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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 19.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 21, 1881.

IRELAND

The Land War.

STILL ONWARD

VICTORY TO

London, Dec. 13-It is reported that the iaw officers of the Crown have been consider-ing the advisibility of indicting T. P. O'Connor and Healy for conspiracy on their ar-rival in England. It is stated that the part they took in the proceedings of the Land League Convention at Chicago is relied upon as sufficient to insure conviction.

By advice of English sympathizers with Ireland, O'Donnel attempted to gain admission to the Mansion House meeting to day as the representative of the tenantry. The Lord Mayor relused to admit him, as be had not been invited. O'Donnel sent a protest, stating that the Lord Mayor was doubtless prudent to prevent the voice of even a single representative of the Irish people being raised in a packed meeting of city money-lenders and friends of rack-renters, who were prepar-ing to render the Land Act a dead letter by pressing for immediate payment of arrears of the famine season.

BRADFORD, Dec. 13 .--- Tobin, arrested re-cently for being connected with the Fenian and Land League movements, has been committed for trial on the charge of treason-felony

and conspiracy. BIBNINGHAM, Dec. 13.—The Reform League to-night passed resolutions expressing indignation at imprisonment without trial of 354 patriotic Trishmen.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14,-Kelly, a town councillor of Tralee, was arrested yesterday after leaving the meeting in aid of the suspects' mainten-ance fund. The charge against him is intimidation. Kelly was previously imprison-ed for holding a Land League Court at his house.

The Evening Mail says that the number of resident magistrates is to be largely increased, and that the military suthorities will be asked to sanction the appointment of a number of officers as magistrates.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 .- At the ploughing of Pa

ought to, in the resources and good will of the Government, he had great confidence that before long things would wear a very different aspect in Ireland. Corg, Dec. 15.—Two hundred copies of the Lesgue newspaper, United Ireland, were seized here to-night. Two arrests were made

under the Coercion Act to-day. The police did not seize the plant of United Irelaud. It was intended to prevent the publication of this week's issue, but the managers stole a march on the authorities, and issued the journal a day earlier than While the papers were being removed Mrs. Maloney became excited and stigmatized the seizure as simple robbery. The cartoon in this week's issue holds up Forster to ridicule DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—The cartoon published in this week's issue of the United Ireland. which has been seized, represents Mr. Forster with jailer's keys in one hand and a warrant marked "Kilmainham" in the other. Before him stands a figure wearing a helmet bristling

with bayonets and with placards on its back inscribed "Martial law" and "More coercion." In front there is an array of females representing the Ladies' Land Lesgue. The Irishman and the Shamrock, newspapers published in the same office with the United Ireland, were not touched by the police.

There were two arrests under the Coercion Act to-day, including that of the late secretary of the Millstreet Land League.

The Dublin Irishman was published to-day as usual. The places of the clarks and the editorial staff were filled by lady leaguers. London, Dec. 18 .- A Dublin despatch, referring to the finding of arms and ammunition there, says the discovery comprised several thousand rounds of ammunition and a large stock of rifles, revolvers and other arms. The discovery is believed to be closely connected with the Bradford affair for which Tobin was arrested. Papers found at the time implicate a number of persons on both sides of the Channel. The documents seized were of old date, and had reference to the as effectually as the Russian. An Irish editor Fenian organization of 1867. The articles has the prospect of jail before him every seized comprised eight hand-grenades, two parcels of dynamite, each parcel being in a case resembling a box of rifle cartridges, twenty-six Enfield breach-loading rifles, six revolvers, five thousand rifle cartridges, five hundred revolver cartridges and twenty-eight permanently suspended, where a suspected pounds gun powder, with a list of names of officers belonging to some organization. Two | tary and kept in durance vile at the pleasure

express indignation at the working of the and that is owned body, soul, boots and Land Act, and to demand compensation, two breeches by the English Government. If meetings will be held-one on the 3rd of you could believe the English press, Ireland York January, of the more moderate section, the is in a state of prosperity, the people are con-Duke of Abercorn presiding, to criticise the tented and happy, and Parnell and his asso-Land Court decisions, and the other on the i clates are simply a set of demagogical actors. 22nd of the present month, the Earl of agitating for purely selfish purposes. The Desart presiding, to attack the Government. day I landed in Dublin the London papers The Earl of Dunraven denies the report that had each an article stating that Ireland was his tenants received an abatement of thirtythree per cent. on their rent. He says his tenants paid two-thirds of their rent, pending of the slight troubles that had to a trifling a re-valuation of the land.

NASBY ON IRELAND

of Affairs.

A large audience, a goodly share of which were ladies, gathered within the Opera House, Toledo, Ohio, last week, to listen to the adusual. The papers were carried away to the dress of Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby "), editor Castle. The copies seized number 4,200. and proprietor of the Toledo Blade, and Mr. James Redpath, on the condition of affairs in Ireland. There were seated on the stage many notable citizens. We take the following from the address of

Mr. Locke :---

A poor man in America is one whom fate, or his own improvidence or incapacity for management compels to live in a house, weather tight, of four to six rooms, mayhap two, with one or two stoves, three meals a day, with meat twice, and always with clothing enough to keep warm in any weather. He may not save anything, but he has what is absolutely necessary for life from day to day, and at the end of his career he is certain of a decent support in the county infirmary, if he has not friends to care for him. That is a poor man in America. At the worst he

has such comforts as may be had from daily wages of \$1 to \$1.50 per day. A poor man in Ireland, and there are 5,000,-

000 of them, is quite another thing, and the depth and breadth of poverty he endures an American, as I said, cannot understand, and cannot be made to till he has

SERN IT WITH HIS OWN EYES.

Mr. Locke here gave a description of Irish landlordism, and the part the Irish play in enriching the plunderers. I want to warn you right here against

NEWSPAPEE REPORTS

about Irish affairs. The Irish press is muzzled minute of his life. He may be arrested and person is arrested at the pleasure of a Secrebrothers named Whelan and one Ryan were arrosted. Owing to a controversy among the land-lords in regard to their proposed meeting to screet in the information we get from Ireland, ground, comes from the English press

WILLING TO WORK as the Irish in Ireland. They will work for anything in the way of wages from daylight to dark, and consider themselves happy it they get anything, no matter what, to do.

An American Opinion of the State of Affairs. But there is no work. There is a blight upon every foot of land in the island. Every branch of trade that should afford labor at remunerative rates to the people lies paralyzed, and that passive infamy, the Queen who, like a sponge, silently absorbs every-thing she touches, and those active infamies, the Ministers and the Lords, temporal and spiritual, makes the paralysis that kills the island. And the civilized world sees this oppression and makes no protest. Those who date to protest at home are in jall, and a

brutal soldiery stands guard over them. TALK OF COMMERCE IN IBELAND.

Why should you ship a cargo of wheat from Toledo to Cork, that cargo will be taken past Queenstown to Liverpool, twenty-four hours beyond Cork, un-loaded, subjected to all sorts of imposts, and all sorts of charges, and then reloaded and taken back 24 hours or more at local rates, to Cork. England must have

her hand upon everything. As to manufactures, let an Irish firm start manufactures in the South of Ireland, and a combination of English manufactures at once crushes them out. Eugland wants Ireland as a market for her goods, as a pasture field from which she may crop wealth to be taken to England and spent there. Ireland is not a country to be developed; it is a country to be plundered.

WHY DON'T THEY GET AWAY TO SOME OTHER COUNTRY.

For a simple reason-they can't. A great many of the more prosperous have exiled themselves, as the presence in America of 10 millions of them evidences. But these with us were of the better class, or had the good luck to be circumstanced in such a way as to make emigration possible. But how is the tenant in the Galtees to get away? He has not a penny between him and the next world, and his landlord takes precious good care that he shall not have. How is he to get to imprisoned for stating a fact or expressing an the seaboard? He might walk, it is true, and opinion. Consequently nothing can be ob-tained from that source, for a commitment to jail in a country in which the habeas corpus is poor that one meal is not within speaking distance of the next. He lives from hour to hour. Suppose he does manage to get to the seaboard, to Cork, say, how is he to manage the 3,000 miles of angry waters that infervene between him and God's country ? He can't swim the distance, and the cheapest passage is £5. Five pounds is more money than he ever saw, or ever expects to. And even it he manages that, he lands in New

HOMELESS, PENNILESS AND HELPLESS.

However, he would chance that could he get there. And so he says, like a bear chained to a post-he can neither fight nor run. He stays the unwilling victim of a system of tyranny that has made him a past of wretchedness, a present misery, with no future to look forward to. He simply lives in a passive sort of way, hoping, with no reason to hope, for something that will turn up that will emancipate him and his children from their living death. Give them a chance to come, and English landlords would have possession of Ireland in short metre. Give them ships enough and the entire five millions would be in America in a month. But getting away

ORDINA'TIONS.

The Priesthood of the Calholle Church-Selection of the Candidates - The Theological Seminary of St. Sulpice-Gue Handred and Twelve Aspirants -His Lordship Mgr. Fabre Officiates -Beautiful and Impressive Ceremonies-The Newly Ordained and their Friends-The List of the Participants in the Ordinations.

Saturday last was a day of great moment to the Catholic Church. It was the last of the Ember-tide of the year and on that day it is the duty of the Episcopate of the Oatholic church throughout the entire world to make a careful selection of the aspirants to the holy office of that priesthood founded by the Saviour of mankind over 18 centuries ago and destined to perpetuate and spread the principle of His Divine Doctrine. In our own diocese of Montreal this important work of recruiting the ranks of the priesthood was performed by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, who on Saturday last conferred the various orders

on one hundred and twelve candidates. The Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, which in every respect is admitted to be the first Theological Institution on this continent, and which can compare to decided advantage with the leading Seminaries of Europe, was the scene of this most important of Episcopal duties and labors. At six o'clock in the morning the spacious sanctuary of the Grand Chapel was tilled by those who were to participate in the ordination, while the body of the sacred edifice contained numerous representatives of the clergy and some two hundred ecclesisstical students. In the choir and gallery, every available space was occupied by relatives and friends. After the grand entry had been made, and all had assumed their respective positions in the Sanctuary, the Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. Father Parent, called the name of each candidate, which was answered by the word "Present." At the conclusion of this formality His Lordship entered, assisted by the Director of the Seminary, Rev. Abbe Lecoq; Rev. Fathers Trole and Tremolet. The hymn "Veni Creator" was chanted, and His Lordship after putting on his episcopal robes proceeded to conter the orders of Tonsure and Minor Orders. Ten candidates received the Tonsure and thirty-four received Minor Orders. The Pontificial Mass was then commenced.

at various periods of which twenty-six aspirants were made sub-deapons, seventeen deacons and twenty-five were raised to the is 794. priesthood. The ceremonies attending an ordination are the most beautiful and imposing in the liturgy of the Ustholic Church. A

PRICE FIVE CENTS

W J Hamilton, G M Hanselman, Brooklyn P J Barrett, Burlington. W H Gibbons, W H Redding, J P Ryle,

Hartford.

E J Hodgkinson, London. W F J Murphy, M J Reinhart, New York. E C Laramie, Ogdensburgh.

E J O'Dea, Oregon City.

J J Brady, J W Conlin, J Mahon, Providence.

A A Bernier, H E Messier, Saint Hyscinthe.

J F Galvin, Springfield. J M T Desaulnier, Three Rivers.

DEACONSHIP.

MM. A J Archambault, A Clermont, D Jaignault, A J Vaillant, Montreal.

J M Gaugb, Alon.

J P Cuffe, J Shan, Boston. M L O.Connell, Brooklyn.

J H Fitzmaurice, J McHill, C W O'Donnell, Hartford.

Mr Hallahan, Ogdensburg. P Coyle, J P Elliot, P A McLaughlin, Proridence.

J J Walsh, St John, N B

J J Kenne, Saint Paul, Minnesota. PRIESTHOOD.

A A Labolle, A G Moreau, Montreal. PF Boyle, TJ Coughlan, JA Donnelly, J. M Gallagher, DJ Herliky, JE Hickoy, TF McManus, C W Regan, E T Schofield, Boston.

E Beynelds, Burlington.

- J D Coyle, T J Dunn, T Dunne, Hartford.
- P F Sullivan, New York. F M Devine, Ottawa.
- J J Smith, Peoria.
- T E Kenney, Providence. M Connolly, San Francisco.
- T S Lavery, St. John, N. B. P J Danchy, Saint Paul.
- J D McGann, J F Redican, Springfield.
- J E Lynstt, Toronto.

THE VIENNA DISASTER.

VIESNA, Dec. 17 .--- The official report of the Board of Works says the Chief Engineer had asked the policeman at the main entrance to the Ring Theatre whether there was anybody within, and received the reply that the whole audience had left safely. This state-ment was apparently confirmed by the fact that no persons were seen at the entrance of the building. The men of the fire brigade subsequently made their way to the galleries, but the air was suffocating. It was impossible to penetrate the passages, as the light went out for want of oxygen, and the firemen were unable to breathe. The report expresses the conviction that the audience died speedily from suffocation. It is officially stated that the number of the victims of the fire thesize

NO RENT.

nell's land, an effigy of Gladstone labelled "The last Landlord" was paraded over the ground. Two members of Parliament delivered addresses, and 3,000 were present.

The police entered the office of United Ireland to-day, and arrested Burton, clerk, O'Keefe, sub-editor, and seized all the papers.

Lorpon, Dec. 15 .- The Tressurer of the Ladies' Land League announces that the receipts for the past week for the prisoners' fund amount to £1,150, and for the general fund to £264.

Several hundred tenant farmers ploughed Parnell's farm in Wicklow County, and performed all necessary work thereon. On separating, they cheered Parnell, Dillon, Sheehy and others.

CRICAGO, Dec. 15 .- Chicago sent \$10.500 to-day to Patrick Egan, as a first contribution to the Anti-Coercion fund.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16 .- It is understood that United Ireland will be printed in London and posted to subscribers. Should the Goverament interfere with the publication the office will be transferred to Paris, whence copies of the paper will be distributed under cover.

Mr. Biggar, M. P., writes to the Freeman's Journal objecting to any of the Royal Family which is a foreign family to Ireland, opening the proposed Irish Industrial Exhibition, and saying Davitt or Parnell ought to open the Exhibition.

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- It is understood that the Land Commissioners in hearing appeals will only consider questions of legal interpretation and not of valuation.

Dillon has been indirectly informed that he could at once obtain his liberation by promising to leave Ireland. He refuses to give any pledge.

A Paris correspondent says :-- " Home Bulers here speak of putting forward O'Donovan, Merv correspondent of the Daily News, as a candidate for Parliament." It is also stated that he has been asked to go on a lecturing tour in the United States.

have been obtained at the current assizes in | name of the remainder of the party could Ireland. It says that there is some reason to hope that, except in the most disturbed and site Kettle Island they happened to reach a disaffected counties, tenant farmers are gener- piece of bad ice and five of the party fell ally awaking to a sense of the danger of a prolongation of anarchy. It urges landlords to press the sale of tenants' interests on holdinca in cases where they are recalcitrant. The time is rapidly passing when such a measure can be expected to bear practical fruit, as tenants will soon have spent the proceeds of the harvest.

A resolution requesting the Government to release the imprisoned suspects was read at the meeting of the Cork Guardians to-day, but the chairman declined to put it to a vote:

LONDON, Dec. 16 .- Lord Carlingford, speaking at the opening of the new Liberal Club at Frome last night, said he believed the Irish landlords would before long take a less alarming view regarding the Land Courts, which, having had under consideration cases in which rents were above Griffith's valuation, had naturally reduced the rents. He said if party feelings were put aside and landlords courageously exercised their rights under the present law, supported by all the force of the Government and confiding, as they | has resigned his position as such.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- All the type and machinery of United Ireland has been forwarded to London where the paper will be printed.

The Land Commissioners have decided that a notice to fix rent, if served only upon the agent's clerk, will be deemed sufficient service. This decision, against which no appeal will be allowed, will govern 15,000 Cases.

It is stated that a prison designed for females is being prepared for the reception of members of the Ladies' Land League. The arrest of several prominent members of the Dublin branch of that organization is expect-

ed. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the police, informing them that the proclamation declaring the Land League a criminal association, idcluded females, and directing them to take measures against any women participating in any illegal proceedings.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has selected E. Dwyer Gray as High Sheriff of Dublin for 1882.

Anna Parnell announces that if the office of the Ladies' Land League is seized correspondence can be sent to Helen Taylor, Lon-

TWO HEBOINES.

don.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 .- Last evening seven young men, who live several miles down this side of the Uttawa River, started to skate to Gatineau Point for the purpose of attending a special service which was being held in the church at that place for young The Times points out as a cheering feature men. Two of them were named Lariviere, that several convictions for agrarian offences two La Fontaines and one Sabaurin. The not be found out. When they arrived oppothrough. The other two did the best they could to rescue their comrades, but after they had got several of them out, the ice on which they were standing gave away and they themselves got into the water. Two Misses O'Neil, daughters of Superintendent O'Nell, of the Dominion Police, witnessed the accident from their house on Kettle Island, and with great presence of mind, these two young ladies ran for their father's bost, which they pushed acrose the ice until they came to the broken spot when they launched it and succeed in rescuing the young men who were in the water. They were not a moment too soop, for one of the young men was utterly exhausted and was taken out of the water senseless. He was taken to Mr. O'Nell's house where restoratives were applied to him and everything possible done to restore him to consciousness, but notwithstanding this, it was some hours before he recovered.

Owen Murphy official assignee for Quebeo,

contented and quiet, and that the Land Act was going to be accepted as a final settlement extent disturbed the island, and that Parnell had lost his hold upon the Irish people, and yet the next Sunday I saw 100,000 people in procession to do honor to Parnell. I counted 500 shoeless women within a distance of five miles, who were anything but satisfied with their condition, and they were the most lively people for quiet ones I ever encountered. I attended scores of Land League meetings, at which the natural hatred of landlordism and English rule found most natural expression, and I found an undying determination to resist the tyranny they were groaning under, by any means the Almighty would give them.

These London papers, lowned by the English Ministry, are full of two things: namely, that Ireland is quiet and happy, and that tenants are perpetually shooting lords. Ireland is contented and quiet, why are land- | lie down and refuse her labor to the landlords. lords shot? But the shooting of landlords is a lie intended to destroy sympathy with the or justice is meted out to her. She can, by Irish, though in my case the shooting of a masterly inactivity, compel the landlords, in landlord would have precisely the opposite their own interest, to take their grip from effect. I hold that

MISSING THE LANDLORD, NOT SHOOTING HIM.

is the crime. I know whereof I speak when I say that human life, even of the oppressors, is safer in Ireland than in any other country in Europe-for these leeches it is altogether too safe. A shot-gun-properly loaded and simed—is a great reformer. The Irishman ought to do what he does not do. He ought to make the landlord understand that he holds his stolen land at some personal risk to himself. But they don't do it. Their religion forbids killing, and it is only in cases such as I have instanced, where the wrong is so monstrous that it has but one explation, that landlords have gone to their just reward. in the right way.

"WHY DON'T THEY WORK ?"

Ab! why indeed. What is there for him to do? My Lord has unroofed hundreds of cabins on the mountains to convert the land into sheep walks, and has swelled the roll of pauperism by just the number of families he has made homeless. England will not permit manufacturing trade or commerce in Ireland, so that source of labor is cut off. The mechanics are idle for two reasons: England floods the country with her own goods to fill what demand there is, and secondly, inasmuch as the landlord takes everything the people earn above two meuls of potatoes a day, they have nothing to buy goods with. A woman who cannot wear shoes and stockings isn't purchasing jewellery very much and it is a very poor country for a cabinetmaker where the occupant of a cottage considers himself lucky if he has a three-legged stool to sit down on. Therefore, as the only labor in the country is agriculture, and as Landlordism either kills that by eviction or cripples it by starvation, the question, "Why don't they work ?" is very easily answered. There isn't a race of people in the world who BT6 50

WHAT IS THE REMEDY ?

is still more impossible than staying.

To what must Ireland look for the woes she is enduring, for the miseries that are heaped upon her? To what must she look for her redemption? The Land League, and the Land League alone. There can be no appeal to arms, for she is too weak, and her that oppressors are too strong. But Ircland can, If with the help of the new Ireland in America, She can refuse to pay rent till some measure her throat. She can compel by inaction some

measure of justice for the Irish. Their labor is as necessary to the land.

lords as the stolen lands are to them. For the first time Ireland is on the right path, a path which, if followed, will lead her to justice, and that assured, prosperity follows as certain as the light follows the dawn. Parnell in prison is more powerful than Parnell at liberty. Davitt in Portland is a muse potent protest against English tyranny and oppression than Davitt could possibly make from the platform. The very means used by England to complete the subjugation of the Irish will liberate her. For now there will be no palliatives admitted, there will be no compromise, it will be all or nothing.

THERE IS HOPE FOR IRBLAND.

That hope lies not in force, for in that the ruffian despoiler is stronger than Iroland. It lies in passive resistance, in the force of a moral protest from every civilized nation on the earth. It lies in the certain justice of the good God who may, for His own purposes, give injustice, oppression and wrong its way for a time, but always in the end brings it to grief. It lies in the support of the ten mil- lions ot Irish in this country, with their American sympathizers; it lies in the unity of the Irish race in this holy cruade. Let these means be used, and, with the blessing of God, ere long the Irish will rule Ireland, the long-silent harp be freshly strung, and the green flag will float over her green fields. There is a fature for Ireland. Ireland will yet be as free as America. Ireland will yet assume the position she is entitled to among the nations of the earth, and her scattered children, if they do not return to the old sod, will at least be proud of their origin.	MM Montre J V bany. T F H A B ray, Ci M I lyn. J F ford. F P J M E D J J W E D J J W F P MM

Mr. John E. Askwith, of Ottaws, has been | P F O'Donnell, Montreal. awarded the contract far the construction of the new Post-office and Custom House building at Stratford.

most colemn and impressive scene is the simultaneous and complete prostration of all the candidates for the orders of sub-deacon, deacon and priest. This position of humiliation, which conveys the idea of their final separation from the world, is held during the chanting of the Litany of the Saints and never fails to create amost protound impression on all those who behold it.

The ordinations lasted until near 10 o'clock, when at their conclusion, the Te Deum, the hymn of praise and thanksgiving, was intoned by the Bishop and sung by the entire assemblage. After the ceremonies were over the parlors of the Seminary were beseiged by the friends of the newly ordained priests. Among them were a large number of Americans, especially from Boston, Hartford and New York. They had come to present their congratulations and felicitations to the new soldiers of Christ, and to receive from them in return their sacerdotal blessing. In the afternoon twenty of the newly ordained priests left for their respective dioceses in the various parts of Canada and the United States, so that they could reach home by Sunday morning and celebrate their first Mass in their own parishes.

