2.20

— Delectus opusculorum ex Patribus latini, in-

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