The following reverend gentleman celebrated their first mass in the clip :-- Rev J Devine at St Patrick's Church ; Rev J Lynett at St Ann's; Rev J Danehy at the Church of Notre Dame; Rev A Moreau at the Cathedral, and the Rev J D Coyle at the Grand Seminary.

The following is a list of the names of those who participated in the ordinations :---

TONSURD.

MM. E W Gannon, Brooklyn.

J B Bruonon, Colorado. P F McEvoy, M J Spratt, W E Walsh,

Kingston. J T McEntyre, J T McGovern, New

York. W N Lonergan, Portland.

J H Gaughan, St Paul, Minnesota.

MINOR ORDERS.

that the ind. It ice of a stice of arposes, its way gs it to ten mil- b their he unity e. Let blessing Ireland, ng, and n fields. .nd will will yet among cattered old sod,	 MM. E V Doucet, N Gauthier, W O'Mears, Montreal. J V Quinn, B A Smith, J J Ward, Al- bany. T F Costello, F W Ehret, Alton, G J Carry, H A Barry, F J Butler, J F Helcher, J J Mur- ray, Chas Sallivan, Boston. M F Flannery, M A Naughton; Brook- lyn. M S Haim, Hamilton. J F Corcoran, D Lawler, A C O'Keefe, Hart- ford. P F. 'McEvoy, M J Spratt, M Sweeney, W E Walsh, Kingston. F F MoNichols, New York. J Manning, Ogdensburg. J W McCarthy, Providence. E Dufreene, St Hyscinthe. J J Fallon, W J Long, W J Power, J M Prendergast, Springfield. F Barre, Congregation of the Holy Cross.
old sod,	
· · · · · ·	SUB DEACONGEIP.
	MM. J A Ducharme, D Gratton, P Langlois,

W A Browne, O Shea, Albany. J Cassidy, Alton. JF Conley, Boston.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .-- A Dublin correspondent says the organization against the payment of rents is becoming still more formidable. It is regarded as much of a crime to go into the Land Court as to pay rent. The lists of persons who have been served with notices and of those suspected of paying rents are posted at the Chapels and at other places where they are likely to be seen, and although the police tear them down they are soon posted again.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 16 .- The following is a resolution Representative Robinson (N. Y.) made several attemps to introduce in the House without success :-

without success :-"Whereas, on the centennial anniversary of pulling down the English flag at Yorktown by Washington and his compatitots, the English flag was reholated and saluted without the au-thority of Congress or cusion. "And, whereas, at the very time the salute was given the English Government was tramp-ling on the last vestige of free government by suspending the right of Habeas Corpus, pub-lic meetings, and crowding their gaols with honorable gentemen unaccessed of crime, and some of them American citizens, and others chosen and honored representatives in Parlia-ment of their own people; therefore, "Resolved, that we extend our sympathies to those patriots and members of Parliament suf-fering imprisonment under on unheard of des-polism. Resolved, "Thet this House does not approve

those patricts and members of Paritament suf-fering imprisonment under on unheard of des-polism. Resolved, "That this House does not approve of the salute given to the flag representing this unheard of despotism, and that said salute was untimely and uncalled for ; unusual and insult-ing to the memory of the brave men who, one hundred years ago pulled it down, and hoped it would never be raised again on American soil; insuiting to millions of our fellow-citizens -to whom, and to whose ancestors, it was, and is, an emblem of tyrany-and insulting to other friendly powers, whose flags were not sa-lated, though they deserved equal, if not su-perior, recognition." Resolved, "That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to communicate to this House at the earliest moment whether any person or persons claiming to be American clizens are now, or recently have been, suffering imprison-ment in British gaols, and, if so, woat crimes are alleged against them, and what efforts have been made to secure their speedy trial or re-lea e, with all correspondence relating to same."

lea e, with all correspondence relating to same." Resolved, "That the Secretary of State is hereby also directed to communicate to the House copies of all correspondence with foreign Governments within the present year relative to the extradition of alleged criminals, or in re-lation to the sacred right of asylum in these United States." Resolved, "That while we appreciate the womanity sympathy of Victoria in the sorrows of our departed President's family, and can ex-cuse her for not being tamiliar with our written constitution, yet her Ministers should have hnown that the reception of any present, of any kind whatever, by any person holding office under the Duited States, without the consent of Congress, would be a violation of our constitu-tion and an invasion of the privileges of this Houre." House." ----

The current number of McGee's Illustrated Weekly is replete with interesting matter. It contains a lengthy biographical sketch, with portrait, of the Honorable William E. Robinson, M.C., Brooklyn; the Holy Gath-erers; Mixing the Christmas Padding; Scenes on the Blackwater, Ireland; Map [of Modern Russia, showing its "resources of civilization," Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, by Sir John Pope Hennessy; "Madeleine," from the French of Jules Sandeau, of the French Academy; editorials, postry, literature, etc. Altogether a most interesting number.

If a fellow goes skating for the first time; he can never tell what's going to turn up.

HOW AN ARTIST TREATED HIS VISITOR.

2

To the Editor of the Salem (Mass.) Register I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this, had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounce on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one schoolroom, when I heard within voices upof Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. lifted, evidently in angry argument. In a Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; always swells and puts on a great many airs and makes himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in fiesh and pocket. Last winter he came and staid two months. I then made up my mind that the next time he came I would chauge his diet, as he has always gobbled down everything set before him. was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of St. Jacobs Oil-morning, noon, and night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and I have no doubt he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does just give him the same fare that I did and he J. S. LEFAVOUR. won't stop long.

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

The inhabitants of St. Sauveur are organizing a lottery for colonization purposes.

At Edmonton, Man., wheat is quoted at \$2, barley S1.25, oats S1, and potatoes S1 per bushel.

Rev. Canon Carmichael, of Hamilton, Ont., has declined the position of Rector of Calvary Church, N.Y.

An effort has been made to deflect the line of the C. P. R. toward New Westminster, B.C., but without success.

The annexation of Yorkville to Toronto will likely be made an issue at the coming civic elections in the latter city. Several students of Laval University have

been overhauled by the authorities for taking part in the late local elections.

It is stated that a regiment of British troops will be stationed at Victoria, Vancouver Island, next summer by the Imperial authorities.

The imports at Prescott in November mounted to \$74,466, and exports to \$38, 759, both being increases over the same month of last year.

A letter is published from C. O. Bockwell for Mrs. Garfield, thanking the United States citizens resident in St. John, N. B., for their resolutions of sympathy.

The absence of news from the balloon in which Powell was carried to sea on Saturday causes a sensation. Powell aspired to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.

The reduction of rates on grain and provisions from Chicago to Eastern points has become general, rates now being to Baltimore 12c, Philadelphia 13c, New York 14c, Boston 20c. and perhaps 1 never thought of doing so,

The Ogebec city by-law against the opening of hotels, taverns and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold on Sundays and ordering their closing between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on week days, has just been maintained by the Court of Appeals.

The Chambers of Commerce at Paris, pet, finds to his discomfiture that he has no Lyons, St. Etienne, Rheims, Bordeaux, Marcon, Colmar, Rochelle, Montpellier, Grenoble, Angouleme, Bayonne, Naucy, Havre, Mar-

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS thought within her. Where is he now, at the station? Not yet, surely; but where then? And-and where is she ? and what is the matter with the walls? How they close and draw together !

With a last natural effort of self-preservation she puts out her hand, and sinks into a so long ago, had only smiles and tender low chair beside her.

"Well, now you shall hear," says Fancy, ap-"Five minutes later Kitty (who has calculated almost to a nicety the time of Kenneth's peased. "I happoned to be passing the departure), enters the room, and finds her senseless, pale and wan as a snowdrop born of last night's dew, with her hands h.nging life. rash moment I turned the handle of the door lessly at her sides. and went in. Poor Miss Walker was standing Scenes of every description being abhor--

at the end of the room trying vainly to explain something with two small furies before her who were talking her down most successrent to Lady Blunden, she forbears to sumn mon gaping servants. From a vase on fully. When they saw me they ran to me, and declared their fixed determination never table near she procures some water, and, having administered divers pattings and shakings and an unlimited supply of eau de kind to bring it yourself; but Minton could cologne, gradually restores Gretchen to con- have spared you the trouble." -never-never to be taught again by their governess, on the plea that she did not adhere to the strict truth. I declined to listen sciousness.

"What is it ?" she asks, faintly, putting her lingers to her eyes in a vain endeavor to re- | curtly. creature behind the table, whereapon Blanche collect. "Did I faint? How foolish of me!"

" 'She says the world is round, Lally, and "Well, yes, I really think so-very foolish," that we are sticking on to it like little flies. returns Kitty, who, like most people, is a lit-tle angry because very frightened. "I And that might be true, Lally, I'm not disputing that, because flies do stick to ceilings, I've seen them; but pray,"_triumphantly_ if it was true, where would the water be? But, thought you had more common sense. of course at such a time you should not have don't you think the sea would all have dropbeen leftalone."

The last word recalls everything. The soft flickering touch of color that had come so un willingly to Gretchen's cheek now flies from it again, to seek refuge in her aching heart.

"I remember it all now," she says, tremuiously. "He is gone, Kitty-gone! aud "clasping her fingers tigntly together on her knees and bending rather forward-"some horrible thing tells me I shall never see him

again." "Every one thinks that at the hour of part ing. It is all nonsense," says Kitty, briskly. Why should you not see him again, and stionger and better too than you have over seen him? My dear, don't be morbid. It apsets one so, and doesn't do the least good."

" If 1 might only have gone with him."

"Well, you know, in your place," says Lady Blunden, with determination, "I should certainly pack up my things and follow him. i have no patience with that young man's sirs, separating people from their husbands. I think he must be out of his mind."

"He is such a strange man, that one hardly dares to oppose him; and then he may be successful. I really believe, were I to adopt He is a good fellow, you know, and that, and your advice, he would pack up his things and ceturn to England in the evening. And " You accept him then, I presume ?"-pale then how I should blame myself! But I have often thought, Kitty," very timidly, as left the question in abeyance. I was taken though ashamed of the fond romantic fancy, by surprise, you see. In fact, I had no idea -"I should like to disguise myself, and take rooms in the German town, and watch each day until I got one glimpse of him." "I wonder how old you are ?" asks Kitty, scornfully, but with tears in her eyes; "one hundred and fifty, or five ? Such ideas, my dear child, are utterly exploded, if indeed they ever existed. You must be very weak and nervous to talk so like ' the London Journal.' Tell me, do you still intend going down to Laxton ?"

"Yes. I shall go this evening. I could not stay in this house longer than can be helped. I almost hate it."

" You must get mamma, then, or Flora to stay with you."

"Not just yet. I shall be better by myself for a few days. And, besides, I should pore them with my bad spirite. It would be unfair to afflict them with them."

"Dear Gretchen, do try to think of yourself sometimes. I only wish I could go down with you; but I am bound to attend this ball at Lady Monckton's on the 27th. "You must not miss that. It cannot fail

to be charming."

By her impetuous movement she has placed herself in front of a large mirror. In it he can see each line of her face and figure, can mark the haughty, beautiful features, the long

words for him. Her bosom, beneath the amber satin of her gown, rises and falls in quick pulsations with some hidden agitation, surely caused by a feeling stronger than could be created by the mere perusal of Gretchen's letter. Yet, sweet as is the vision in the mirror, Sir John tells himself she is-than it-"as much lovelier as herself is lovelier than all others." Looking up in a minute os two, she meets

his ayes in the glass, and, slowly turning, confronts him. "Thank you," she says icily; "you were

Minton is the maid.

"I never give open notes to servants"-

"I dare say you are right "-carelessly; "so for the future I shall ask Gretchen to direct my letters to myself. I can't think what she meant by enclosing it in yours."

" Possibly she saw nothing strange in sending a note to a wife through her husbaud "--with a slight sneer; "she has much to learn."

"She has indeed. She has not been fortunate enough to secure so willing a mentor as I have. ... But pray do not let me detain you

longer. Are you coming with me to Twickenham to-night ?" The almost inselence of her tone irritates

him past endurance. "I really don't know whether I shall be in the way or not," he returns bitterly. " Which of your friends is coming ?"

Kitty's large eyes blaze. Her lip curls. For a full minute she gazes at him intently, as though too possessed with scorn for speech. And it is at this unlucky moment that the door opens, and Minton, entering with a rare and exquisite bouquet, presents it to her mistress

"With Mr. Launceston's compliments, my lady," she says; after which, scenting battle in the breeze, she retires discreetly. Kitty holding the fragrant blossoms to her

lace, inhales their perfume slowly. "How delicious !" she says to herself, with

a pleasure greatly exaggerated. "How thoughtful to send them. They are my favorite flowers."

There is a rather lengthened pause, and then Blunden says, in a curiously changed tone, so calm it is, and so carefully suppressed,---

"Do you permit Launceston to send you flowers ?"

"I certainly have not forbidden him to do 80." "He is then in the habit of sending

them ?" "These are not the first he has sent, if you

mean that." " They shall be the last "-quietly.

"You mean you will desire me not to ac

cept them ?" "Certainly not. I should not presume to dictate to you on any subject "-bitterly. a I shall speak to Launceston."

"How like you that will be!" -- with a contemptuous shrug of her fine shoulders ; "it will be in exact keeping with all your conduct to make your wife's name a by-word. Speak lightly of me, by all means. No doubt I have deserved it at your hands. But first answer me one question : Is it worse for me to receive these flowers than for you to send them ?"

"You allude to those I sent Mrs. Charteris. The cases are widely different ; mine were given merely as payment of a debt."

"You are quite right to give it a decent namo. Well, let us then say that these

other hand rests, as though seeking support, upon the arm of the chair near her. "That ends it" she says, in a low, pressed voice, that somehow, in spite of his dark lashes that cast faint shedows on her anger, disturbs him strangely. "It is your cheeks, the perfect month that once and not own doing. If any harm arises from it, blame yourself." "What do you mean by that ?" demands he,

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"Whatever you like. Go; you are wast-

ing your time here-" "The carriage is ready, my lady," says Minton, opening the door; and Blunden, feeling himself dismissed, with her last words ring-

ing in his ears, leaves the room unwillingly, and, descending the stairs, finds Arthur awaiting him in the library below.

"You here?" he says, wearily, sinking in-to a chair. "What is it, Arthur!"

"Not much," says that young man, scan. ning his cousin's features anxiously but secretly. "The fact is I never meant to go to this ball, but at the last moment I have changed my mind, and now " with a laugh "my going seems to me a matter of life or death."

"Then go,"

"But I haven't a domino. A wild hope that you might be able to lend me one has brought me here. We are so much the same height and figure, I dare say yours would suit me. I know you used to do a great deal of masquerading one winter in Rome, and it cc-

curred to me you might have a second." "No, I have only one 'ut you can have it." says Jack, with his eyes fixed absently "pon the paper-knife he has taken from the table.

"Yours, my dear boy? No; not that. Surely you are going to Twickenham yourself ?

"Surely I am not"-smiling. " J, too, have changed my mind at the last moment."

"But what a sudden decision! There is something wrong with you Jack." "Very likely. There is something wrong

with most people, is there not? Say I have got a headache, neuralgia, a fit of the spleen what you will-I don't care what name you give it. I shall not go to this mad dance to. night."

"You refuse to confide in me?" Says Arthur, gently, perhaps a little hurt at the other's tone.

"Well, and if [do? What then? There are things a man must grin and bear in silence, and-I hate whiners myself, and so do you. You are going, Arthur? Wait; let me send for the domino."

There was a short pause while the servant comes and goes and returns again, with the soft fawn colored garment in question.

'You were right in your surmise," says lack, glancing at it with some small interest. The last time I wore this domino was in Rome, during one of the liveliest nights I ever put in. See the red cross on the shoulder; it was stitched on for a purpose. To morrow, if not too done up, drop in and tell me how you get on. Though I doubt whether you will have as much fun out of it as I had in

those good old days in Italy," "Are not your present days better ?" asks his cousin, regarding him gravely. "Why should you look back with such regret upon your past? You are certainly happier now ?" "Beyond all doubt"-with a queer laugh. "Ten thousand times happier. I have literally nothing left to wish for. Money, a title, the world's respect (what married man is without that ?), and—a wife who adores me."

"True, you have all that. Kitty surely loves you."

"I said adores me. You put it too weakly," says Blunden, still with that odd laugh. "My good Arthur, don't give yourself the habit of staring people out of countenance. It is execrable form. Go. You are late as it is. The woman who doubtless tells you she adores you is suffering agonies of suspense all

this time." With a gentle, friendly push he guides him

the earnest gaze of two large dark eyes that follow.him intensely as he goes. The reflection that the owner of these carnest eyes is clad in satin of a golden shade, that glitters bravely in the gay light, crosses his mind, but he fails to recognize Kitty, so eager in his search for a mignonne figure and a small proud head crowned with yellow hair.

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Yet a whole hour passes without result of any kind except failure ; and, almost giving up hope, he leans against the door of the conservatory that opens on to the gardens from. a veranda outside, and wonders vaguely whether he shall seek her on the terraces or come to the conclusion that she has not put in an appearance to-night.

What if she had staid away because he had declared his intention of not being (present ? His heart beats quickly at this thought. If he could dare to believe that-if-

"Sir John," says a low soft voice at his elbow. He starts violently, unable to control him.

self as the accents so dear to him reach his ear, and looks round. Yes, it is she; close to him, looking up at him with laughing, violat eyes that no mask could change, and pretty parted lips.

"Fiel" she says, lightly, "to betray yourself so ingeniously ! to start and turn at the first mention of your name! I gave you credit for more savoir-faire, greater chic. But tell me. is your cousin, is-Arthur here to-night?

Blunden makes no spoken reply, lest his voice should betray him. He shakes his head.

"No? Not really?" Surely something comes up from her heart and dims for the moment the lustre of her eyes. Her little counded chin quivers ever so slightly.

"Where is he, then ?" she asks, half petulantly, half plaintively.

"Where should he be but here?" says Ar thur, almost roughly. "Can I keep away from you? I am your property; you can do with meas you will,"

"But how like Sir John you are?" says Fancy, for once utterly taken aback.

"I tried to stay away," goes on Arthur, tak. ing almost a savage pleasure in his self abase. ment. "I swore to myself a hundred times I would not see you again ; yet here I am! was looking over an old Shakespeare to-day. and came upon some lines that I think, sul; my abject case. Do you know them ?-

Being your slave, what should I do but tend Upon the hours and times of your desire? I have no precious time at all to spend. Nor services to do, till you require.

Nor dare I question with my jesious though: Where you may be, or your affairs suppose, But, like a sad slave, stay and think of nought Save where you are, how happy you make those."

You are strong, yet you have no mercy. have no doubt my insane infatuation is nothing to you unless a thing to make merry at.'

"Ah! now indeed I know it is you," says Fancy, her manner changing as it by magic, and a warm smile curving her lips. "There is always a healthy glow, a charming amount of candor, about your little speeches, not to be surpassed. I always say you are better than a tonic, and quite as bitter. Yes, I knew you would come even at the last moment And surely after all you were wise. It pleases me to think you are happier here than you could be elsewhere; and now I am happier too.'

"How readily sweet words come to your lips! Yes, it is quite as well I should be here, for this reason, that absence does me no good Even when away from you I cannot dissever myself from you."

"You cannot 'dissever your soul from the soul of the beautiful Annabel Lee,'" quotes she, gayly. "Well, this Annabel Lee "-lay. ing her hand lightly on her bocom-" rather likes that thought. Come, don't let us quarrel to-night, Arthur. I am in such a pretty

what was going to happen until we went into that small conservatory off the supper room, -where you and I were the dance before, you remember ?-and there he took my hand,

lovely guileless eyes, blue as sapphires, and

seilles, have pronounced in favor of negotiations for a Franco-American treaty of cummerce.

The silk trade of Lyons now occupies some 120,000 looms, of which only 30,000 are within the city. Including those who work in the silkworm establishments there are 800.000 persons employed in the Lyons silk trade. In 1787 there were but \$0,000 and 18.-000 looms.

Diplomacy is a hereditary profession in England. Sir E. B. Malet, now coming into great prominence as British diplomatic agent in Egypt, is son of Sir A. C. Malet, long Minister of Frankfort. Sir E. Thornton's father was a diplomatist, and his son is now attache at Washington.

The St. James Gazette says : "There is much cause for reflection that Europe will have in future to regard the United States as having a foreign policy of their own, although the policy may only concern South America. Yet, considering the commercial treaties between South America and Europe it may cross and confuse the policy of European Governments in ways and to an extent now only faintly foreseen."

The President has adopted the following rules for the reception of visitors at the White House : On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., the general public including members of Congress and other officials; Tuesdays and Fridays, Oabinet days, 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.; Senators and Representatives only. The President re-served Saturdays and Sandays for himself, and on those days will receive no one. He will hold his first public reception on New Year's Day.

The richest person to-day upon the Sandwich Islands is Claus Spreckles of Honolulu. A few years ago he was laughed at when he purchased 10,000 acres of land for ten cents an acre, as the tract was at the foot of an extinct volcano, and covered with a crust on the surface like a flagstone walk. He broke up this crust, mixed the dust with a small quantity of vegetable mould, thoroughly irrigated the soil thus formed, and planted sugur cane. To day he is a millionaire.

As an instance of the great abundance and variety of game and vermin in the vast country of New South Wales, Colonies and India quotes the shooting list of Mr. Hawthorne, one of the best shots in the colony, who has been striving his utmost to keep down the fauna of the country, which are inimical to the interests of the squatters. Mr. Hawthorne's bag consisted of 5,372 kangaroos, 1,-418 wallabtes, 257 wallaroos, 118 dingoes, 362 wildcats, bandicoots and rats, 204 esgle hawks and 167 snakes. The length of the time over which his campaign extended is, unfortunately, not stated.

Having returned from Paris, where he had a consultation with the Executive of the Land League, before whom he placed the cause of the laborers in whose behalf he has toiled so self-denyingly, Mr. Peter O'Leary left England for America on Wednesday. He is charged with communication to the men who are believed to represent the Irish cause there, and intends to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him to acquaint his countrymen in the greater Ire. land beyond the Atlantic with the wants and aspirations of a class whose condition has long been crying aloud for ameliorationthe poor farmer laborers of Ireland-Liverool Ismes.

"Well," goes on Fancy, cheerfully, "as I was tolling you, he took both my hands, an said---"

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER XXIX, -CONTINUED.

to such an accusation against the inestimable

ped off long ago? Answer me that?'

"I didn't; I opened the door again and ran

Blunden laughs, and presently conversa-

tion grows brisker, and he deigns to ask her

how she enjoyed herself at the ball last night.

"I always enjoy myself," says Fancy gay-

y, "especially when you are very good to me,

and very near me; but last night," with a mis-

chievous laugh, "I had rather more than my

"Yes. I don't know whether you have

"I have noticed it,"-with unpleasant em-

"Ah! well. What do you think happen-

"Then I shall tell you. He actually pro-

"Well, I don't know; not quite I think.

and wrathful, and with angry anxiety. "Well, I'm not sure. I rather think I

"Yes, dear : why not ?"-raising to his her

clothed in innocent surprise. "He didn't at-

tempt to bite it, you know; and I didn't

mind it the least little bit. Besides, he really

was so impetuous I couldn't prevent him;

either. There was no harm in it; of course.

if I was engaged to, or going to be married to,

another man, it would be wicked; but as it

She pauses, and pulls the kitten's tail, and

thoroughly enjoys the situation, while Blun-

den, with his eyes fixed moodily upon the car-

noticed it, but I have danced a considerable

number of times with Lord Kenwick late-

for my life. If anything frightens me, it is to be put through my facings by a child."

undertook to enlighten me.

usual allowance of fun."

"Don't know. I'm sure."

"And you refused him ?"

"He took your hand!"

"And you allowed it ?"

right to bring her to task.

"Yes, dear : why ?"

" Hed you ?"

ed last night?"

posed to me."

quite fun."

and-

i8—

ly."

phasis.

"I don't want "-savagely-"to hear what he said, or did either."

"No?"-reproachfully; "and you told me you would be my friend. And what is the use of a friend, except to be one's confidant? I must tell my secrets to somebody." "Not to me, then."

"Then you are not my friend."

"No, I am sure I am not," returns he angilly; and with ruffled brow and set lips he takes up his hat and leaves the house.

CHAPTEB XXX.

"Oh, would it were Delusion ! but I fear some greater ill. I feel as if out of my bleeding bosom My heart were torn in fragments." —Magico Prodigioso.

The week has taken to itself wings and flown away; it has hastened with all its might, unmindful of those who, with outstretched arms, would have detained it. Per h: ps in mercy it has sped, to end suspense and shrinking expectation; and Gretchen, standing on the vanishing edges of it, with empty hands and desolate heart, knows hereelf bereft of her chief good. He is gone-"her joy, her sorrow l" nay, her love, her husband-and day seems merged in night.

Just at the very end, when the final fare well had to be uttered, she had fallen on her knees beside him and had begged of him one | too deep for words." last promise.

"If an hour should come, Kenneth, when you feel even a shade worse, promise me faithfully you will not keep me in ignorance of it for an hour. You will write to me at the mo ment, then, without delay ?"

"1 promise. I---

"You will not say to yourself, 'I shall delay until the morrow; the day may bring relief? You will wait for nothing, you will not hesitate, whatever that-that man may advise?"

"Have I not given my word, darling? Even now, at the very last, if it makes you suffer so much, let me give up this idea and stay at home with you."

"No, no; rather go now, while I have strength to part from you."

So he is taken from her, and she, with her face hidden in her hands, remains motionless in the centre of the room; too wretched almost for thought. She has not gone down stairs to the hall with him, lest the man she counts her enemy-inasmuch as he has been instrumental in enticing Kenneth from hershould mark her pallid lips and dry, miserable eyes. She hardly knows how long she remains there without movement, but presently she sways a little and would perhaps have fallen but that a cound from the world without aronses her. It is the scrape of a wheel the click of horses' feet.

Oh, to see him once again! to hear his voice! A sickening fear that never more shall her eyes rest on his overwhelms her. Rushing to the window she gazes eagerly downwards, but too late ; the brougham is out of sight, has disappeared round the corner. He is indeed gone.

She turns away, feeling if possible, more forlorn than a moment since. Why had she ing the little note from him (that Gretchen not gone to the window sooner? Perhaps, had sent through him, and the fond hope that when in the carriage, he had looked up, and it might cause some kiudly words to be spokhopeful to see her, and been disappointed. en between them), she deliberately turns her How selfish, how heartless, he must consider back on him, and begins to read it. Whereher | and now he is beyond reach, and she upon Sir John, finding hor eyes occupied, cannot tell him ever-ever-of the anguish of raises his head, and, changing his tactics spirit that had deadened and crushed all looks at her a good deal.

11s charms could hardly attract tessly-"though I confess a masked ball will be a novelty; but, you see "-tapping the slender fingers of one hand rather impatientiy on the back of the other-" I have promis-

ed to go to it." "Whom have you promiesd, Kitty?"

"Oh, many people," says Kitty, but without letting her eyes rest on Gretchen's. The

latter regards her anxiously. "At least," she says, presently, speaking very gently, and with the sweetest intent, " if I cannot have you with me on the 27th, I shall know you are keeping me in your thoughts all night-"

Kitty, turning, kisses her somewhat impulsively.

"As a talisman to keep out all less holy thoughts ?" she says, with a poor attempt at lightness; " Very well, darling; that shall he so. And atterwards I shall run down to Laxton, to see how you are getting on. Indeed," -slowly-"I think I shall not go abroad at all this autumn; I shall stay at home and look after you."

"That would be too great a sacrifice; and

what would Jack say to it?" "Sir John ?"—with a slight quick frown and an unlovely laugh. "I thought I had explained matters to you sufficiently to make that remark unnecessary. He will doubtless thank Kenneth devoutly for his timely departure, and look upon my absence as a relief

CHAPTER XXXI.

"And if ye love me not I cannot bear to dream you so forsworn; I had llefer ye were worthy of my love, Than to be loved again of you" —Pelicas and Ettarre.

"Come in," says Kitty, quietly.

She is standing before her glass, adding one or two last finishing touches to the alleady charming picture it reveals. So lovely is it, that involuntarily her lins part, and she smiles at it, as though honestly in lovewith her own beauty. It is almost a pity, she tells herself, to hide so fair a face beneath the small mask

lying on the couch beyond. Her maid tired of admiration, which, though of the silent order, she takes care shall be felt, has left her. She is at this moment quite alone.

Sir John, opening the door, comes in, and closes it behind him. So many weeks have come and gone since those happy days when he would seek her room to sit and talk to her during her toilet, that Kitty, pausing in her occupation, stares at him expectantly, and colors very distinctly. There is in her expression a marked surprise, hardly complimentary.

"Don't let me disturb you, søys Blunden, in a tone cold and forced ; " I found this note from Gretchen, directed to you, in my pocket; it came enclosed in a letter to me this morn ing, but I quite forgot to deliver it until 110W.

His voice is suggestive of indifference. He barely glances at her as he speaks, and betrays not the faintest abadow of admiration. What woman could stand such evil behavior? Kitty's lips tighten and her blush fades. Tak-

flowers from Mr. Launceston are for payment of another debt."

"You trifle,"-sternly. "I have not spoken on this subject before, but now you shall listen to me. This man follows you wherever you go, haunts your footsteps, betravs in a thousand ways the passionate admiration he plainly feels for you, and has felt for some time past, yet, knowing all this you encourage his attentions, and accept the homage that can be only an insult."

Kitty's hands tighten on the flowers she is bolding, and her lips pale. She is an intensely proud woman, one whom nature would compel to reject with quick indignation advances from any man except her husband. To hear Sir John now accuse her of encouraging Launceston's attentions is exceedingly bitter to her. Yet, rather than forego her revenge, she accepts the situation as it stands, and, refusing to permit herself a reply to his last speech, says, calmly-

"And you? Were there then no passages between you and Mrs. Charteris in the old days before we met? Take care, Sir John; people living in glass houses should be careful to thrown no stones."

" Recriminations are worse than useless," coldly,-" and we have gone into all that before. You only play with the question. Kitty, you will not wear those flowers tonight'

"I certainly shall, as you will see later on.'

" That is unlikely. I shall not go to Lady Moncton's if you persist in your determination." "No?"-with a quick start. Then, con-

trolling all emotion. "You will please yourself about that, of course. But, I think, considering what a pronounced ball it is likely to be, and how the world talks, and how from being above suspicion is our domes-

tic felicity, that, no matter how distasteful the task may be, it is your duty to accompany me."

" You seem very clear about other people's duties; it is a pity you can't see your own." "I do see it. But for a mere whim of yours am not going to behave ungraciously to Cecil Launceston. There is no harm in what | ton's.

I am doing. I never knew it was wrong to accept a simple bunch of flowers from a friend."

"Your taking them, after all I have said .after all you know,-is a deliberate insult to me.

"You will not come with me, then ?" demands she, deliberately, confronting him with a cold and steady light in her eyes. She moves a step nearer to him, and in the gleam of the wax candles that illumine the room her clinging satin gown shimmers softly. Some diamonds are glittering in her hair and sparkling on her neck. Just now, with the passionate defiance and reproach upon her

face she looks like a queen. Blunden, almost as handsome in his own way, stands at a little distance from her, his tace black with anger, and, though acknowledging her beauty, is quite unmoved by it.

"I have told you my condition," he replies, immovable determination in his tone. "And I have refused to comply with it."

Sir John hows. "That settles the queslon," he says gravely. "You positively refuse to come with me l"

" 1 positively do."

Kitty, raising one hand, lays it impulsive ly upon her bosom. There is majesty and

to the door.

"Well, good night, old man. I'm awfully obliged, do you know," says Arthur, gratefu!-Then he hesitates even on the threshly. hold, and says again, "I wish you were coming."

"Don't be hypocritical," replies Sir John, with a smile, pointing to the domino. " My going now would, I dare say, reduce you to despair. Good-night. I hope that red cross will bring you luck."

CHAPTER XXXII.

BEAT. "I was about to protest I loved you." BENE. "And do it with all thy heart." "I love you with so much of my heart. BEAT. that none is left to protest -Much Ado About Nothing.

To swear in the morning by all the gods that nothing should induce him to go to this ball; to protest with even more earnestness, if less bad language, to the same effect at ncontide, to waver towards evening, to give in and get possessed with a maddening desire to go to it at nightfall-thus had Mr. Blunden's mind been exercised all day, from "morn to dewy eve."

Unfortunately, vesterday he had met Mrs. Charteris: and whether she thought he look ed too happy to be let go in peace, or whether she had been listening to some little false story about him, retailed by a dearest friend, I know not, but she was certainly unkinder to him then usual, and sent him from her calm outwardly but with a determination never to see her again. He would be no woman's slave—so he told himself (they all tell themselves that, you know, at intervals). And as

to going down to Twickenham to meet her to-morrow night, no earthly consideration should bring him to do it. He played rather high at night, and won

everything before him, which annoyed him a good deal. In his then frame of mind it would have solaced him to lose, as giving him another chance of railing against adverse fortune. But he won, and Leavily, and went nome and slept not at all, and, rising in the morning unrefreshed, found himself still faithful to his vow not to go to Lady Monck-

At four he went to see Laura Redesdale, and there found Fanoy, so sweet, so radiant, so utterly oblivious of having wronged him in thought, word, or deed that he was fairly bewildered. She was almost tender to him, and so honestly distressed at his resolution not to see her in the evening that, though he left her for once victor, his heart was melted

within him. Yet for his word's sake he clung to his

purpose all through the evening, and sat silently smoking at his club, until, as ton o'clock struck, he rose up, and, flinging his lgar far from him, declared to himself he must and would see her again to-night or perish in the attempt. Perishing, as we have seen, was not upon the cards, Sir John's domino baving fallen to his lot as it were a fairy gift.

Walking through the brilliant, sweet-perfumed rooms at Twickenham an hour later, with the conspicuous red cross upon his shoulder. and only the lower part of his face seen, bis resemblance to Sir John is so remarkable that even he himself cannot refrain from smiling as he marks it in a passing mirror. Once or twice a mutual acquaintance accosts him by his cousin's name; and three something like despair in the gesture. The times in moving to and fro he is puzzled by

temper it is a shame to rufile it."

"Come into the garden," aays Blunden. "This place is stifling; the air outside may

change my ugly mood.' The night is heavenly fair. The sol breeze that fans to sleep the drowsy flowers is warm and fragrant. All down the gardenwalks and underneath the trees great Chines lanterns light the way; while above in the thin ethereal blue floats with languid grace • That orbed maiden (with white fire laden, "Whom mortals call the moon."

It is a "moon with promise of large light on woods and ways ;" and, growing silent be neath its influence or the teaching of their ow bearts, they wander past the nearest walks into a garden rich with the tragrance of dropping rose leaves.

All is quiet. Now and then a faint sobbia note from the band within breaks on the still ness; but as they wander farther oven this plaintive sound is lost to them. A mem laugh once stirs her calm, but it too dies away as the owner of it passes onward to the house The silence is complete. Nothing disturts it---

Save that one rivulet from a tiny cave Came lighte, ing downward, and so split light Among the roses, and was lost again."

Her hand, hanging listlessly at her side touches his. His fingers close upon it, and the mute spell is broken.

"I wonder if you are ever glad to soe me? asks he, bending to read her face.

" Are my eyes so dull, then, that you can not read them ?"

"What am I to understand by that?" " Anything you like."

"Do you mean what your words imply ?" "I am afraid I do "-with a would be sig

but a very lovely smile. Lifting the hand he has imprisoned, Arthu

raises it fondly to his lips. "You give me hope that means life,"

says, earnestly. ' Yet stay, my friend," murmurs she, with drawing her hand and glancing at it, a though his caress still rests on it in invisib form. "Consider. Is that last act of you an act of friendship? Surely it is too pro nonce-too-too-you know what I mess You amaze me, Arthur, after all your pr

mises. Have you forgotten our compact "There are things one hates to remember And, besides, just now how can I remembe anything beyond the sweet fact that we a

together ?" "You are incorrigible," she says, with swift glance that is hardly cruel. "It is ut less my expostulating with you. I fear y

are no longer my friend." "That is true," rejoins he engerly ; "I no longer act the part. It is too cold, meagre. I was mad when I thought (if ever did think it) that I could sink from ing your lover into a conventional well.wis Darling, restore me to my old position. er. "What was that ?---my slave?"

"Something very like, it, I fear,"fully

. But you are that now. So you have position you crave.".

"" How heartless you are! I wonder if ever guess at the millionth part of the mil yon make me endure daily ?.", "Well, but did I never warn you?

confess the truth, now; how often have It you I am the coldest woman alive?"

"You may have said that, but you have looked the contrary."

(Continued on Third Page.)

December 21, 1881

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

What the warmest woman alive? How very unbcoming !... It reminds me."-with an irresistible laugh-" of one of the children's songs, something about a lady

With round cheeks a-glowing, Like roses all a-blowing.

I must say you are not very flattering to. night." 'Her tone tries to be reproachful, but her smile ripens and covers all her face, and, falling into her eyes, lies there wide awake, rendering her more desirable than ever.

"This sort of thing can't go on," says Ar-thur, with sudden despair. "Fancy, let us be as we were before our one fatal quarrel. Surely. I have suffered sufficiently for my sins. Do forgive me and take me back." "I have fargiven you,"-slowly.

"Then say you love me."

She hesitates.

"Say it," entreats he, standing before her in the path, and taking both her hands.

"Well, then, I do," returns she in a tone he has never heard her use before, " with all my heart." She throws up her head and looks him tairly, honestly in the eyes. It is a complete surrender. "I love you as I never loved any one before, as I shall never love again. But-if we should fuil to make each other happy ? It is this thought that haunts me."

"I can answer for myself," says Arthur, with passionate earnestness ; " and for youlet me try what the devotian of my whole life can do."

"Let us have one more trial of our faith first. I am going to Italy with Cyclamen next week-that is, on Monday, and I shall probably stay there for three months.

During that time you must not write to me or seek in any way to see me; but when I return-if you still care-come to me. We shall both be more certain then, and it is but If he had been, he would have claimed my a day or two out of our lives. Yes, dearest, it is for the best."

"What an interminable time!" groans Arthur, miserably.

"Better than never, surely."

"Yes"-hastily-" of course. It shall be as you wish; but at least promise me that when this eternity is at an end you will not keep me longer waiting; you will then marry me.

" If you are faithful, yes."

They have turned into another path, and plainly there is no one in sight. A little misty veil has arisen and hangs between heaven and earth.

"May I kiss you-now ?" asks Arthur, deferentially, being mindful of a past hour, during their first engagement, when he had parely escaped annihilation for stealing a caress without permission.

" If you compel me to answer that question, I suppose I must say no," whispers she, half shyly, half playfully. She shrinks a little from him and blushes warmly-not an unbecoming or a vehement color, but a faint rosebud of a blush, that conveys all the sweetness of confusion without any of the gaucherie that unhappily, as a rule, belongs to it.

"Then suppress that hateful word and yet iet me take the answer I would have from your lips," says Arthur fondly, and, stooping kisses her twice unrebuked. Nay, more, I think one if not both of those kisses is colly returned.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

"Oh break, my heart !-- poor bankrupt, break at

Bor had they "wist before they kist " that their innocent embrace would cause all the mischief that followed on it. I believe they would both, even at that supreme moment (to their credit be it recorded), have put off the caress to an indefinite period. To return to Kitty.

Firmly impressed with the belief that Arthur is in reality her husband-so strongly does he resemble him in his present costume -she watches his every movement with a the charming scene before her. Her eyes, filled with agonized doubt, follow him from place to place and when he disappears from place to place, and when he disappears from the ball-room during his tete-a-tete with Fancy she grows restless and unhappy-so gnawing a thing is jealousy, so engrossing, so base. Half through a desire to gain some air to cool her aching forehead, and half through a hope that in she garden she may again meet the gray domino. she lets her nartner-a dear grizzled old general, all covered with medals and the melancholy remains of what must have been virulent small-pox-lead her on to the veranda and into the quiet night. Her heart is so full that ordinary converse is impossible to her; and presently, under a pretext that she is cally, she sends her companion in-doors again in search of some covering. The gallant old warrior, returning with a shock from Cawnpore, where he has been reveling in ghos ly recollections, flies to do her bidding whereupou Kitty-who has been wishing him among the massacred ones for some time past-with a sigh of petulant exhaustion, sinks into a garden-chair, and covers ner face with her hands.

has removed his arm, and is now speaking rapidly and with apparent entreaty. The soft their short married life never before has she silvery veil of mist still haugs upon the air, rendering all things indistinct ; but as Kitty gazes, trying to pierce the gloom, a sweet, low, musical laugh comes to her. She grows, it possible, a shade paler, yet the sound of mirth restores her to some kind of composure. They can jest, then, while her heart is break. ing. She draws herself to her full height, and forgetful of her partner, the desired shawl everything, returns to the house. Just inside the observatory door she en.

counters Cyclamen, who is unmasked and is looking rather tired.

"I am going home, dear," she says, as if in explanation to Kitty. "Olive looked a little feverish, 1 thought, when leaving-nothing to signify you know; but, now I have seen this fancy fair, I shall return to her. Have you enjoyed yourself?"

" Immensely !"-in a quick, hard voice, " I cannot possibly describe to you how much; you might say I exaggerated." She removes her own mask as she speake, and flings it from her impatiently, and sighs as one might just released from suffocation. "It is all charming," she goes on, speaking tast, as though fearing silence; and I have been so amused just now watching Sir John in the garden-or rather in the path leading to it."

"But I thought you told me, dear, he wasn't coming ? says Cyclamen, impulsively. "So I did. No doubt he altered his mind,

intending to give me a pleasant surprise. He has succeeded. But perhaps I found him out too soon. That always spoils a jest, does it not? She laughs recklessly.

"But I think," says Cyclamen, smiling, too, out of courtesy, though her heart misgives her for friend, "you must have been mistaken. Sir John I am sure is not here to night. hand for the third waltz, for which he asked me."

"Couldn't find you, probably. You look so different when masked. He is here, at all events. I knew him, not only by the cross upon his shoulder, but by the little true lover's knot I myself worked upon his sleeve. He made me do it one night in Italy, lest I should miss him at some ball to which we were going. You see, crosses are so common on dominos there, they scarcely make a dis-

tinction." She laughs again, this time with we were were we not? And how the devoenabled me to know him to-night."

"Still," says Cyclamen, very gently, though with an assumption of gayety, feeling all the delicacy of the situation, "in spite of laying myself open to the charge of obstinacy, I yet think you must be mistaken."

"May I not be allowed to know my own husband ?" says Kitty, with a vivacity that borders on anger. "He was out there a moment since, he is there still, walking with-"

At this instant Cyclamer, with great presence of mind, starts back with a little cry from the plant she has been pretending to esamine.

"How it hurts, the cruel thing !" she says, plaintively. "It has pricked my finger. Do yon know, Kitty, in spite of all the loveliness around me I grow wearled? And I am rather anxious about my Olive. Do not laugh at me if I tell you I shall go home directly to sit beside her bed and see that her sleep is sound."

"Langh at you! I?" says Lady Blunden, in a low tone. "Oh, no! I should be the last to laugh at you. Surely you are greatly blessed in the certainty that the one thing you love loves you. I may envy you ; I could

not laugh at you.' "You look tired yourself, dear. Come home with me."

"I should like to; but----' "This is our dance, I think, Lady Blunden," says Launceston at this moment, appearing with immediate relief. It has not only re- tion with the inter-oceanic canal, but to sur-

not a threat ; but where then is she ? In all slept from under his roof.

A horrible fear possesses him, a terror that almost maddens him as he stands thus gazing vacantly upon the summer sky. He does not move or gesticulate; his face perhaps is troubled, but his attitude might be mistaken for one of extreme repose, so quiet is be, so motionless. I do not think in moments of intense agony, that is of mind, when one is most distraight with fear or horror, that the body asserts itself in any way. In most cases I have witnessed I have noticed that the mind, being uppermost, subdues the body to itself, and a total quiescence of the limbs is the result. I never saw any one wring their hands, or throw their arms above their heads, or beat their breasts: Lut. happily, my

experience is limited, and I may he wrong. Sir John, at least, though filled with a sickening dread, makes no outward moan. Kitty's face rises before him in all its anger of the night before, its reproach, its excessive beauty ; and then strangely enough, another face rises beside it, taking the features of Launceston.

He straightens himself at this moment, and raises his head. In his usually laughing eyes there is an expression foreign to them, an unpleasant expression-one almost murderous-Then it fades, his thoughts change, and a low laugh, that is half a sigh of relief, escapes What a fool he has been ! What mad him. fears have been coursing through his brain. A sleepless night always plays the mischief with a fellow's intellect! Of course she is with Laura Redesdale or Cyclamen. No doubt, foolish child, she has hoped to tright. en him into a better temper by this momentary desertion. Well, she has succeeded when he meets her he will beg her pardon for his detestable conduct of the night before; -who knows?-perhaps-perhaps things andwill clear up, you know, and look brighter in the future.

Without further hesitation he leaves the room, finds his hat, and, going out of the house; hails a hansom and drives to Mrs. Redesdale's residence.

(To be continued.)

The Liver, the Skin, the Kidneys and the Bowels are the natural cleansers of the system; secure their healthy action by nature's great bitterness. "What a devoted couple grand remedy, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. It cures Scrofula-it cures Liver Complaint--it tion has lasted! However, that little tender | cures Dyspepsia-it cures Female Complaints mark on the sleeve was a happy thought; it and purifies the Blood while it restores strength and vitality to the shattered system. Trial Bottles 10 cents. 19.2

SPANISH DIPLOMACY.

MADRID, Dec. 13 .--- The Spanish press has begun to reflect the anxiety of public opinion against English diplomacy and against French military encroachments in Morocco. The Ministerial and Independent papers chiefly attack the French military policy as being aggressive towards its neighbors in North Africa and menacing to the Spanish arms in Morocco. The Republican papers was to place the two powers on a plane of and Senor Castelar's paper El Globo denonnces England as the adversary of Spain in Morocco, in Portugal and in Gibraltar. El Globo calls upon the Madrid Government | if not in form, yet in effect, to the control to direct its efforts to resuming possession of both shores of the straits and thus force England to restore the Rock.

From Rev. H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vt.

"I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, have applied to several physicians for help, and have tried almost every remedy recommended without receiving any assistance; but had been growing weaker and weaker, until, about a year since, I commenced using it of troops to protect its interest in connec-

THE {CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. Plain Langnage from Trnthful James G. Blanne,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The President today sent to the Senate the instructions of Blaine to Lowell in reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. On November 19th Blaine wrote Lowell as follows:-"In pursuance of the premises laid down in my circular note of June 24th, touching the determination of this Government with respect to the guarantee coast line. of neutrality for the inter-oceanic canal at Panama, it becomes my duty to call your

attention to the Convention of April 19tb, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, known as the Clayton-Bulwer Trenty. According to the articles of that Convention the high contracting parties in referring to the inter-oceanic canal through Nicarszun, sgreed that neithor one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over said ship canal, and that neither will ever erect or main. tain any fortification commanding the same or in the vicinity thereof. In the concluding paragraph the high contracting parties agreed to extand their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practical communication, whether by canal or railway across the Isthmus, which are now proposed to be established by way of Tehuantepse or Panama. This convention was made more than 30 years ago under exceptional and extraordinary conditions, which have long since ceased to exist-conditions which, at best, were temporary in their nature, and which can never be reproduced. Pha remarkable development of the United States on the Pacific coast since that time has created new duties for the Government, and devolved new responsibilities upon it, a full and complete discharge of which requires some ersential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The interests of Her Majesty's Government of hostilities. involved in the question, in so far as they may be properly judged by the observation of a friendly Power, are so inconsiderable in comparison with those of the United States, that the President hopes that an adjustment of the terms of the treaty may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord. Respect to Her Majesty's Government demands that the objec-tions to the perpetuation of the Convention,

as it now exists, should be stated with directness and entire frankness, and among the most salient and palpable of these is the fact that the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain control of whatever canal may be constructed. The presumptive

INTENTION OF THE TREATY

perfect quality with respect to the canal, but in practice this would prove utterly delusive, and would, instead, surrender it, of Great Britain. The treaty binds the United States not to use military force in any precautionary measure, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained; ready at any moment to seize both ends of the canal and render its military occupation on land a matter entirely within the discretion of Her Majesty's Government. The military power of the United States, as shown by the recent civil war, is without limit, and in conflict on the American continent altogether irresistable. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty commands this hearing of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY Government not to uso a single regiment

soldier is to be quartered on the Isthmus

sity, of mointaining at heavy cost large military and naval establishments in the interior and nearest route to India, while any nation with hostile intent is compelled to take a longer route and travel many thousand additional miles through dangerous seas. It is hardly conceivable that the same great power which considers herself justified in taking these precautions for the safety of a remote colony on another continent should object to the United States adopting similar but far less demonstrative measures for the protection of the distant shores of her Union in still closer bonds of interest and sympathy, and for holding in the quiet determination of honorable self-defence, absolute control of a great water way which shall unite two oceaus, and which the United States will always insist upon treating as part of her

IF & HOSTILE MOVEMENT

should at any time be made against the Pacific coast, and threaten danger to its people and destruction to its property, the Government of the United States would feel that it had been unfithful to its duty and neglectful towards its own citizens if it permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the same right through the canal to war ships bent on au errand of destruction that is reserved to its own navy sailing for the defence of our coast and the protection of the lives of our people. And as England insists by the might of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the Government of the United States will equally insist that an interior, more speedy and safer route of canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our onemies, if we shall ever be as unfortunate as to have any, shall be remanded to a voyage around Cape Hore. The consideration of the controlling influence in this question is a well softled conviction, on the part of this Government, that only by the United States exercising supervision can the Isthmus canals be detinitely and at all times secured against the interference and obstruction incident to war. A more agreement of neutrality on paper between the great powers of Europe might prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time

THE FIRST SOUND OF CANNON

in a general European war would, in all probability, annul the treaty of neutrality and strategic positions of canal commanding both oceans, might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done the United States would suffer such grave inconvenience and loss in her domestic commerce as would enforce the duty of a defensive and protective war on her part for the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due to her position, and demanded by her necessities. For self-protection to her own interests, the have already pledged themselves to " pay no United States, in the first instance, asserts her right to control the Isthmus transit; and, secondly, she offers by such control that system of terrorism." But until the Governabsolute neutralization of the canal, as respects European Powers, which can in no other way be certainly attained and lastingly assured. Another consideration, forcibly suggesting the necessity of modifying the treaty, is the greatly enlarged commercial in doing so .- United Ireland. connections of other nations and Central and South America. Indeed, so far as the canal scheme now projected at Panama finds a national sponser or patron it is in the Republic of France, and the non-intervention enjoined upon this country by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, if applied to that canal, would paralyze the arm of the United States of any attempt to assist the plain right and privileges of this Government, acquired through a solemn treaty with Columbia, anterior to the Bulwer-Clayton Convention. One of the motives that originally induced this Government to assent to the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, not distinctly expres-

TO FUBLIC SPEAKERS.

Public speakers and singers who would possess a clear voice, freedom from hoarseness and sore throat should use H-gyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain healer for the throat and lungs; it speedily breaks up a cold and cures all pulmonary complaints that so often lead to incurable consumption.

MAY ONE STILL HINT ?

THAT IRREPRESSIBLE MANIFESTO.

One may not hint that from one end of the country to the other the landlords are getting norent. That is, we may not hint it, but the Times and the Daily Express may. 'The respectable and privileged organs of opinion are begioning to awaken to a shrewd suspicion that the landlords' real difficulty this winter will not be in the Land Courts, but in the

rent offices. The Times correspondent describes the landlords as in a perfect state of panic over the hint dropped by Commissioner M Carthy at Ballina, " with all the solemnity of a judicial statement," that " when an originating notice has been served the landlords are quite helpless to recover their rents until the question raised by it is settled." The The Times does not wonder that the landlords are enger to settle upon any terms. " Wherever they look around they see the No Rent Mani-festo threatening them." The Daily Express is in a no less dismal mood. " The no-rent policy is carried out over the greater part of three provinces, and to some extent in Ulster itself, either in the form of an open refusal, or in the covert artifice of litigation." This is very dreadful, a month after the suppress-ion of the Land League, and the incarceration of its chiefs. It really almost looks as if the Last Conquest of Ireland were not even yet complete, and will have to be done all over again. More in socrow than in anger, one is driven to coufess that, much as Mr. Forster's warrants and bayonets can do for the landlords, they cannot collect a shilling of rent for them. The supplies are cut off. The tenants keep their mouths closed-and their purses. That modern handwriting on the wall-the No-Rent Manifesto-disappears only to ro-appear. There is no speech-making, no mass-meeting, no fuss, no noise, no violence-bat no rent. The Daily News and the Times are already agreed that one of the first duties of Parliament next session will be to extend its alms to the penniless landlords. We hope that England will be generous to the unhappy men ; they were a good garrison enough in their day. That their need will be

sore, one need only glance through the mass of rentless rent-reports which we publish today to acknowledge. A growl of "No Rent" runs through them like a chorus of the Fates in a Greek play. If we were as free as the Daily Express to comment upon this alarming state of things, we would probably find that the tenants upon nearly one thonsand estates here, there, and everywhere, rent under any circumstances whatever until the Government relinquishes the existing ment relinquishes the existing system of terrorism," it may be quite lawful for the tenants to pay no rents, but it would be highly improper on our part to hint that they are acting the wise as well as the manly parts

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a perfect panacea, curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain and soreness; Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney com-plaints, Burns, Frost Bites and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers.

THE NUN OF KENMARE AT KNOOK. TO THE SDITOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

Sm,-As a paragraph has got into many papers with an incorrect account of my visit to Knock, I beg your kind insertion of the following. Such reports, from whatever source they emanate, do incalculable harm,

rs they throw discredit on real miracles. The facts are simply as follows: I obtained permission to visit Knock, as Archdeacon Cavanagh was anxious that I should found a convent there, if possible. I went there, accompanied by the chaplain of the Kenmare Convent, and did not expect a miraculous cure; in fact, I may say truly, the idea never even crossed my mind. For the last four years I have been unable to kneel down for one instant, even to receive the Holy Communion, from scute rheumatism. On approaching the place where the Blessed Mother of God is said to have appeared I knelt instinctively, and on rising in a few moments I found I was perfectly cured of this longstanding malady. Both Archdeacon Cavanagh and my confessor-the Rev. M. Neligan, C.O., may be termed a miraculous cure I leave it to ecclesiastical authority to decide. Probably, however, it is only one of these cures for which the recipient may indeed thank God, but which could not be accepted by ecclesinstical authority for the confirmation of I am very ignorant of theology; but believe a number of such cures would carry weight if several perfect miracles are proved. Archideacon Cavanagh has already several medical certificates testifying to the miraculous cures; but we must wait the wise and patient ways of the Ohurch. I can only say that, so far as my expecting a cure for myself, when I found myself on my knees, and knew that I should rise in a few minutes, I thought first how was I to get up without assistance, and was amazed, on making the offort to do so, to find myself perfectly able. My confessor, the Rev. M. Neligan, C.C., can testify to the years during which he has given me Holy Communion sitting, though I tried again and again-and even lately was quite unable-to kneel. It was incorrectly stated that I was carried into the church. This was not true; but I believe the marvellous restoration of my health-which has been granted to me through the infinite mercy of God-is quite as remarkable, if not far more so, than the grant of this favour of being able to kneel.

المحجور الجارين التراجي والمراجع

3

Her thoughts are almost unbearable; but presently the noise of slowly-approaching footsteps, the sound of a voice only too famillar, only too detested, brings her back to the passing moment. Raising her head, she leans a little forward and looks straight before her. On the path, some yards from her, walk two

people, evidently in close and earnest conversation. Her beart almost stops beating, as on one of them she recognizes the gray domino with the quaint device worked upon the shoulder. It is impossible to mistake it for any other. Only last week she had seen it. and had stayed to examine the strange crimson cross that adoined it. Just now the cross is gleaming blood-red in the light of a Chinese lantern that, concealed in a shrub close by, flings out its rays upon those who chance to pass.

Impossible, too, to believe herself mistaken in that tall, handsome figure, the well shaped head, the rather square cheek and chin.

It is Sir John beyond all doubt, and by his side is Fancy Charteris.

In her passionate rage and despair she starts to her fest, hardly knowing what it is she means to do Unfortunately, she does nothing. At the moment when she sees the next turn will hide them from her view, and has almost made up her mind to follow them at every risk, and end forever, one way or the other, the doubts that distract her, the two on whom her gaze is centred stop suddenly; and the gray domino, placing his arm gently, but iovingly round the waist of the pale blue taint but unmistakable hesitation on the part of the latter-a short demur, and then-their lips meet.

sob, filled with the acutest of all sgonles, despair, escapes her, ... Involuntarily she lifts her hand and presses it convulsively against her heart, as though to still the pang that threatens te annihilate her. Her very lips are ashen. For one terrible moment she fears effort, bringing herself back to life again, she once more (with that strange longing to know the worst so common to all humanity) turns her head in the direction from whence she has received her death wound.

"Is it, says Kitty, "'A dreamer of dreams,"

-that is what I have been for very long, it seems to me. Yet now that I am swake am 1 any the happier? Our dance did you say, Mr. Launceston? 1 had torgotten it; and now I have almost promised to go home with Lady Cyclamen."

"Not so soon, surely ?" says Launceston, betraying his dismay and disappointment, not with vulgar estentation but with consummate skill. "I have been looking forward to this dance all night-nay, for a whole fortnight; and now just as the cup is at my lips you dash it away.

"What shall I say, Cyclamon ?" says Kitty languidly.

"Cyclamen regards her earnestly with a glance full of scrutiny. She marks the bril liant spots that burn upon her cheeks, the cu rious gleam in her dark eyes, the almost reckless carelessness of her manner.

"Come with me," she says, quietly but persussively. "You have been out too much of late, and you are overdoing it. Health is not a thing to be trifled with.

"But this one dance-it cannot harm you

"It is always the one rock more that wrecks the ship," says Cyclamen, calmly. "Will you see us to our carriage, Cecil?" He is quite old friends with Lady Cr-

clamen. "How difficult it is to decide !" says Kitty.

as though wavering, and turning a bewildering glance on the devoted Launceston. " How charming it would be to have some one at one's elbow to say 'Yes' or 'No' for one!" "Let me be that 'some one,'" says Laun-

ceston, "and I shall sav----" "Order the cerriage," puts in Cyclamen, who is a little afraid for Kitty in her present mood.

"Cyclamon is always right," says Kitty but she lays her hand on Launceston's arm.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DUCH. "I pry thee hear me speak." K. RICH. "You speak too bitterly." DUCH. "Hear me a word: "Yor I shall never speak to thee again " K. RICH. "So!"-RICHARD III.

NEXT morning Sir John, meeting Minton in the hall, says, pleasabtly," My love to Lady Blunden, and ask if I can see her for a few minutes"

"Her ladyship did not sleep at home at all last night, Sir John," says Miss Minton, with a keen relish for the situation. But Sir John is not the one to be bowled over by a waitingmaid ; he says, "Oh! very well ; it doesn't domino, bends his face to hers. There is some matter," in his most indifferent manner, and, going into the library, closes the door.

"No wonder the 'ave sloped" (I suppose she means eloped), "poor dear," says Miss Kitty closes her eyes, and a long, gasping | Minton, with a sniff. "He don't care a pin about her, no more than a houter barbarian, that's my opinion. Men as a rule is dead to strong enough to resist any tendency to

I did never see." But could she have looked into the library are ashen. For one terrible moment she fears I think she would have changed her "opin-she is going to faint. Then, by a supreme ion 'about the indifference. Sir John, hav-fertified with pure blood and a properly ing turned the key in the library door, walks nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette: Made over to one of the windows, and there, with [simply with builing water or milk. Sold They use still in sight. "The gray domino of it, blame yourself." She had said it was | Onocelato Essence for afternoon ase.

best lung medicine before the public; and I to protect the rights of his country cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it | in the inter-oceanic canal, surely by the to all persons suffering from pulmonary com- fair logic of neutrality, no war vessel plaints," Fifty cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

have no hesitation in saying that it is the

"THE LAND CORPORATION OF CANADA."

A NEW SCHEME OF COLONIZATION.

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- The prospectus of a new land Company to premote colonization upon lands in the North-West bas been issued. The title of the Company has been changed to "The Land Corporation of Canada." The capital is fixed at £500,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £10 each. The Corporation has the option of purchasing from the Syndicate 1.000.000 acres of land slong the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway or its branches. They contemplate also purchasing other lands from the Hudson Bay Company and the Government of Canada. They will divide the land into farms of from 160 acres each to 640 acres. On each farm they will erect suitable buildings, and will let these farms to tenants. The terms will be very easy, with a view to inviting settlements. Tenants will be offered the option of purchasing their farms on certain conditions. Every day the inquiries about Canada and the prospects of emigrants to the older Provinces or to the Northwest become more numerous. The Dominion is better known and its name is more frequently mentioned than ever before. A large and very intelligent class of people, therefore, are greatly interested by the announcement which has been made that a public meeting will be held at Exeter Hall to-morrow even-Canada will be discussed. His Excellency the Governor-General has accepted au invitation to preside. Among the speakers will be Sir Alexander Galt, the Canadian High Commissioner, whose recent visit to the Northwest will no doubt form the subject for a most interesting address. Other promiment men who have visited Canada and audience. It is expected that a very large number of people will be present.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by but fairly beginning its prosperous develop. the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until all decency, but such barefaced hindifference disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many

of Great Britain should be permitted to appear in waters that control either entrance to the canal. A more comprehensive objection to the treaty is urged by this Government. Its provisions embody a misconception of the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States with respect to the interests of each Government in questions pertaining to this continent. The Government of the United States has no occasion to disavow an aggressive disposition. Its entire policy establishes its pacific character, and among the chief aims is to cultivate the most friendly and intimate relations with its neighbours, both independent and colonial. At the same time this Government, with respect to European States, will not consent to perpetuate any treaty that impeaches our rightful and long established claim to priority on the American continent. The United States seeks to use only for the defence of its own interests, the same forecast and provision which Her Majesty's Government so energetically displays in defence of the interests of the British Empire. To guard

her English possessions, to secure the most rapid transit for troops and munitions of war, and prevent any other nation having equal facilities in the same direction, Great Britsin holds and FORTIFIES ALL STRATEGIC POINTS

that control the route to India. At Gibraltar at Malts, and at Cyprus her fortifications give her mastery of the Mediterrenean. She holds a controlling atterest in the Suez Canal and by her fortifications at Aden and on the Island of P-rip, she excludes all other Powers from ing at which the subject of emigration to the waters of the Red Sea and renders it a more clausum. It would, in the judgment of President, be no more unreasonable for the United States to demand a share in these fortidications or to demand their absolute neutralization than for England to make the same demand in perpetuity from the United States with respect to transit , across the American continent. The possessions which have taken a special interest in examining Great Britain thus carefully guards in the East her great resources will also address the are not of more importance to her than is the Pacific slope with its present development and assured growth to the Government of the United, States. The states, and, territories appurtemant to the Pacific Ocean and dependent upon it for a commercial outlet, and bence directly interested in the canal, comand nutrition, and by a careful application of prise an area of nearly eight hundred thousthe fine properties of well selected cocca, Mr. | and square miles, larger in extent than the Epps has provided our breakfast tables with | German Empire and four Latin countries of Europe combined. This vast region is

ment. Six thousand milospof railway are already constructed within its limits, and it is a moderate calculation to day that within the current decade the number of miles will be at least doubled. In the near future the money value of its surplus for export will be as large as that of British

tant colony of Great Britain, while the and good health without using Hop Bitters to over to one of the windows, and there, with rimply with being water to many the product of and by here with rimply with being water to many the ball of our gatons on our Precisio is an integral puritou strengthen the stomach, purity the blood, and views the case. All last night ber words lang "Lange & Co. Humcopathic Chamists, of our gatons indig, and of the very form the blood and bedy of our gatons of the very form all the prisms and water of the precise the advantage, and pernaps neces.

in the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. That expectation has not been realized, and the changed condition of this country since 1850 has diminished if not entirely removed from consideration any advantage to be derived from that source. Whenever, in the judgment of the United States Government, the time shall be auspicious and the conditions favorable for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal no sid will be needed outside the resources af our own Government and people: and while foreign capital will always be welcome and never repelled it cannot henceforth enter as an essential factor in the determination of this problem. It is earnestly hoped by the of Kenmare-were present. How far this President that the considerations now prosented will have due weight and influence with Her Majesty's Government, and that the modifications of treaty desired by the United tates will be conceded in the same friendly spirit in which they are asked.

Ohanges in the treaty necessary to meet the a devotion. views of the United States Government are set forth in detail and Mr. Lowell is instructed to say to Granville that the Government of the United States seeks this particular time for discussion as most opportune and auspicious, the relations between the two Governments having at no time since 1783 been so cordial and friendly.

All forms of Nervous Debility so commonly prevalent, yield to the vitalising powers of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best regulator of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys; the most perfect Blood Purifier and permanent Tonic known. Purely vegetable, safe and pleasant to take, and unfailing in its effects as a health restorative. Sample Bottles 10 cents. 19.2

THE FIGAT WITH A SLAVER.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .--- A despatch received at the Admiralty Office, from Zanzibar, states that the men of the British man.of-war London," who were wounded in the attempt to capture a dhow flying. French colors and loaded with sleves are getting along favourably. Capt. Brownrigg, of the "London," was on a tour of inspection, and had gone alongside of the dhow to ascertain whether she was flying correct colors. The Arab crow of the duow, seeing that the men in the "London's " pinance were unprepared, fired a volley into them, and then boarded the pinance, killing some, wounding others; and driving the remainder of the crew overboard. They then closed on Capt. Brownrigg, who, after h gallant resistance, during which be received 21 wounds, fell, shot through the head. A boat from the "London" has since captured the dhow, which was empty. A body of the Sultan of Zanzibar's troops have captured a party of Arabs who are suspected of having formed the crew of the dhow."

OAUSE AND EFFECT.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves

I have been for nine years entirely unable for the least physical exertion, except for a few hours in the dry; but since my visit to Knock I seem scarcely to feel fatigue of any kind.

The Church has not yet spoken in the matter. Till it speaks we may not do more than hope and pray; but, since the devotion has not been forbidden, we may both hope and pray, and surely there can scarcely be a subject more worthy of our prayers. In the meantime, I would beg of those who report supposed miraculous favors to be most careful, for nothing but harm can come of exaggeration. At the same time, it is a suprema duty to have any cures which appear miraculous fully and truthfully reported. 1 1 17

Yours, &o., lag path SISTER M. FRANCES CLARE. Presentation Convent, Tuam.

100 10 2 11 For Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and the Bites of Polsonous Insects .---5. spathe wounded parts covered with a cloth we 11 monstened with Perry Davis' Pain Killer, with r deved. It is well to take the modifies

India and perbaps larger. Nor must it be forgotten tunt India is but a dis-

December 21.

MB. GLADSTONE has swallowed his last Che True Witness scruple and seized the United. Ireland, newspaper. But the resources of civilization are AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY know what next.

4

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Special Notice to Subscribers.

For December, 1881

Luke ii. 15-21. Third Mass, Epist. Heb.

i. 1-12; Gosp. John i. 1-14.

WEDRESDAY, 28 .- Holy Innocents.

MONDAY, 26 .- St. Stephen, First Martyr.

TUESDAY, 27 .- St. John, Apostle and Evan-

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

frequently upon our subscribers to pay up

mecessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the

forgetfulness or the neglect of those of our

friends and patrons who do not seem to realize

what a number of names the TRUE WITHERS

mears on its subscription rolls; what an im-

monse sum they owe us in the aggregate,

though small to each individual and what

good its possession would enable the proprie-

tors to do in the field of Catholic journalism

if it were placed at their disposal at once

promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we

would offer our heartfelt thanks for their

past co-operation and valuable assistance,

which to most of them has been a labor of

love. We would also suggest to them that

now is an excellent time to collect, especially

In the rural districts, when the harvests are

gathered in and money is plenty. We would

also urge upon them to explain that all the

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mow until the 1st of January, 1883, for one

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mainder of this year's issues gratis. We want

We do not like being obliged to call so

attached to paper.

THURSDAY, 22 .--- Feria.

golist.

FBIDAY, 23.-Feria. Fast.

Months..... 1.00

8 Months..... 50

cents per line first insertion.

A member of the American House of Refost Printing and Publishing Company. presentatives has propared a resolution in 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL. jails, also a resolution condemning the salute to the English flag at Yorktown. There is little doubt the resolutions will be adopted. By Mail \$1.50 per annum in advance

IF Turkey, has really formed an alliance offensive and defensive with Germany she has done a sensible thing. England's protection of Turkey was not satisfactory, and now Turkey places herself under more effifor every subsequent insertion clent protection, for that is the meaning of the treaty.

> In the Catholic Shield published in Ottawa lovers of true education all over Canada will recognize a friend and champion. It is a well written journal, and deals with educa tional matters in a manner that displays the hand of a master. The want of such a journal had long been telt in this country, which has now in the Shield a fearless and eloquent advocate of truth.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by It is understood the American Congress change of date on address-label will take steps this session towards the formation both of a naval and merchant navy. When American statesmen write such notes CATHOLIO CALENDAR as that sent by Blaine to Lowell for presentation to Granville, it is time they had some. thing like a navy. At this present time SATURDAY, 24 .- Vigil of Christmas. Fast. American admirals are engaged polishing up SUBPAY, 25 .- Christmas. First Mass, Epist. Titus il. 11-15 ; Gosp. Luke il. 1-15. the handle of the big front door of the White Second Mass, Epist. Titus Ili. 4-8; Gosp.

House.

A Company has been formed in London, England, for the purpose of purchasing lands with a view to settlement in the North-West, capital \$2,500,000. The land is to be divided into farms of from one hundred to six hundred and forty acres. Six hundred and forty acres make a large farm, so large that we are their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it inclined to think Mr. Blake was a prophet when he predicted that the North-West would become a second Ireland.

> THE English War Office authorities are becoming alarmed at the difficulty they expetionce in filling the ranks of the army. Ireland was at one time their best recruiting ground, and it is not long since fully half the British army was composed of Irishmen. After the famine and emigration years the number of recruits tell off naturally enough, but still Ireland furnished more than its share. Now, however, the case is different-the young men will not enlist under any circumstances. Still, it should not be difficult to raise a few hundred thousand men in England. What is the matter with Englishmen that they will not enlist?

> VISCOUNT MONE, an Irish nobleman and one of our ex-Governors-General, is calling for more troops for Ireland, and a good deal more coercion. Yet His Lordship at one period of his life arrived at popularity and something like the leadership of the Irish party. In courting the favor of the Irish members he one time slapped Mr. Vincent Scully familiarly on the shoulders, saying "Well, Scull, how are you this evening?" " Very well, my lord," answered Scully, "but please let mo have my full name, or, if you take off the last part, affix it to your own and call yourself Monk-y." His Lordship is more like a hound than a monkey just now.

crops for him tree of cost though they refused to pay rent to those who placed him in jail. not yet played out. Still one would like to There is a story told of a bet between the demnation of the Land Courts just as martial sun and the wind to test their strength on a traveller. The wind howled and raged fiercely round him in order to drag his cloak off, but the traveller only gathered it round him sympathy with the Irish suspects in English all the more firmly and the wind gave it up in despair. Then the sun shone out warmly and genially, and the traveller took off his cloak and threw it over his shoulders. The sun, therefore, won the wager. The British and their garrison in Ireland represent the howling wind ; Parnell and the suspects the sun. Government by hatred has failed; let government by love now be tried.

water granica when have a prove a second

MR. HEBDERT GLADSTONE is the son of the great William, who has succeeded in ruining the poor Irish landlords and frightening the English into large reductions, and Master Herbert is a nice young man who parts his hair in the middle and all that. He is now going round-as the son of a fathertelling the unfortunate landlords to be calm. that reports from Ireland are grossly exaggerated, and that the "no rent" manifesto θΩθ has not struck deep. This is all very well for that amiable young man to say, but then, fortunately for him, he has no estates in Ireland and can afford to be a philosopher under the circumstances. But what about that poor Lord Drogheds, and the Marquis of Landsowne, and the Earl of Kenmare? Should they also be calm?

Ter Spaniards are growing restive over the possession of Gibraltar by the British. They proposition has been received unfavorably at think it a national disgrace that a foreign power should hold not only the Balearic isles which lie on the coast, but what is of far more importance, the Bock of Gibraltar, part and parcel of the ancient kingdom itself. Spanish newspapers talk threateningly of fortifying both sides of the straits in such a way as to render useless the possession of Gibraltar if the English don't give it up. Poor deluded Spaniards! The English are not in the habit of giving up rock fortresses and coaling places once they come into their possession. If they once commenced there would be no end, and the sun would cease shining on the British Empire. There is only one way for the Spaniards to obtain possession of Gibraltar, and that way is the ancient one of taking forcible possession of it.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and, as John Mitchell used to term him, head turnkey of Ireland, has thought proper to hint delicately to the police that females come under the provisions of the proclamation declaring the Land League illegal, and as the police-whatever their other little failings may be-can take a hint from the Castle with amazing intelligence and promptness, we shall soon hear of the opening and shutting of the female prison doors. Still it must have seemed like an insult to remind the R. I. C. that females came under the act as all the world has heard of how they understood it, and cheerfully accepted it in their bayonetting and sabreing of two Irishwomen at Bellmullet, as also of the verdict of wilful murder returned by a Coroner's jury against those Bashi-Bazooks for the same. Before another week rolls over we shall, in all likelihood, hear of the incarceration of Miss Anna Parnell and other Irish ladies. But, never mind, the mills of the gods are grinding away, and justice will issue ere many prison wrinkles have time to stamp themselves on the brows of young frishmen or women. ----It is now plain enough that the Irish Land Court has broken down. The vast mejority of the farmers view it with suspicion, a suspicion justified by the decisions given up to this. It is true that, as was anticipated by Mr. Parnell, in the few flagrant cases of rackrenting which were brought forward in the first instances, decisions favorable to the tenants were given, but as the time wore on it was perceived with dismay that the trail of the serpent was over the Land Court in an average case the landlord appealed and that settled the business: tenants cannot afford to go into Appeal Courts with the landlord, those who sup soup with the "old gentleman" must have a long spoon, and these who go to law with the landlord in an Irish court must have a long purse which Irish farmers certainly have not. They have, there-

Tus Irish farmers have saved Mr. Parnell's Every blow struck by the Government is returned with interest. The seizure of the United Ireland has been answered by a confesto.

As might be expected, Blaine's note to

Granville on the Panama question has created a decided sensation in England. One paper thinks it is too bad that always after England has done something friendly to America the latter should commence to snarl. It probably alludes to the floral wreath, which it imagines should crush America down under a dead weight of gratitude. Another leading journal almost weeps over the want of true diplomatic language in the note. It lacks that beating about the bush which characterized statesmen of the Chesterfield school, and which managed to cover up the points of a document so beautifully that no one could understand what the writer meant until after laborious study. Mr. Blaine calls a spade a spade, and so displeases the small diplomats of London journalism. Mr. Blaine strips diplomacy of its verbiage and pomposity, thereby showing that need not be a Lord to be a statesman. It is a consolation to Mr. Blaine that he is not, at least, misunderstood. There is no necessity for a second note explanatory of the first. It is plain that the American Republic wants the Clayton-Bulwer ireaty set aside, and as America has hitherto obtained all it asked from England we see no reason to suppose it the British Foreigh Office, all such propoeitions are at first, but after awhile

the Foreign Office sees things in a clearer light and whispering "I will never consent," it consents. Blaine gauges the British character pretty accurately; he is a clever man is that Senator from Maine, and would be a Canadian to-day were it not for the fine diplomacy of former days which called a spade an agricultural implement and gave the State of Maine over to Uncle Samuel. Now if it were Chill or Peru England had to deal with in the way of abrogating treaties the first notice of an answer such small fry would receive would be be the presence of an English fleet to chastise them for their presumption, but the Republic must be treated with more respect and in fact its demand must and will be complied with or we

are greatly mistaken.

Is the party papers in Canada think so little of the independence cry they should not give it so much prominence. "Oh," they say, the whole thing is a cry getten up by a few politicians for the sake of notoriety, or because of disappointed ambition," and then they write whole columns in rebuttal of arguments advanced against connection. This will never answer. Canadians are not children, and they will persist in discussing questions affecting their interests until they understand them. There is now going the rounds England that however she may act in Egypt of the partizan papers an array of figures showing that Canada has, since 1831, increased more in population than the New England States. These are the figures :---POPULATION OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. 1280. 1830. 648.436 346.991 332.286 Massachusetts 610,408 1.783.085 622.700 276,528 4,010,026 1,953,717 POPULATION OF OLDER PROVINCES OF CANADA

subject of the note, was entered into between England and the United States in view of the perfectly neutral. The enterprise was abandoned, but now comes the genius

of DeLesseps, engineering the Panama canal which in a few years will be an accomplished fact. Since 1850 the conditions on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was based have entirely changed. The United States have grown to be a great power on the Pacific Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was all very fine to have a canal uniting two oceans neutral thirty years ago; to-day it is different. As Mr. Blaine says :- " The intention of the treaty was to place the powers on a plane of perfect equality with would prove utterly delusive, and would instead, surrender it, if not in form, yet in effect, to the control of Great Britain. The treaty binds the United States not to use military force in any precautionary measure, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained; ready at any moment to seize both ends of the canal and render its military occupation on land a matter entirely within the discretion of Rer Majesty's Government. " The military power of the United States, as " shown by the recent civil war, is without will now be refused. Of course Mr. Blaine's | " limit, and in conflict on the American con-" tinent altogether irresistible."

> Mr. Blaine has the Monroe doctrine in view all the time. He thinks the United States should exercise a control over this continent, or that at all events America, both North and South, should be free from European interference. He remembers the little sbare England had in the Suez Canal, but that her influence is paramount in that quarter to-day all the same, and dreads the same fate for the snama Canal. Why should not Nicaraguan want money as well as Egypt, and why should there not a statesman in England as be enterprising as Beaconsfield and as ready to seize upon the salient points of advantage throughout the world. The arguments of United States are not now what they were thirty years ago, and now is the time to have it. understood. It is quite true that England, through Canada, has interests on the Pacific Slope also, but it is not likely they will be. permanent. Let England once obtain a jooting on the Panama canal and there she will remain, and it will take a large army and navy to dislodge her. Now is the time to speak and Mr. Blaine has spoken. He wants every day, according to its circulation. The the treaty annulied, and he wants it understood that the American Republic shall be supreme on this continent. The English organ of public opinion in Canada, and we press is wrathy on the matter, and no wonder, it is a serious affair, it is America telling

there is a power on this continent which will

define her limits.

THE SPASMS OF LANDLORDISM. Who can tell what the morrow will bring forth but God? Twenty years ago Ireland called feebly for a Land Act, and ten years ago for a measure of home rule and they were refused, scornfully refused; to-day Ireland refuses to pay rent, looks for the total abolition of landlordism and is not quite decided as to whether she chall be satisfied with something stronger than home rule or declare for independence altogether. It is a revolution which has taken place since the year of grace 1861. " If the spirit of a nation never dieth " certes it often droops and lingers by the way, and as often moves forward with 1,065,215 4,141,424 buoyant faith and energy. The spirit of Ireland drooped from '48 to '79, for although it made spasmodic efforts to assert itself they were ill-directed, ill-timed and disunited. Strange enough it was a famine crushed the '48 spirit and a famine, or rather the advancing shadow of one, which revived the spirit of 1879. The Irish people at home There are a few facts, however, those figures | and abroad, which latter had gone with a vengeance, felt that if they bowed 1831 the population of the United States has their heads to the gaunt spectre twice in one increased by more than thirty-five millions. century the world would despise while that of Canada has only increased three them as they deserved; they consequently millions, that the reason those New England struck against rent, principally, perhaps, be-States have been, comparatively speaking, cause they were unable to pay it, and held the harvests, such as they were. Fortune to Ohio, Illinois, and other places, thus re- favored them. They had found a leader equal to the occasion, and they found their one-tenth of the present population of the | kindred on this side of the Atlantic ready to assist them-a kindred who were poor them. selves in '48; a kindred, who had fled from degradation and poverty " with a vengeance." The Irish race had in the thirty years interval Mr. James G. Blaine, ex-United States advanced with rapid strides on the road of Secretary, has already lost the popularity education. They knew their rights. and among Englishmen his Yorktown salute gave | knowledge is nower. All these circumstances him by his note on the Olayton-Bulwer being favorable the Land League was organ. Treaty. The salute cost nothing but a few | ized by Michael Davitt, and soon developed charges of powder while the issues involved, marvellons power and resources the power of. in the note are of the gravest. The Forktown | union, " the resources of civilization." . The salute was sentimental, the Nicaraguan' landlords became terribly alarmed, they, at Canal is real..., The note of the American loast, knew the nature of the new organiza-Secretary reads like a new departure in dip- tion, and they called loudly-they shricked lomacy. It is the plainest note that ever for coercion. The Liberal Government hesiissued from the pen of a diplomat. It is tated-and the landlords were lost. Coercion almost brutal in its frankness, a child-especi- came too late ; all the King's horses and all the King's men could not set Humpty Chesterfield or an Earl of Malmesbury would Dumpty up again, for our friend Humpty faint at such plain language from a French | had got a great fall findeed. Sin-Secretary of his time, and there is no doubt had the sailor , was obliged to carry the old man of the sea on his back until he got him drank when he knocked out his brains." The old man of the sea' which phraseology, there is not even a diplomatic | tormented and maddened the Irish people was the Irish landlord, and although his brains are not yet dashed out it is because he has. none; if he had he would never have clamored

for he would have seen the result-no nENTS! It is undoubtedly, an overraling Providence Nicaraguan Canal then spoken of, By that, which orders all for the best. An ancient tresty the high contracting parties bound said " those whom the gods would destroy themselves that the canal would be they first make made;" undoubtedly the landlords have been driven mad, else they would never have gone to extremities. The situation now is this: Rent paying through one cause or other has ceased in the Kingdom of Ireland ; the 40,000 soldiers and the twelve thousand military police in the island stand helpless before the will of a united people, for there is no precedent furnished by " the Coast, with great interest at stake, the trade | resources of civilization" whereby a man can with China and Japan has increased and is | be bayonnetted for non-payment of rent. It ever increasing, and she has outgrown the has now become a question of endurance. Whether can the landlords or the tenants hold out the longer? It seems to us the tenants can. Their wants are few and they till the soil. Hunger, the hunger of luxury, presses already on the once all powerful patricians. Subscriptions are being raised respect to the canal, but in practice this for them in England. Her Most Gracions Majesty the Queen has given two hundred pounds. But what is two hundred pounds, or two hundred thousand pounds to men who have drawn millions annually as tribute from the rack-rented tenants, who solemnly assert they shall be rack-rented no more, And this is not all, for if Mr. Gladstone puts in practice the mysterious resources of civi. lization referred to, thus advancing his parallels, the tenants can meet him with the terrible cry of No TAXES ; thus passing at a bound from a social to a political revolution. All this arises from the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his followers, for whose release the landlords should fall on their bended knees and

pray rapidly, loudly and fervently. It is their only chance, though in the present temper of the Irish people it is a poor one. And, if there is money in England for the landlords, there is money in America for the tenants. The Irish in America find their countrymen at home are in earnest, and they can have all the assistance they require. They are promised \$250,000 before the first of Feb. ruary, and Montreal's share of this is \$1,000. The Land League here is pledged to it. Let it be borne in mind, however, that it is as encumbent upon every other Irishmen, as an active Land Lesguer, to come forward in this crisis, if not for the sake of Ireland, for the Mr. Blaine are sound and unasswerable, the | sake of themselves, so that they may not be eternally shamed by the exhibition of the charity hat going round for the land of their fathers, and so that, they, might be able to bestow their undivided attention on their own and their adopted country's affairs.

THREE LETTERS.

There is no newspaper but loses subscribers in the year, may every week, or, perhaps, TRUE WITNESS is no exception. The TRUE WITNESS is now recognized as the leading may say with some force, in the border states of the Union as well, its circulation is large and its influence-for good we trustis great. But it would be too much to expect that it should be able to please all its readers, and in fact it does not. They drop off from time to time.leaving us the only consolation we can appreciate, which is, that like the head of the ancient hydra, which, when one of its heads was chopped off by the sword of Hercules, a hundred others took its place. And so with the TRUE WITNESS, when one of our subscribers leaves us he is replaced by not a hundred, but a dozen others. It would be almost absurd to grumble against the tastes of subscribers as against the decrees of fate. And why should not a subscriber drop his paper if he finds it objectionable? It would be stupid on his part if he did not; still we would like to keep all our friends and "fasten them to our soul with hooks of steel;" not altogether for the sake of the profit, for let us inform our readers there is more of sentiment than cynicism in journalism, no matter what the cynics say. We subjoin three specimen letters this week out of hundreds we receive in order to show public opinion even in a small way. The first is from an irate agent who objects to advertisements. To him we would say that the TRUE WITNESS is sold for \$1.50 a year, that our advertisements are comparatively few, and that we furnish more reading matter, excluding advertisements, than any other paper of like pature on this continent.

another strong pull to add one-third to the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the current year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find on the labels attached to their papers to what date they have paid.

We would remind them also that the TRUE WITNESS gives facilities to which few other journals can afford; that in regard to its news and literature it is second to none on the Continent, and in cheapness stands alone. There is no other Catholic paper in America with half the pretensions of the TRUE WITNESS which sells for \$1.50 s year. In order to still further compete with the trashy and soul-destroying weeklies which compete with the TRUE WITNESS, we give Catholic clubs of five or ten the advantage of the paper for one dollar a year, and all we can say is 1 may justly term our moral obligations. We that the Gatholic who cannot pay two cents have done our best to let our readers have a week for such a paper is not worthy of their paper as usual, but without success, as so see it in every Catholic family in the Dominion,

CHRISTMAS.

This is the last time before the great Christian-we might truthfully say Catholic WITNESS, and hence we shall take the opportunity of wishing them one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS. Except the weather changes for the better, the real old-time Christmas weather will be absent, a thing which we must all regret. But still, it is not the weather makes Christmas; it is the solemn thought, the grand occasion, the commemoration of a sublime event-the sublimest which either sacred or profane history has any record of, or possibly can have. Ohristmas is the anniversary of the blith of the world's BEDEBURE, If he goes on this way he will not have time what weather, bahers it in their survey para

Is is true (and we have good suthority for believing it is) that some of the gentle- When he visits the golden vale of Limetick, Hay yron wore their regalis as Presidents of Irish Societies, it was most objectionable. There was nothing national involved in the Havyren case whatever. The unfortunate man committed a capital offence and was sentenced for it in the severest manner known to the law. We should have been glad to see his sentence commuted, were "it" only for the The Irish-even the most illiterate of themable people, but we do think it was carrying the thing too far in making a national dend simple.

water a statistic finance and a statistic state of the state

Is the issue of the TRUE WITNESS immediately after the fire on our premises, we requested the indulgence of our subscribers. anticipating, as we did, that we would for some time be unable to comply with what we the glorious name. It shall be our ambition in some instances the paper when it did not reach its destination in time did not arrive at all. For this, however, we cannot be as it has been observed over all Engblamed, and sure we are that our friends and lish institutions imported into Ireland. subscribers will acquit us of any negligence The moment a really fair decision was given in the premises, knowing the true state of affairs. We have now, however, at much -festival our readers will receive THE TRUE labor and expense, managed to re-establish the statu quo, and consequently our friends

will receive their paper as usual.

THE Toronto Globe's Irish Commissioner ("Jimuel Briggs") is a clever writer and impartial critic according to his lights, but he makes mistakes. He is staying round Connemara too long. He seems to delight in describing the wretchedness of the peasantry in the wilds of Donegal and Connaught, but the thing has been done so much better by Mr. Redpath that he might like people had not been divided during the have left it alone to advantage. and as such it should be celebrated, no matter 150 " do" the other parts of Ireland except the Glabe intends keeping him there a long time. He implies that if the land was given in fee simple to the peasantry, it would not pay. men forming the deputation which called the plains of Roscommon and the pasture upon Sir John A. Macdonald in reference to lands of Meath he will find that wretched- under the chairmanship of the Duke of Aberness exists there. also and the will conclude that landlordism has something to do with it. The correspondent falls into the usual error of Englishmen Government. But neither will make the in dealing with the vernacular, He makes a people pay their rents. On the contrary, peasant say "indade" instead of indeed,-a mistake which is never made in Ireland. cake of his relatives, who are highly respect.) pronounce, words spelled with a double e [3rd of January, A cable despatch which arcorrectly. It is only when they use words rived this morning announces the no rent. with the dipthong m that they make errors. monstration out of a deputation which was For instance, they say nate instead of neat upposed to be on a mission of meroy pure but they never say swate for sweet. Mr. Briggs should be more careful. League although its leaders are in prison.

fore, fallen back upon the manifesto and await the final result with patience. THE Irish landlords are quarrelling among themselves. It is a bad sign for them. It is through quarrelling among themselves the tenants first let in the landlords. If the

existence of the Kilkenny Confederation the present landlords would not be landlords at, all. It, is about time they woommenced: to ousrel / one with the other, for when knaves fall out says the proverb, honest men come by their own. One section of the landlords (the more moderate) will meet on the 3rd of January corn, to critic'se land court decisions, while another, under the Earl of Desart, will meet on the 22nd of December to attack the those meetings will, in all probability, result in a more general strike, if indeed the thing does not become universal before the strike is growing more formidable every day It would seem that there is great method and

1831. 1881. 1.358.469 1,913,460 321.129 Nova Scotia (1827)..123,630 P. E. Island (1835).. 32,292 449.5R 107.781

Place these results side by side and we have the following remarkable showing :--Increase

1860.). 1880-1. in 50 yrs New England States.... 1,953,717 4,010,026 2,056,309

Province of Canada.... 1,065,215 4,141,424 3,076,209 do not take cognizance of, which are, that since so stationary, is that the population migrated maining in the Republic, and, also, that about States, or about five millions of souls, are of Canadian birth or descent.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

ally a Yankee child-can understand it. A Lord Granville is shocked, to use the modest expression possible. There is no beating about the bush in Blaine's note, no subtleties of sneer. It is a wonderful document-and as such it will be considered throughout the sound logic in everything done by the Land world.

This is the letter we refer to :--HAMILTÓN, Dec. 15th, 1881.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS : DEAR SIR,----Gleeson has paid a haif-year's subscription due on the 16th instant, and declines having it from thenceforth. I regret to say that the WITHESS does not give that satisfaction that it used to do in former times. There's stoo much treading space given to quackery. Who cares to be bored every week with the Spirometer, St. Jacobs Oll, Hop Bitters, &c., &c., &c.? . I have left samples of the WITNESS with many persons with whom I had some influence, requesting them, when done reading; to place them in the hands of their reading friends. You know the result in the shortoomings from here. Unless an amendment takes place. you are likely to lose several of your Hamilton subscribers and have an incodered BURLIR (STERAL) ALLA DELEKS BOAN.

N.B. --Got three small subscriptions. I expect more this week. The next is from an old subscriber of the paper, and a good one, whom, we are really sort to lose talidir I tadar planes al il. . wats To the Edulor of the Taus Wirmiss !! DEAR Sir,-After having taken the Taux WITHERS, 25, years or, over, or since it was started, with the exception of two or three years, it is with a feeling of regret that I now equest you to stop it. Nine-tenths of the Oatholics of Ontario are supporters of a Reform Government, bacause they believe it to be more liberal and economical than a Con-in servative Government would be; and they will not readily believe that your presentate Government in Quebec can be a very honest . one when a leading member of the party, as Senecal seems to be, openly boasts of having The Olayton-Bulwer treaty which is the for the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, bribed others. In assisting to keep a Con-

a a standard a standard

December 21, 1881

servative. Government in power in Quebec you are indirectly helping to maintain a Conservative Government at Ottawa, which I believe to be detrimental to the best interests of the Dominion. I am glad to acknowledge that your paper is, thoroughly Irish and Catholic, but I regret that I cannot agree with your political views, and will therefore cease to be a subscriber of yours, and support a Catholic paper that supports the Reform

ดวีปยะ Yours truly, DENIS HANLEY.

Read, December 13th, 1881. Now, as regards the political complexion

of the paper of which our correspondent complains, we beg to join issue. The TRUE WITNESS is entirely and strictly independent. Would our correspondent advise us to steer clear of politics altogether, and not touch on the affairs of the country we live in ? He would hardly do that But if we do treat upon questions of the day we must condemn some and praise others. The TRUE WITNESS endorsed the Government's national policy and condemned its recent Canonization ceremony, were quesrailroad policy. Where is the crime in that? Even if we approved of both, it would not be committing us to Conservatism or Liberalism. We thought protection good and land monopoly bad, and governed ourselves accordingly.

The third letter is more encouraging, as the following copy will show :---

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,-I beg to enclose you herewith a post office order for \$10 as a subscription towards the fitting up of the TRUE WITNESS Office, lately injured by fire, which you will please accept and oblige. Yours very truly,

JOHN BOWES.

Ottawa, 15th Dec., 1881. We wish all our correspondents a merry Christmas, and to Mr. Hanley just as merrily as Mr. Bowes.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.-A Sunday paper has the following review of the Guiteau case by the assassin. The matter was telegraphed from Washington last night :--"I am requested to review my trial and give my opinion of the men who are doing it. In general I am well pleased with my trial, especially the Court and jury. Judge Cox I consider just the man for this case. He is able conscientious and careful, and is disposed to give wide latitude to all parties. I think he believes in my idea of inspiration, ss he is a high-toned churchman, and, therefore, is disposed to do absolute justice. This irrepressible pressure to remove the President was upon me for thirty days, and it never left me when awake. It haunted me day and night, and at last an opportunity came and I shot him. I would not do it again for a million dollars. Only a miracle saved me from being shot or hung then and there. It was the most insane, fool-bardy act possible, and no one in his right mind could have done it, but the, pressure on me was so enormous that I would have done it if I had died the next minute. I had no power to prevent it. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet and personal friends, and 200 or 300 people were in the No one but a madman would think depot. of assaulting him under such circumstances. If I had not been instantly hurried away by the police, I would have been shot or was held in the hall, corner of Victoria and hung in five minutes. The Lord Shuter streets, on Monday evening last; Mr. protected me then, as He has on three O'Keefs in the chair. There was a large stoccasions since July 2nd, when I have tendance. The constitution, as recommend-been assaulted. The gradual way the Deity ed by the committee appointed at the preremoved the President is a confirmation of vious meeting, was fully discussed, and admy original inspiration. I have an unusually opted by the meeting without alteration. bright jury. I wish them to pass on my case. I judge they are honest, conscientious and officers of the Society :-- President, Mr D A careful; they listen with the greatest interest | O'Sullivan; let Vice-President, Jas Murray to the testimony and addresses, and no doubt | 2nd Vice-President, P McPhillips ; Treasurer, they will give this case their most solemn | E O'Keefe ; Secretary, O L Mahony ; Assistant attention and dispose of it according to the | Secretary, F Cassidy ; Critic, D J O'Donoghue. facts and the law, and I presume the high- Committee of Management : - Messre. toned conscientious press of the nation will Burke, Long, and J Mahony. The thanks of acquiesce in their verdict. Mr. Corkill has the Society were tendered to Messers E introduced certain witnesses who are guilty O'Keefe and E J Hearn for the able way in of rank perjury, some of them I have known | which they had filled the offices of Chairman nothing of for years, and care nothing and Secretary pro tem. respectively at that about. Their perjury has been so and the previous meeting. — Toronto Mail. manifest and wicked, that it has excited my | The death of Father Josenh Shen S. J wrath, and I have denounced them in plain formerly President of Fordham College, gave language. I shall also show their iniquity in rebuttal by my testimony and that of others. I have denounced the District-Attorney for the mean, deceptive way he has conducted the prosecution. My opinion is well known and I decline to notice him here. Mr. Davidge is supposed to be a high-toned lawyer and a fine gentleman, and I sm well pleased with his connection with this case. Judge Porter I knew years ago, acute period of suffering. Those who were when I practised law in New York; I do not admire his style; he is too venomous in examination. He is supposed to be a good lawyer. The defence has been unfortunate in having insufficient counsel. Mr. Scoville has done well, considering his inexperience in several matters. He and I differ as to the conduct of the case. He lays too much stress on hereditary insanity. It is not the shape of one's head nor the hang of the tongue, but the spirit that takes possession of one, that makes them same or insame. The serenity of spiritology is more important in this case than craniology, although craniology may have an important bearing on it. Mr. Scoville nurses the fool theory as tenderly as a mother would an infant. I expected two or three first-class lawyers on the case, but we have been forced to go on without them. In the interest of truth and justice I have had to do a great deal of talking myself.But some people think my points well made I have no egotism and only talk because the truth requires it. "I am on trial; for, truth, for justice, for vindication. I have no fear, for. this world or the next, The Daity has always taken care of me, and I am well satisfied with his dealings with me since he inspired me to attempt the President's removal. Had I been a marksman he would have gone at once. am highly pleased with General Arthur. He has done splendidly in his new position. No. one could have done it better. He is high-toned, conscientious, and keeps his secrets. I have been especially pleased with his conolliatory spirit and wisdom to ward off opposition. It is exactly what I wished him to do. vis., unite the factions of the Republican party to the end that the nation may be happy and prosperous. Signed, CHAS, J. GUITAAU U. S. Jail . "Washington, D.C., December 17, 1881."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The portrait of Cardinal Newman, by Mr. Ouless, has been presented to Oriel College. The Catholic young men of Ottawa contemplate erecting a testimonial to the late Vicar-General O'Connor.

The Pope has named Cardinal Howard to succeed the late Cardinal Edoardo Borromeo as Perfect of the Congregation.

Archbishop Taschereau held an ordination service in the Basilica, Quebec, on Saturday morning, when ten gentlemen were ordained to different stages of the priesthood.

The Reverend Theophile Brassard, formerly cure of Vaudreull, breathed his last at Vaudreuil Sanday evening. The deceased was a member of the Society of One Mass.

Father Coleridge, brother of the Lord Chief Justice, has been numed rector of the Jesuit Church in Farm street, Berkeley square, London. Father Coleridge was many years a fellow of Baliol, but went over to Rome soon after he had taken deacon's orders.

A formal denial is given to the report that the Bishops, who came to Rome to attend the tioned by the Pope on the advisability of his leaving Rome. On the contrary, the Bishops were much struck at the Pope's reticence in this matter.

A meeting of the creditors of the Christian Brothers, Toronto, was held yesterday, and a compromise was effected by the payment of 85 cents in the dollar on \$21,000 unsecured claims. About \$23,000 indebtedness is secured by mortgage. The Quebec brothren have come to their aid, and will furnish the l funds.

On Monday, 12th inst., Miss O'Farrell daughter of Mr. O'Farrell, advocate, and Miss Emilie Viger, 'of Detroit, received the black yeil in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Bev. Father Hamon, S. J., assisted by the Revd. Father Ryan. Father Hamon also preached in English an eloquent sermon, A number of the relations of the young ladies were present at the ceremony. -Quebec Telegraph.

The Bishop of Ottawa leaves on Thursday evening next for Rome, via New York. He will be accompanied by a priest from the diocess and an American clergyman. The Bishop goes to consult His Holiness the Pope on diocesan matters. He will be met in the Eternal City by Mgr. Lafleche, Bisbop of Three Rivers, who will return with him to Canada. Bishop Duhamel will be away for three months, and Vicar-General Routhier will be administrator of the diocese in his absence.

Will the Pope leave Rome. We know not We hope not. But it is impossible to say. Even he himself is in suspense on the point. In reply to a French Bishop, who recently expressed to him the opinion that it would be disadvantageous to leave Rome, he said :--"As jar sal am concerned, I am content to stay where I am, but should the outrages. and threats offered to the Church take a more distinct and personal form, I should be forced to make up my mind as to the best thing to be done under the circumstances." To-day the Bishops now in Bome will meet him, and it is expected that he will address them on the critical condition of the Holy See, which, indeed, God will never abandon. but which may have sore trials before it, to show its stength and to test the fidelity and affection of us all for our ancient mother .-Catholic Review.

CATHOLIC LITEBABY AND DEBATING SOCIETX -The usual weekly meeting of this Society difference, nor the insinuations of prejudice benefit of the poor, and an unexpectedly handsome sum was realized.

> A POLISH LITANY. (To the Editor of the Nation.)

PARIS, Nov. 21, 1881. DEAR SIR,-I often spoke of the great poet of Poland in the Nation some twenty golden years ago. The enclosed litany may induce some talented and patriotic writer to give one for Ireland. Perhaps you might suggest such a thing to your readers, and choose one among their productions. This prayer for Poland had great effect at the time it came out, and is still remembered in the Ireland of the North.-Most sincerely yours,

J. P. LEONARD.

The following "Litany of the Pilgrim" is a translation published in London in 1838. It is the last chapter of the books and pilgrimage of the Polish nation. The great poet of Poland, Mickiewicz died at Constanti-nople in 1855. He was a constant friend of Ireland. 1 had the honor of being acquainted with him for many years, and gave an account of his death in the Nation. His remains were brought to Paris, but will soon be taken to the land of his birth, which he loved and served faithfully. There are other countries that would need such a prayer to heaven. -J. P. L.

LITANY OF THE PILCHIM.

BY ADAN MICKIEWICZ.

Kyrie eleyson, Christe eleyson. Father, thou hast delivered Thy people from the bondage of the Egyptians,

Lead us back to our country. Son, Saviour, Who, martyred and crucified, hast revived, and art ruling in glory, Bring to life our dead and our country.

Mother of God, whom our forefathers called the Queen of Poland and Lithuania, Save Poland and Lithuania. St. Stanislaus, Pation of Poland; St. Casimir, Patron of Lithuania ; St. Jossephat,

Patron of Russ-Land; and all other tutelary saints of our dear country, Pray for us. From the bondage of Muscovy, of Austria,

and of Prussia, Deliver us, O Lord.

By the martyrdom of thirty thousand confederates of Bar, slaughtered in defending their faith and liberties, Deliver us, O Lord.

By the martyrdom of twenty thousand in-

habitants of Praga, butchered for faith and liberty, Deliver us, O Lord. By the martyrdom of our young men, beaten to death with cudgels, or slain in the places of their exils and in the mines of

Biberis, Deliver us, O Lord. By the martyrdom of the citizens of Osz-

mians, butchered in the churches and in their houses, Deliver us, O Lord.

By the martyrdom of the soldiers butchered by the Prussians at Fisonau, Deliver us, O Lord.

By the marty-dom of the sold ers murdered with the knowt at Cronstadt, Deliver us, O Lord.

By the blood of all soldiers perished in the battles for faith and liberty, Deliver us, O Lord. By the tears and sufferings of all Poles in

slavery, exile and pilgrimage, Deliver us, O Lord.

Cause the nations to rise to our assistance, We pray Thee, O Lord.

noblest, purest, and most heavenly aspira- Quebec or in France, and pay the indebted- to which the choir responded, and though he gathered up all the forces of statement tions of the human soul. His fluent and ness off within a few weeks or months. That not that rara avis, a perfect one made up for able exposition of one of the grandest dogmas proposition, however, would have to come from of the Catholic Church stamped upon the the creditors. The Brother Provincial had minds of all a lasting impression, which come up from Quebec to attend the meeting, neither forgetfulness of duty, tepidity of in- and although the community over which he presided in Quebec had already advanced can darken, diminish, or destroy. After the about \$12,000 to the Brothers at Toronto, sermon, a collection was taken up for the they were still prepared to help them. He would present the following statement of the debts, liabilities, and assets of the Brothers for the consideration of the meeting :--

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CLAIMS SECURED BY MORTGAGE.

Olaim of Dominion Government on interest..... 4,090

Due the Building and Loan Associa-Due Merchants' Bank G A Schreiber.... 3.220 T' Walsh.....

P Connor.... 'Total.....\$22,571

UNSECURED CLAIMS.

M O'Halloran (bread)..... Archbishop Lynch..... Hughes Bros.... J Mallon (meat).... Frank Smith & Co..... Potter, Ainsworth & Co..... Clougher Bros..... J Fairhairn..... W J Whitten & Co Ottoman, Cavie & Co (Chicago)..... A S Nordheimer.... Ross & Allan..... R Baigent..... Petley & Co..... J Crapper..... A Macdonell..... Taxes to city on George street..... Withrow & Hillock O'Keefe & Co..... J O Hudon..... Mr White..... W Dineen W Warwick (small sums) D J Morse J Park J Davids TH Messner.... Catholic Review Canada Publishing Company..... Copp, Clark & Co.....

Total about......\$19,975

Mr. HUGHES then moved, seconded by Mr. SADLIER, " That the Brothers of the Christian schools be allowed to pay the liabilities of their creditors in one, two or three years without interest, but that they be allowed the privilege of paying off all their liabilities within six months by paying eighty-five cents on the dollar on the creditors' claime and that the creditors accept the same."

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. O'SULLIVAN promised the fullest se curity for the payment of the depts, and thanked the creditors for their attendance and generosity, and the meeting adjourned .-Toronto Mail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS New Brunswick news, dear Mr. Editor,

being to you your natural aliment, must be, I presume, whether in small or large portions. as dew to the flowers or air to the bird ; therefore, I make no hesitation in tapping at the door of that Alpha and Omega, your office, glad of an opportunity to add my scrap (not to the waste basket, you may be sure), to your more interesting items-for it must slways be interesting to Catholic hearts to hear of the well-being of their brethernwhether it be an increase of faith by the opening of a new mission-or the erection of a temple to the King of Kings. It is of the latter I have been tempted to ask your favor and space. You may have head and possibly know of Spurr's Cove, a village about three miles from Carleton and probably the same distance from St. John. The inhabitants, of whom many are Catholics, are generally engaged in milling and lumbering, all seeming to be industrious and respectable, and, as far as the Catholics go, most zealons, as their constant attendance at Carleton Church, whether through winter's colds (you know what that means in these latitudes) or summer warmth, storm or sunshine, can testify. But what wont the love of God and religion do. About three years ago the Very Reverend Pastor, Thes. Connolly, V. G., feeling their need, and no doubt seeing the temptation to which the younger members of his flock would be exposed, for zeal does not generally grow with generations, undertook the erection of a church so that these children might have that great desire of the Catholic heartan edifice of their own in which at all or any time they might worship as their devotion would suggest. Consequently, you can imagine with what delight and pride they have noticed the completion, and are to be congratulated now on having a church of their own beside their very door-and beautitul it is too. On the brow of a hill, seated like a swan in a bower of cedar, whose greenness but adds a greater grace, St. Rose's (for that is the very appropriate name) commands a view of all the surrounding country. It is a wooden building, as is most suitable for village chapels, and painted white. Its interior is remarkably tasteful and pure, being perfectly white from altar to arched roof and devoid of galleries save for the choir, which makes it appear really larger than it is, though its seating capacity, when the pews are all placed, will be from six to seven hundred. The sanctuary, viewed from cipal and \$4,990 interest. These items, of the organ loft, is admirably constructed and course, were secured by mortage, as well as beautifully finished in every detail, and, when beautifully finished in every detail, and, when illuminated as last night, really lovely. In time, and it is to be hoped not very distant either, when the wall behind the altar is about \$21,000. He had received an account freecoed with some soft-tinted picture, a more from the Brothers of their fadebiedness, but distinct tone will be added, and thus show out adaignee, had got Messrs. Lake & Clark to will not be long, in coming when willing hands and warm hearts are the lions. Everyand they had returned a report to thing appertaining to it so far is appropriate the "effect that the margin which would and well finished." The pews roomy and St. Francia Xavier Church, Brockville, the probably be realized on the real were paid comfortable, seating about six peo-Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, iste atter the mortgages, were paid ple. When completed there will, be, preached an admirable, instructive and alo, of would be \$5,000; the chattels were valued no debt upon the think of that you who quent sermon on the Immaculate Conception at \$1,163; and the book debts at about live in large cities where churches are tarely neither in a way of mock deference or of auperiority, but as if he were one of them, but \$1,000 would be as much ss could fairly fortune last Sunday evening to be present at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given for the first time within its walls. The report of the service having spread come to talk with them on terms of intellecthrough the highways and byeways, filled their minds by a perfectly fair presentation every pew so that benches had to, be pro-LONDON; Dec. 16.—The Standard says, of Blalad's instructions relative to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, that never were such startling demands made with less affectations of a re-assuring pretext. Americana must repret abundance of the guality which, for want of dollar, if a reasonable period were given dren forgot their restlessness-truly the His manner in his speeches was first angag-

all lack by singing with all their hearts' thankful to be allowed to add their mits to the good work. After the Benediction Rev. Father Brady delivered a most fervid sermon appropriate to the season, to which a respectful and edifying attention was paid. At its conclusion our pastor added a few happy words of encouragement and blessing, and as he looked from the altar steps over the bowed heads of his children his heart must have beaten with some elation at the successful result of his hours of thought, care and toil, and they-those members of his flock-l almost envied them this hour of exaltation for such, most assuredly, it was to at least the elder members who bad fought the good fight, and now at life's twilight had the happinoss of seeing the dearest wish of the Catholic heart fulfilled-a church of their own, Well might they repeat with Simeon, now.

O Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, &c., and how many fervent Te Deums and heartfelt prayers must have ascended to the Throne of Him who guides the endeavors for the beloved pastor to whom they owe so much. We are to have a very busy time in Carle-

ton this week, as it is to be one of prayer to enable the Jubilee-makers to wind up their devotion-Mass as usual in the morning and Benediction in the evening. Now to those who have the blessed advantage of Benediction every Sunday and often through the week they cannot understand the joy of those who, except on extraordinary occasions, have it only once a month. Were it not, Dear Mr. Editor, that my letter is already too long, I would tell you of some of the secular efforts of experiment, among which is the reception of lights for our darkness; but, perhaps, when I see them I shall obtain some mental illumination, and will be better able to go into details and give you a better idea of them. Until

such time, believe me, Most respectfully yours, M. B. F.

Carleton, N.B., Dec. 12.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

21 To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS. 27 Sin,-One of your correspondents leaves me under the impression that certain presi-44 48 dents of Irish societies in Montreal appeared 15 before the Minister of Justice, with their 78 official collars or insignia on them, to intercede for that unfortunate Havvren. If they did, horse collars will be more suitable for 12 their necks in future. Thank heaven, the days of collars and brass bands are about over. We are sick of these perennial collar patroits. What we want now are men who will take off their collars and turn up their sleeves for the stern task of restoring Ireland to her place among the nations.

Things are looking lively in Eulgaria-Ireland, I mean,-the resemblance between the past state of Bulgaria and the present condition of Ireland easily lead to so natural mistake. At the rate things are going the lrish landlord will soon have more rents in his pants than he will ever have in his pockets. Is it not terrible for these gentleborn fox-hunters and fragile ladies (fragile is a better word than frail) to be obliged to go to work for a living? No doubt but it will aid them physically and morally, and the next generation will be all the better for it. These poor gentlemen and ladies are to be pitied, because a few millions signedly starve and die, and pay their rent. It is really too bad. However, there is always a bright side to sorrow in this world, and that is lighted by hope. To encourage them I will relate a little experience of a family who were treated in a worse manner by the cropesred, snuffling, psalm-singing, dirty, vulgar English butchers of Sir Charles Coote, the same savage who rewarded the brute who had skill enough to carry an Irish infant on the point of his pike for balf a day monster besieged the castle of Ballykeroge, in the County Wexford, and summoned the Uavalier to forswear his creed and country. The summons was answered by a shot, and for three days the stout castellau held his own, and then gathering his little household about him he cut his way through the English ranks. When Cromwell came the same brave Irishman fought his troops foot to foot. He did not go to hell and not quite so far as Connaught, since he only rossed the Barrow. His son sent many Dutch dragoon to where lager bier will never moisten his tongue. However, Ireland's star was low, and the descendants of the brave cavalier became what are called Irish peasants, more familiar with turf and potatoes than courts and levees, while the Cromwellian trooper's brood put on the habiliments of gentlemen and ladies. But as time rolled on the soul of the cavalier filled the peasant's body, and in the humble rank and file of Ireland's army the chief of the same old as a slight recognition for the very valuable race shouldered his pike in glorious '98. Again the years sped on. the insurgent of '98 was in his grave, but his sixtuen year old son years you occupied that position. That you stepped into the vacant rank and fought the English minions at Carrickshock. The young patriot forsook the fields and in the walks of commerce gained a good position and the esteem of his fellowmen. But the English blight was on Irish commerce and a fortune once lost in Ireland can never he regained. He found a grave far away from the scenes consecrated by the valor and fidelity of his race, but he has transmitted the ancient legacy to those who value it above life and property You see, hell was not made for us, Connaught could not hold us, and though far away from the old we are Irishmen above and before all things. Now, from this, the soon to be bankrupted landlords may take heart, and perhaps two hundred years from now, if the hangman has not choked off their descendants they may begin to appreciate an honest life. The wheel goes up and down and now it is our turn. DIOGENES. Quasac, 14th Dec., 1881. com settin ab mate And the state of the GARFIELD AS AN ORATOR. ้อมเสล The Century Magazine.] I have said before that General Garfield was the most effective stump and platform orator of his party. He went directly to the

tual equality and desirous only of convincing

of facts and arguments ... He had a strong

far reaching voice, pitched in the middle key, a dignified, manly presence, and an

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and logic he had been marshalling, and hurled them upon his listeners with tremendous force. His eyes dilated, his form seemed to ezpand, his voice took on a sort of explosive quality, his language gained the height of simple and massive elequence, and his gestures became so energetic and forcible that he seemed, at times to be beating down oppression with sledge-hammer blows, throwing his argument forward like solid shot from a cannon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

THE REV. FATHER SHEERLY TO VISIT MONTREAL." A large meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was hold Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. The President occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted. The Chairman then announced that the Rev. Father Sheeky, of Ireland, who is at present in the United States in the interests of the Irish people would come to Montreal on the 19th of January next for the purpose of delivering a lecture. The preliminary steps to receive the reverend and patriotic gentlemen were taken and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the lecture.

Arrangements were also made to carry out tae promises made by the delegation to the Chicago Convention, that this branch should send to Ireland the sum of \$1,000.

On appointing the committee to collect the above amount considerable discussion took place in regard to the action of some Irishmen, who on being called upon refused to give to the fund.

It was resolved to name those gentlemen, so as they would be known. After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MR. F. A. QUINN'S LECTURE TO "L'UNION CATHOLIOUR."

Mr. F. A. Quinn on Sunday afternoon delivered his promised lesture on "Political Economy" to L'Union Catholique, in French, in the ball of the Gesu, which was comfortably filled with an interested audience. The lecturer commenced by showing that political economy being the science of the causes which govern the creation, preservation and the distribution of wealth, was a science worthy the study of the legislator, the statesman, priest and the citizen, for wealth being the possession of all those things necessary in life, in a civilized state of society was of universal application, and the law governing it should be universally understood... In one sense of the word political . economy was a new science, because it was only in the last century that philosophers commenced ex-professo specially to write upon the subject, but enthusiastic coopomists were altogether mistaken in their extravagant boasts, that they had invented and destroyed a new science. From Aristotle down to St. Thomas, and from the latter's time to our own day, philosophers and theologians have treated upon almost all the questions of political economy the could not in fact do other-wise when speaking of social science.

A great misfortune it was that the first political economists were Infidels and Materialists, forgetting that man had a higher aim of irish rebels won't meekly and ro- than mere material success and prosperity, and founding their theories on the cruelist and most grinding egotism. They thought that they were establishing a new gospel and forgot that eighteen centuries ago there was given to the world by Him who having created it, knew all its wants, a gospel whose precepts Inid down the wisest laws for the distribution of wealth, and whilst inculcating the law of labor and the duty of saving to provide for the weakfulness of the inabilities of old age, taught mankind before the little babe went up to God. This that they owed to their neighbor help and to their God an account of that which he had given them. The lecturer continued by indicating the sources of wealth, which were agriculture, industry and commerce, and by showing how these were applied to the uses of man by the intermediary of natural agents, capital and labor. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Quinn, with a request to deliver, during the winter, a course of lectures on the same subject.

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The following persons were then elected

The death of Father Joseph Shea, S. J. a great shock to the Catholic community in New York last week, especially to those more directly interested in St. Francis Xavier's College. He was a zealous priest and a kind friend, amiable, learned and plous. It was only the other day that we saw him at the consecration of Bishop O'Farrell, apparently strong enough to round out the century. His death terminated a brief but exceedingly present some years ago at the Jubilee of St. John's College, Fordham, will remember a thought of his, in one of the speeches of the day : "The Jesuit of history, the Jesuit of the novel, the Jesuit of journalism is a very bad and dangerous character, but, apparently, genlemen, the Jesuit whom you have known here for the past quarter of a century is neither so very terrible nor so very bad." A burst of applause was his answer. A fair type of the Jesuit whom they knew was Father Shea himself, and it would have taken one keener than a Devil's Advocate to discover guile in him. He will be widely and deservedly regretted. May he rest in peace .- Catholic Review.

THE POPE'S FABEWELL ADDRESS.

Rous, Dec. 13 .- In his farewell audience to day to the prelates who attended the canonization, the Pope said union is more necessary than ever. God's Church is being at-tacked despite its power of breaking human passions and restraining masses in revolt. The benefits conferred by the Holy See, upon the populations are denied with no less madness than audacity. May Italy one day understand what she might do in behalf of spergebut prosperity. to the escaptions which the

BISHOP CLEARY AT BROCKVILLE. On Sunday evening, the 11th Instant, in St. Francis Xavier Church, Brockville, the probably be realized on the real ses-Right Revi Dr. Oleary, Bishop of Kingston, tate after the mortgages, were paid of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Church was densely crowded with an intelligent, caltured, and appreciative audience, Catholic. and, non-Oatholic; and the uninterrupted silence and rapt attention that prevailed during almost two hours, while his Lordship's words greated agreeably the eager cars of so that Blaine tried to justify his position with happy communication of ideas, touching them. Or, on the other hand, if the oreditors spirit of the Lord seemed to pervade ing by reason of his frankness and modera-arguments. The question simply is, is the captivation of the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebate they might be His holy place. At seven the beloved tion, and afterward impressive by its earnest-demand reasonable? arguments. The question simply is, is the captivation of the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings would give them a small rebats they might be find and sympathies of the human heart, and the best and tenderest feelings are becoming daily more crusty.

For our arms and national eagles, We pray Thee, O Lord. For a happy death in the field of battle, We pray Thee, O Lord.

For a grave for our bones in our native country,

We pray Thee, O Lord. For the integrity, for the independence, and liberty of our country, We pray Thee, O Lord. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

THE OHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

EATISFACTORY MEETING OF CREDITORS-A LIBERAL OFFER ACCEPTED.

A meeting of the creditors of the Ohristian Brothers was held at the office of the assiguee, Mr. O'Sullivan, Yonge street, Toronto, or Thursday afternoon. Among the largest creditors in attendance were :--- Mr. Sadlier, of Montreal; Mr P Hughes, Mr O'Halloran, Mr Petly, Mr Thompson, solicitor for Mr P Burns; Mr Falconbridge, solicitor for Messrs Ottoman, Cavie & Co., of Chicago; Rev. Father McCann, for the Bishop and others.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN, upon opening, stated that the Brothers of the Christian Schools having got into financial difficulties deemed it prudent to call their creditors together for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory settlement with them. He had prepared a statement of the Brothers' assets and liabilities, which he would submit to the meeting. He might state that the Brothers had not speculated in property as had been stated. The only property which they owned in this city was that at the corner of George and Duke streets, known as the De La Salle Institute. Ten years ago, when that property was purchased for them from the Dominion Government, they paid ten per cent on the purchase money; but since that time no part of the principal nor interest had been paid, and

THE SUM NOW DUE THE GOVERNMENT

was \$12,550 ; of this sum \$7,560 was prinother sums amounting to about \$10,000. The total amount of debts secured by mortgage was about \$22,560; and the debts unsecured were make a valuation of the assets of the Brothers, \$1,000." 'The face value of them was \$6,000' be expected from them, scattered as they were all over Canada and the United States. Taking all things into consideration he believed that only about 125 cents on the dollar could be realized for the

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

The following address has been presented by the St. Bridget's Society to P. Tansey, Erq., its late Treasurer :---

TO PATRICK TANSEY, EEQ,

Late Treasurer St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society: SIB.-We, the officers and members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence & Benefit Society, beg to tender you this testimonial and purse services rendered by you to this Society in the capacity of Treasurer during the five have conducted the affairs of that office during the above period with an amount of skill and ability for which you are deserving of great credit at the hands of the members generally. And likewise that valuable time had been spent by you in the furtherance of the general aims and interests of this Society, and that on all occasions when your services were required you were always found ready and willing to respond. And we must also add that your duties to this Society always received your immediate attention, as was shown by your regular attendance at all our meetings, both regular and special, at the burial of our deceased members, and at all our picnics and festivals. Furthermore, that slthough you resigned the Treasureship of this Society of your own accord and which you have not been called upon to dor we are aware that if circumstances permitted you to retain the same or any other office in this Society, you would undoubtedly have been retained in it. Such is the result of your faithful and trust-worth stewardship while amongst us, and although you are not personally in our midst, (1) your name is and always, will be held dear to us, ever praying that wherever your lot in-life be, cast, you will always be found an ar-dent and persevering worker in the holy causes of religion and temperance. At a states your name is and always, will be held dear to HAnd inow, siry having said so, much, we reason of his hearars. There was never any request that this trifing recognition may be sophistry in his speeches, or any appeal to received by you in the same friendly spirit in prejudice, or any thick of suppression or half which it is given.

is and as far JAMES MULLIALLY ARTION HAVE GRAVE A AND STATA THOS. B. OURBAN, MAY CALL DUT. M. O'DONNELL, THOS. HEFFERMAN, h j - dan ban A STURIOUS JROS HOODAHAW MIA SHORNE SALA W Son a maty JRO PROUBER, Conta aW Shall and DERIS, MURARY, . THOMAS PHELAN, Committee. Montresi, 11th Dec., 1881.

a better term, we call personal magnetism. Some one estimates that a million, and a half of ples are eaten every day in the United States. No wonder Americans as a race

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OLD TIMES. Sec. Since

There's beautiful song in the slumbrous air, That dritts through the valley of dreams ; It comes from the olime where the roses were, And a tuneful heart and light brown hair, That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown, And snow-white forehead, are there; A glimmering cross and a glittering crown A thorny bed and a couch of down, Last hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A breath of spring in the breezy woods A preath of spring in the preezy woods Sweet wath from the quivering pines-Blue violet eyes beneath green hoods A bubble of brocklets, a scent of buds, Bird warblers and clambering vines.

A rosy wreath and a dimpled hand, A ring and a slighted yow— Three golden links of a broken hand, A liny trace in the snow-white sand, A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a fincture of grief in the beautiful song That sous of the slumbrous air, And loneliness felt in the festive throng Sinksdown on the soul as it trembles along From a clime where the roses were,

We heard it first at the dawn of day. And it mingled with matin chimes; But years have distanced the baautiful lay, And its melody floweth from the far-away, And we call it now Old Times.

A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that make pure rich blood and blooming bealth. It did it for me, as you observe."-Cairo Bul'stin.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND TAX-ATION IN IRELAND.

The Situation in County Mayo and Galway-How the Land Was Leased for Landford Party.

[Correspondent of the Toronto Globe.] The Toronto Globe Commissioner to Ireland, writing from Donegal says :---

While in Donegal I obtained from a municipal official an insight into the workings of the system of county government and taxatign for local purposes, the features of which will doubtless surprise many readers accustomed to our system of popular representation and official responsibility for expenditures. There are two distinct rates levied on all occoupants of land-the poor rate applied to the relief of pauperism, and the county cess or taxation for general purposes. For divpoor-law objects each county is sub-divisions. Each union is governed by a Board of guardians, one being elected from each sub-division. The elections are annual. The electors are those whose holdings are valued at £4 or upwards, and the voting is cumulative, £20 valuation giving two votes, £50 three, £100 four, and so on up to twenty votes which is the largest number that can be cast by one man. This puts a tremendous power in the hands of the large land-owners, who by their cumulative suffrage can olten the larger number of the outvote But this is not all, every electors. magistrate who lives within the limits of the union and has any real estate, no matter how little, is an ex-officio member of the Board of Guardians, and every magistrate in Ireland is a landlord. So that between cmulative voting and the ex-officio squirearchy the landed interest is nearly always supreme on the board, and carries matters with a high hand. The proceedings of the board moreover are completely under the control of the Local Government Board, they had no sort of right to complain of

a body which sits in Dublin and guides the being turned out of their homes. the noor-law guardiana "" Their menners have not the rep That stamps the caste of Vere de Vere," nor their minds the cool, philosophic turn of any locality, by a rare chance, prove ra-which regards everything from the standcalcitrant and fail to submit implicitly to point of the ledger. And when the work of devastation was completed aged knees were bent to the turf and withered hands upraised to the sullen skies, while lips tremulous with dians themselves, sending them to the passionate emotion called down bitter curses upon the desolator. Time passed, and Mr. Pollock, who had meanwhile prospered with his cattle investment, was siricken with paralyeis, and was for years before his death as pitiable a wreck of humanity as any old crone who tottered out from the rums of her cabin to die in the workhouse. And in many a humble cottage on the bog, in many a shanty in distant America, men and women thanked the good God who had at last smitten the oppressor and avenged His poor.

of the country itself testifies to the extent of the depopulation, and the blank spaces on any large may indicate by the distance between towns and villages the thoroughness with which the crowbar brigades have done their work. Another noble decimator of the people is the Marquis of Sligo, who owns a great deal of the land about Westport, s town some twelve miles westward of Castlebar. He holds lands north of that town for some miles, his rent-roll amounting to £20,000 a year. He (or his immediate predecessor in the title) has evicted large numbers in times past, and the process was still going on when checked, temporarily at any rate, by the Land League and the Land Act. The brother of the Marquis, Lord John Brown, is Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Westport Union, and makes it a rule to re. fuse all out-door relief to evicted persons, compelling them either to leave the place or go into the workhouse-a tate which the Irish peasant dreads worse than death. One reason of this fear is the strong family affec. poorest to struggle on in misery and starvation rather than become an inmate of its gloomy walls. But there is a darker side to the picture. The Irishman fears that inside the workhouse his children's morals will be corrupted. The same system

of classification which takes the growing girl from her mother's protection consigns her to the intimate companionship of females of loose morals-prostitutes and unmarried mothers-and their conversation and example, at the most susceptible time of life, are apt to result in the ruin of young girls who amid all the squalor and physical degrecation of an Irish hovel, are taught to jealotsly;g lard their virtue from all assaults. It is no wonder that the most miserably poor Irish family regards the workhouse as a veritable entrance into Hades, on the portals of which Grazing Purposes-Reficence of the | might be fitly inscribed the legend of Dante. Abandon hope, all ye that enter here."

ANOTHER WHOLESALE EVICTION.

North of Ballinasloe in the eastern portion of the County Galway there is a large tract of grazing land some five miles in length. I wonty-five years ago it gave support, or at least the means of existence, to 1,700 families. They had survived the terrible famine, and their condition was slowly improving when they experienced a change of landlords. The property was purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court by Allan Pollock, a shrewd Scotch speculator, who thought that if he could only get rid of the people he could make a handsome profit on his investment by rearing fat oxen and sheep for the English market. No compunction of justice, no feelings of humanity ided into unions, and these again into stood in the way, for business is business and in the creed of the counting-house the dictates of sentimentality and that sort of thing have no place, and besides may not a man do as he will with his own? So out came the the crowbar brigade and down came the cottages. There were the usual scenes-ten thousand times described-decrepid old age and stalwart manhood, feeble, sickly women and lisping infants, huddled by the readside or crouching around the pitiful remnants of their household goods-the death from cold hunger, the slow dispersion to the workhouse, to America, to the slums of English factory cities, to the homes of kindly friends elsewhere-anywhere so that Mr. Pollock's land was left clear for the cattle. But they did not all go quietly, they are a

MOST UNREASONBLE PEOPLE,

these Irish, and not all the political economy or counting house logic in the world could convince them that so long as the landlords' financial position was improved by the change

THE LAND COURT IN IRELAND. A SPECIMEN SESSION AT KIL-MALLOOK.

We take the following from the Cork Herald of the 26th December, as a fair specimen of the way the Land Court works :

At two o'clock yesterday the Land Commissioners, Messrs. B. Reeves, Q. C., John Rice, and C. O'Keeffe, sat in the Courthouse, Kilmallock. The event caused no little interest in the town and district, and the streets were crowded with farmers, who had gathered in to attend the first sitting of the newly-constituted tribunal. A commodious sessions house has for some time been built in Klimallock, but, owing to its being used as as a barrack for the police, it has never yet been used for the purpose for which it was erected, and yesterday it was not available for the sitting of the Land Court. The Comtion which prevails among the Irish. Under missioners were obliged, accordingly, to sit the workhouse system husband is parted in the wretched old edifice used as a court-from wite and parents from children. This house, into which counsel, solicitors, newsof itself would be sufficient to induce the paper reporters, and some of the general public were crammed in a most uncomfortable manner. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings during the day, and outside in the street a large number of people, who were unable to get into the courthouse, were congregated.

After some delay the court took up the case of

George Wheeler Bennett, tenant ; Lady Ashtown, landlord.

This was an application to fix a fair rent. Mr. Burrett, who is a Petty Sessions Clerk of the district, holds 14 Irish acres within a short distance of Kilfinane, at a rent of £62 10s a vear.

Mr. T. Rearden, solicitor, appeared for the tenant, and Mr Atkinson, Q. C., instructed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, solicitor, Charleville, for the landlord.

On being examined by Mr. Readen, the tenant stated that he occupied 14 acres of the lands of Lower Barryroe. He became tenant in the year 1870.

In reply to Mr. Atkinson the witness said that he held under an agreement ; he could not produce it, having received no notice to do so.

Mr. Atkinson produced the agreement, which declared the tenancy to be " from year to year, determinable after six months notice on either side."

Mr. Rearden-I submit that this is a tenancy from year to year, and the only meaning of this agreement is that it attaches a condition to a yearly tendancy not attachable by law.

Mr. Commissioner Reeves-Oh, that is the object of it.

Mr. Atkinson-Well, that question arises in all those cases.

Mr. D. B. Sullivan, B. L. (who appeared for the tenants in some of the other cases), said he was prepared to argue the point now if Mr. Atkinson thought there was anything in it. Mr. Justice O'Hagan had expressly stated that a tenant holding from year to year under an agreement was entitled to the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Atkinson-Well, this is an agreement which must be torn to pieces if you are to fix a judicial rent for fifteen years. Every stipulation in the agreement prohibits it.

The tenant's examination was then continned. He said that all the buildings on the farm were erected by his predecessors, Dr. Burke and the late Rev. Father Sheehy, P. P.

Mr. Atkinson-All that is thrown away, because he is bound under his lease to give up all the improvements to us.

Witness continued to say that he thought 50s an acre would be a fair rent; it would not be worth so much only for the house on it, which was worth £12 a year; the landlora

produce much oftener than I would have wished. This concluded the evidence, and the Commissioners reserved their decision until after they have visited the lands.

PA REAL NECESSITY .- No house should be without a bottle of HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL, in case of accident. There is no preparation

offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy. - 19-2

A VOICE FROM RICH MOND, ONT: To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sig.-As the day of nominating and electing representatives to the Council Board of the Municipality of Nepean is fast drawing nigh, it may not be out of place that a few brief remarks should be brought to bear on the subject. For the last number of years the western portion of the Township is poorly represented, either in the way of municipal or coupty affairs. The group of representatives who legislate for us are situated at the eastern extremity of the Township, in the suburbs of the city of Ottawa, and, therefore their interests lie intact in that direction.

It would perhaps be as well if the Township Hall was indiscriminately thrown open on nomintion day to the best men, no matter what their nationality or their religion. We should endeavor to select the best men to represent us, so that what we lack in quantity we may be able to make up in quality, and we should above all send none but strictly representative men, by which I mean gentlemen who identify themselves with the interests of the Township.

Amongst those who are to be included in the class I have attempted to describe is Martin O'Meara, the present proprietor of the Fallowfield House, a man widely known and very popular amongst all classes throughout the Township. He would be a fit and proper identify himself with the interest of the Township. In a word, he is a man who would not be absent when his presence would be required. We would not wish, for instance, to include

among representatives those who hold themselves aloof from their countrymen on all but political occasions, who make it the ambition of their lives to move in what they consider the highest social circles, and act as if their own element could, or should, not aspire to social standing or excellence, and who, in a word, hold themselves as superior beings to whom social or national contact with their fellew-countrymen would be contamination. I do not deny their undoubted right to soar in high social regions, or to look down upon their less fortunate compatriots with contempt and aversion, but I do think they should not make laws to sult their own

As regards the reduction of taxation it may or it may not be feasible, but no doubt it is esgerly sought by many prominent ratepayers through the country; and another question on municipal reform is the carelessness, negligence, or wilful hindrance of the collection of taxes until after nomination, a subject which requiries due deliberation and an expeditions remedy. The poor man whose taxes amount to only \$10 or \$12 is often through intimidation compelled with great inconvenience to pay his share, whilst rich men and law makers, whose taxes amount to \$100 or over, is left unmolested for a period of five or six months, thereby often compelling the municipality and school sections to borrow money with great inconvenience, often accompanied with high interest. The electors should rally forward and endeavor to reform the laws we have so long labored

under and done so little to avert. JNO. J. WEBLAN. Bichmond, Dec. 13, 1881.



VICE-REGAL MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- It has been definitely arranged that the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, will sall from Liver-pool by the Allan SS. " Parisian" on January ilth. The Marquis will not be accompanied by the Princess Louise, Her Royal Highness having been ordered to the south of France by her medical attendant. His Excellency's

sister, Lady Frances Balfour, will proceed to Canada with him, as will also her husband Mr. A. J. Balfour, who is a nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Zionsville, Indiana, Nov. 3, 1880. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co.-Gents :- I have your valuable " Treatise on the Horse And his Diseases," and your Kendall's Spavin Oure. My horses had the epizootic, one of them could not swallow for two days. I applied the Spavin Cure twice to her throat, and it gave almost instant relief. I think I could sell 1,000 of your books. Piense give prices to agents.

Yours truly, PETER BOWEN.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations. acrofutions affections, and scorbutic aneovances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accomman, a bona fide representative who would | panying " Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

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December 21, '1

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Chairman. 182

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Amherstburg, Dec. 10, 1981.

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BUCKEYL BELL FOUNDRY Dells of Fure Copper and The for Churches, Schood, Fire Alarma, Farma, etc. FULLY WARKANTED, Catalogue cent Free, VANDUZEN & There cent Free,

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DR. KANNON,

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Nov. 2, 81.

CASKETS AND COFFINS.

throughout the country, having an initiative as well as a veto power. Should the Board sealed orders from Dublin, the Local Govvernment Board has power to dismiss them from office and appoint new guardistrict from Dublin, and saddling the expense on the local union. The line is generally sharply drawn in the Board meetings between the popularly elected guardians and those in the landlord interest. The latter in this union have used their power to perpetuate sectional and religious distinctions. All the workhouse officials in this union are Protestants-the Catholic chaplain of course excepted. The far more numerous Catholic element is completely ignored or rather deliberately excluded. To the Board of Guardians is entrusted the levying of the poor rates. An estimate of the coming year's expenditure is made out, based on that of the previous year, the amount being proportioned among the sub-divisions according to the amount of poor relief previously received, the guardians accepting it or modifying it as they think proper.

le machinery of

The system of county government and tax. ation is even more monstrous and antagonistic to all modern ideas of self-government and popular representation. The counties are divided into baronies for purposes of taxation. The ruling body, which decides upon improvements, lets contracts, strikes the rate, and generally fulfils the function of a Canadiau Municipal Council, is the Grand Jury, and the business is done at the Assizes. The Grand Jury is exclusively composed of landlords and magistrates, and the body of tax-papers have no representation whatever. They are graciously permitted, however, to offer suggestions to their rulers-through a body known as the "Associated Cess-payers." At the Presentment sessions held in the Court House of each barony the landlords nominate twelve of the highest cesspayers, and the names of six of the number are chosen by lot. It is the function of this body to consider needed improvements in the harony and submit their recommendations to the all-powerful Grand Jury. But the presiding magistrate has a veto power over their proceedings, which at best are merely advisory. The rate is don. A 'Cronycle of England,' without date, struck for each barony, and is payable by printed with Mechlin types, sold for $\pounds 226$. the tenants. There is no sort of local re- The total sum realized by the sale, thus far, presentation either elective or nominated. The Grand Jury may be all from one part of the county-whole districts may be unrepresented-the distribution of taxation may be grossly infair—needed improvements may be refused—those that are not needed may be undertaken against the protests of those whose labor has to pay for them. There is no possible redress. No appeal from the decision of the squirearchy. What would the intelligent, self-governing, public-spiritrd yeomanry of Canada think of such a system ? How long would they tolerate it? Yet some people wonder that the Irish are discontented !

CASTLEBAR, County. Mayo, Nov 17 .- The course of Lord Lucan in evicting his tenants by wholesale during the famine years, and turning the best agricultural lands into extensive cattle ranges is by no means exceptional. It has been followed by many other large landed proprieto s in the counties o Mayo and Roscommon, In travelling through this portion of the west of Ireland the aspect | Cure.

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. Astron

1177 A. L.

Cases in which the heart is weak and irregular in action, are soon restored to health and regularity by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophos-

phites. As persons whose heart's action is feeble are most susceptible to the influence of cold, it is in the advent of the cold season its use is especially advised. 142-ws

BREVITIES.

The new Spanish four per cent. bonds, amounting to £71,250,000, will be issued at 35.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has reduced the rate on grain and packed meats to Pitteburg to 12c.

The amount which the Quebec Corporation has to refund in the matter of the illegal 5c tax is \$25,000.

Maccaluso, who threw a revolver at the Italian Prime Minister, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a year's internment in the Island of Aschia, and fined 200 francs.

Dr. Gendron, of St. Francois, Montmagny, has taken an action in the Superior Court against M. Landry, M. P. for Montmagay, for libel. Damages are laid at \$5,000.

The sale of the first part of the Sunderland Library was concluded on Tuesday in London. A 'Cronycle of England,' without date, is £19,337.

A new industry has been opened by Mr. Gravel, of Etchemin, Quebec, being the construction of wooden houses for shipment in sections, to other parts of the world. Already Mr. Gravel has shipped some 500 of the houses to Panama.

The condition of the cotton crop, as reported to the Department of Agriculture, is lower than in any season since 1866. The total crop is estimated at about 4,900,000 pounds.

M. Paul Bert, French Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has written to all the prelates who attended the recent canonization ceremony in Rome, reminding them of the provisions of the Concordst requiring th-m to obtain permission of the Government before leaving their dioceases.

For man it has no equal ; for masta it is not excelled. What? Kendall's Spavin

was bound to keep the place in repair, but he did not do so.

Mr. Atkinson-What nonsense this is Here is the agreement by which the tenant covenants to keep them in repair.

On cross-examination by Mr. Atkinson, the witness said that he had been allowed several sums of money since '70, amounting to £38 19s for repairs he had effected; the farm was about 400 yards from Kilfinane; the house consisted of two sitting-rooms, a kitchen, three bedrooms, servants' apartment, and there were besides a table for two horses, a cow shed, and a coachbouse; there were a kitchen, garden, a lawn, an avenue, and a small bit of pleasure ground attached.

Mr. Atkinson-I submit now that this claim does not come within the meaning of the Act at all, and that it clearly comes under the decision in the case of Nunn and

Mr. Reeves, Q.C.-It looks very like it, no doubt.

Mr. Atkinson said the question was whether this was a farm with a house on it, or a house with a bit of land attached. It had been occupied first by the parish priest, then by the dispensary doctor, and now by the petty sessions clerk, and he would submit that it came within the definition of a town park.

Mr. Reeves-We always wish to see the holdings ourselves before deciding on that point.

Mr. Atkinson said there were some other important question arising out of the agreement, and one was whether this holding did not come within the 3rd sub-section of the Act. By the agreement they were prohibited from disposing of the produce off the lands. Mr. Rearden-They are prohibited from

doing everything except paying the rent. Mr. Reeves-A tenancy from year to year contracted by deed is clearly a tenancy within the meaning of the Act.

The Claimant-Every time I expended money on the place the rent was raised.

Mr. Atkinson-Did you sell any of the preduce off the land? I did. Did not you know that you were prohibited from doing so by this agreement? I did nct.

Mr. John Gallagher, valuator, was next examined, and he gave it as his opinion that one portion of the land was worth \pounds 1 128 6d an acre, another portion \pounds 1 108 an acre, and the best of it £2 an acre. The wet portion would require £15 an acre to drain it.

Mr. W. Ryan, solicitor, a practical agriculturist, residing near Kilfinane, estimated the value of the land at £2 an acre.

Mr. Atkinson-Did vou ever in your life see a farmer holding 14 acres keeping such a house? 1 never did. Mr. Atkinson said it was as plain as noon-

day that this holding was a villa residence, and it would be only waste of breath to argue it.

Mr. Uniacke Townsend, agent to Lady Ashtown, was then examined, and he said he was acquainted with the place for the past 28 vears. The house was built by the Rev. Father Sheehy. Dr. Burke, who succeeded him, was, on his surrender of the lease, allowed £420 for improvements he had made besides £100 which he was bound to expend under his agreement. When Dr. Burke left

individual preferment.

"Where have you been for a week back?" enquired a man of his neighbor. "I have not a weak back," retorted he. "You misunderstand me," remarked his friend ; " but if you ever get a weak back try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all debility arising from disordered Kidneys, Liver or Blood, and is the best purifying Tonic in the world." All medicine dealers supply Sample Bottles at 10 cents, Begular Size \$1.00. 19-2

THE QUEBEC DEBT. A PROJECT FOR THE CONSOLIDATION AND TRANS-FER OF THE CITY DEET TO A FRENCH NYN-

DICATE. The question of consolidating and transferring the debt of the city of Quebec has been for some time past the subject of considerable discussion and consideration. Mr. Beaudet, director of the French Canadian Credit Foncier, has just submitted, such this matter, a project which will not only transfer this debt, but will even secure its extinction. It is simply a matter of obtaining a loan of the necessary funds from a French Syndicate on

the refunding principle of the Credit Foncier The following is the composition of the Quebec debt :---English debt (debentures in Eng-Quebec, 6 and 7 per cent)..... 452,600 Quebec debt (dobentures in Quebec

6 and 7 per cont)..... 304,384 North Shore Railway debt (per-

manent debeutures in Quebec 7 f 143,000 per cent)..... 257,000

Total..... \$4,000.000 The Syndicate, in conjunction with the Bank of Paris and of the Pays-Bas, would assume the Quebec debt and would liquidate this series of debentures accordingly as they

would fall due. 1. The Syndicate would at first give the Corporation \$1,000,000 as the perfect fulfilment of its engagements, and this million would

remain with the city and would not be returned to the Syndicate if it failed to fill its engagements.

With the \$4,000,000 which would be necessary for the liquidation of the debt, the Syndicate will find itself loaning \$5,000,000, probably at 6 per cent, including the sinking fund which would wipe out the entire debt in 56

years. The position of the holders of debentures would undergo no modification ithrough this arrangement. The only change they would experience would be that instead of being paid by the city they would be paid by the

Syndicate. Then as regards Quebec, the city would be saving about \$100,000 a year in interest, which at present amounts to \$340,000. Moreover, the city would have the use of the

guarantee money of \$100,000, with which it could undertake desirable improvements in the various municipal departments, and with which it could pay off its debts to the Ballroads. The city would, if this project is accepted, have to bind itself to issue no further. debentures nor contract any new debts without the consent of the Syndicate. The proj-cu is, therefore, one that would convert the

Mr. Rearden-Eave you any fault to flad Quebec debt, which is largely English, juto, with Mr. Bennett's farming? W 11, I a French debt. It has hern submitted to the Mr. Reardsn-Have yon any halt to find Quebec debt, which is largely English, juic a which is targely English, juic a with Mr. Bennett's farming? W II, I a French debt. It has been submitted to the Power's Heepital. Albany, do. 209; St. Joseph B. Joseph C., Augnsta, Maine. Address Trues believe that he meadowed it and sold the city council of the Capital for consideration. Street over Morale's Drug Stores a constant and sold the city council of the Capital for consideration. Street over Morale's Drug Stores a constant and sold the city council of the Capital for consideration.

WANTED-A Housekeeper on W ANTELD-A HOUSCHOUPS of a small farm; must understand milk-ing. Family of three. A Roman Catholic pre-ferred. MICHAEL WELSH, Port Perry, Ont. 185

RICHELIEU RENAL Mineral Address, HARPRE & BROTHERS, New York. WATER ! NATURE'S REMEDY WANTED.

For Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Inflam-mation of the Kidneys, Calculus or Stone in the Bladder, Difficulty in passing Urine, Inflamma-tion of the Bladder, &c., &c. ST. GENEVIEVE MINERAL WATER A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER

Holding Provincial Model School Certificate, for R. C. Separate School, Amherstburg, Essex County, Ont. Duties to begin January 3rd, 1837. Applications, with textimonials, stating salary expected, received up to December 24th, 1881. For Indigestion, Constipation, Billous and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. HOMCEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medi-cines and Books. Also. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS and Witch Hazel

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the land was in admirable condition.



him to own. except the Protestant minority, hand and that insufficient measure of justice And yet after all this history of three centuries we expect the Irish of to-day to be as contented and as loyal as the inhabitants of Yorkshire or Perthshire. I do not think we can wonder if, having moulded the Irishman by all that we have done to disaffection, that we should find his demands louder and more menacing than we could wish. I can illustrate in one sontence what I mean when I say that oppression and confiscation have affected to their basis all society in Ireland. I have said that depression destroyed the commerce of Ireland and drove the Irish people back to the land and made them an agricultural people, Well, in what position is that land? In what position was the landed tenure of Ireland? Landed tenure in Ireland has this peculiarity, that it appears to be almost entirely the result of confiscation-remote confiscation if you will, but still confisca-tion. Now, I will not be mistaken when I say that it is the result of confiscation -I do not mean that it has been taken away from any one that is existing or who can claim it, and that, therefore, it is not the property of the landlord-I simply say that as a matter of fact, all, or almost all, land in Ireland is held under former coufiscation. Such confiscation, as you know, has happened all over the world. Some philosophers will tell you that all landed property is confiscation, and some philosophers will rise to a still sirier height, and will tell you that all property is confiscation-(applause)-but on this occasion I think those theories are a little beside the mark. However, I will take a case of confiscation which is well known to you all. You all know that the property of the church and of the ecclesiastical corporations of Great Britain was largely confiscated at the time of the reformation and handed over to lay owners. But there is this difference between the confiscation of the church and the confiscation of Irish land, that Irish land was confiscated and the people remained theretaken remained upon the land. Now, suppose when the property of the Ro-man Catholic church had been confiscated in Great Britain the priests and monks, instead of departing or dying out, had remained on the land and had married and had children and descendants-(laughter-who had all remained on the land perfectly alive to the fact that they were then only tenants where they had been proprietors in whole or in half-1, for one, do not be-is lieve that the lay-holders of church estates in this country would have led so untroubled an existence as they have done. (Laughter.) By the Breton law, which was the law in Ire-land, the land belonged to the chief and the sept or clan. The English stepped in with the found haw, dispessessed the sept, and only recognized the ownership of the chief. That was the first confiscation ; there have

lantic to the Pacific coast,

ROUND THE WORLD.

8

Mr. Gladstone has been elected an honorary member of a learned society at Belgrade.

Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottaws, has an-nounced that he will not be a candidate for the Mayoralty.

Lieut. Joshus Wright of the Ottawa and Carleton Bifies, has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Mr. Labouchere says in Truth that Mr. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, will marry an Irish lady in Parls shortly.

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, writes that she has completely lost her eyesight, and is very weak.

Ald. Obristian was on Saturday chosen at small meeting of French Canadians as candidate for the Ottawa Mayoralty.

The Life of Dean Stanley will be prepared by Dr. George Grove, editor of Macmillan's Magazine, who accompanied the Dean to America.

The Evening Mail, of Dublin, states that Lieutenant Lloyd, of the Royal Horse Artil-lery, has been appointed temporary Resident Magistrate at Clare.

Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanly and party have returned to Ottawa from the Northwest, where they have been engaged for the past few months in defining the new boundaries of the province.

Rev. J. M. Thompson has been appointed missionary for the diocese of Quebec by the Lord Bishop. Rev. A. Balfour has been appointed to succeed him at Biohmond and Melbourne.

Messrs. Angus, MoIntyre, Stephens, Mitchell and Drinkwater, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were in Ottawa on Saturday afternoon to interview members of the Government on matters connected with the road.

On Friday last Lieutenant Lullier, an amnestied Communist, waylaid Sibour, a nephew of the murdered Archbishop of Paris, and struck him. Lullier threatened to murder Sibour if he refused to fight with him.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnstone publishes a statement alleging that Jefferson Davis re- from the lat of July to the 8th of De moved nearly \$2,500,000 in specie belonging for the present year and that of 1880. to the Confederate Treasury at the evacuation of Richmond and never accounted for

The Quebec Vigilance Committee have de-cided to apply to the Local Lagislature at its next session for amendments to the City Charter, dividing the municipality into polling divisions for the purposes of the Dunkin Act.

The London Standard says that the Marquis of Lorne will remain in Canada another three years, he having made known his desire to complete the full term of the Governor-Generalship unless recalled to take up another appointment.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has declined to call a meeting of the Corporation for Tuesday next to consider a resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon as the question was so recently decided by the Council.

The Wimbledon mystery is the great social topic in London. Opinions are much divided. Some think Dr. Lawson is guilty of clumsy murder, but others, including many medical men, think the boy died in consequence of morphia administered by the doctors.

The Press Association Windsor correspondent says it is understood that the marriage of His Boyal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Her Serene Highness Princess Helene Waldeck, will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in March nazt.

The Dutch Government intend to send a steamer on a crnise to every spot or island here it is possible that missing mam

and professional fallacies which experience | sent time is a remarkably busy one for the and scientific discovery have exploded is the | trade. Remittances are highly satisfactory. and scientific discovery have exploded is the belief, formerly very prevalent—that con-sumption is incurable—that it must run ita course and terminate fatally. Probably no development in medical science has done more to disabuse men's minds of this pre-posterous error, that the benign results which have for years past attended the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Remittances are highly satisfactory. Men's split boots, \$2 50 to 300; men's calf boots, \$3 fto. 3.75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 140; men's split do, 90c to \$1.10; men's buff and pebbled bal-morals, \$1 75 to 2.26; men's split do, \$1 25 to 150; shoe packs, \$1 to 1.75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 140; do Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Tried under the most unfavorable circumstances and in various phases of lung and bronchial disease, this sterling medicine has invariably been found to fully justify the while it is not claimed of it by medical men. While it is not claimed that it will rescue from destruction lungs utterly disintegrated and worn out, yet the assertion is fully warranted by evidence that if used in time it will afford thorough and permanent relief. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Noara-BOP & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1881.

Money was quiet at 5 to 6 per cent on call and time. Bates of discount for good paper were 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling was inactive at 84 prem. between banks, 84 prem. counter. Drafts on New York were drawn at }

350 do 1461; 101 do 146; 100 St. Paul 1117.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the North Shore Bailroad during the first week of December, and also from the 1st of July to the 8th of December, 986

Passengers	04	\$7,342 6,399 1,418	99 88
	 _		

Total\$20,238 71 \$15,070 87 Thus, during the first week of this month, there is an increase of \$5,167.84 over the recelpts of the corresponding week of last year. From the 1st of July to the 6th of Decem. ber (21 weeks) :---1881. 1880. 118 08

				<u> </u>
Mails			26,715	48
Freight	191,988	95	124,301	28
Passengers	\$245,769	98	\$174,118	08

\$325,133 84 Total \$406,756 25 The increase for this period amounts to the large sum of \$141,622 41.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE PRICES.

Business during the weak has not in the least brightened, in fact the continuance of unsettled weather is depressing business more every day it lasts. There is little, if any, prospect of the wholesale trade being inactive until after the bustle attendant on the holiday season, although the retail trade may reasonably be expected to make somewhat of buff, 14e to 16c; pabble, 121c to 151c; rough, a spurt. Considering the mud blockade, the country dealers are remitting most satisfactory and prices are now, on the whole,

firm. From statistics recently issued we of wheat shipped from this port this year

AN EXPLODED FALLACY .- Among popular also at this time to lay in supplies, the presplit, balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do inferior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 500 to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1,10; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal-morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Little else but a 121c jobbing business is being done in hardware, while the iron market is at a standstill, and will probably remain so until the English markets, which have advanced wonderfully all round during the week, settle. We quote the following :-Biemens, \$25.00; Gartsherrie, \$25.00; Summerlee, \$25.00; Langloan, \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carn-broe, \$24.00. Bars per 100 Ibs, Siemens, \$225 to \$235; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$200 to 2.10; Best ditto, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 50 to 5 00; Lowincor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 7 00. Canada plates, per prem. The stock market this morning was $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent weaker. At noon Montreal was at 201½ bid; Ontario at 61½; Commerce at 144; Merchants at 127½; Montreal Telegraph at 128½; Gas at 146, and Richelieu at 55½ bid. Morning Stock Sales.—50 Montreal 201½; 100 do 201½; 25 Ontario 61½; 100 do 61½; 106 do 61½; 50 Commerce (ex div), 145; 50 do 127¾; 60 Montreal Telegraph 128½; 25 do 100 lbs \$2 45 to 250; Sheets, best brands, 144½; 275 do 144; 45 Merchants, 128; 53 do 127¾; 60 Montreal Telegraph 128½; 25 do 128 bist Sheet Iron per 1b, 12½c. Lead, 12 plg, per 100 lbs, \$5 00; do sheet, 6 50; do 128 bist for the former of the former Bussia Sheet Iron per lb, 124c. Lead, plg, per 100 lbs, \$5 00; do sheet, 5 50; do bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; Steel, cast, per lb, 114c to 124c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 ; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$3 75 ; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, \$28 00. Ingot Copper, \$19 00 to \$19 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 50; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4 50. Proved Coil chain, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, \$5 50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails:—Prices, net cash within 30 days of 4 months note 10 d to cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d ; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.45 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.20 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$4.95; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.45. LEATHER.—Steadiness characterizes this market, and is a prospect of firmer prices. There is a good demand for buff, pebble and splits, and enamelled leather was freely enquired for during the week. Sole leather of good quality continues to have a moderate request, and sales are reported at somewhat firmer prices. Buyers as yet, however, appear to have the right side of the market. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c ordinary, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No 2, B A, 23c; to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No 2, ordinary, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c;

26c to 28c. DRUGS AND CHENICALS .- The demand continnes light and prices are consequently learn that the exact decrease in the amount morphia, quinine and cream of tartar.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET-DEC. 20 There was a good supply of coarse grains and also of dressed poultry, game, meats and fish, but the attendance of buyers was not large on account of the threatening weather. Dressed hogs were easier at \$7.50 to \$8, and hind quarters of farmers' beef were selling at 3c to 5c per lb. Most of the poultry was removed from the stalls to the refrigerators long before noon on account of the unseasonable mildness.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; buckwheat flour, \$2 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; cornmeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65; moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, 95c to \$1 05; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.10; buckwheat, \$1 35

to \$1 40 per bag. VRGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 75c to 90c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onlone, per bbl, \$2 50 to \$3; per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per 100, \$4 to \$6; lettuce, per dozen, \$1 50; celery, per doz, 40c to 50c; Montreal turnips, per bushel, 50c; marrows, 10c each; beets, per bushel, 50c; Brussels sprouts, \$1 20 per dozen; parsnips, 60c per bushel; artichokes, \$1 per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples per barrel, \$3 to \$4; Montreal Fameuse, \$3 to \$3 50; American pears, \$8 to \$9; Almeria grapes, per keg, \$6; cranberries, 50c per gal, \$12 per bbl; Valen-cia oranges, \$5.25 to \$6 00 per case; Jamaica, \$8 to \$9 per bbl; Malaga lemons, \$6 per box.

DAIRY PRODUCE,-Poor to choice print but. ter, per Ib, 23c to 30c; tub butter, per Ib, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 21c to 22c.

POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per pair, 76c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c; turkeys, per lb, 9c; geese, 7c. MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 12c:

mutton, 7c to 10c; lamb, forequarters, 8c; lamb, hindquarters, loc; veal, per lb., 8c to 15c; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 14c to 15c; lard per lb, 13c to 15c; sausages, per

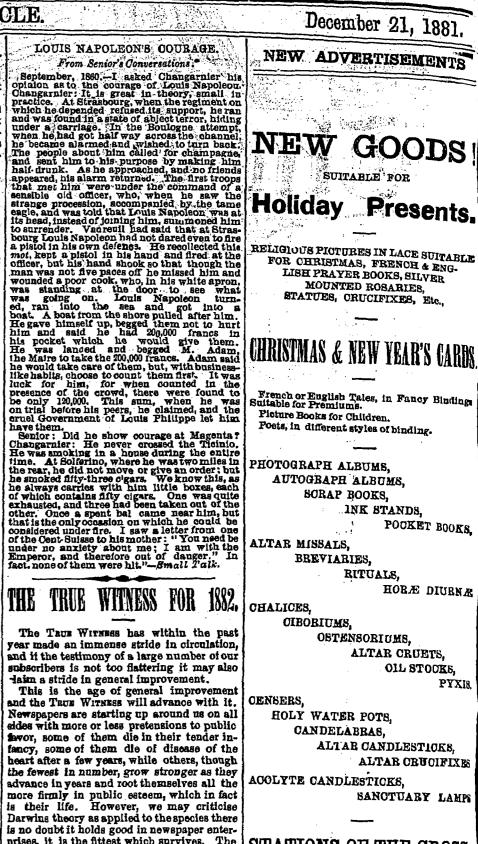
1b, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8 50. FISE.-Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 12jc; pike and lobeters, per lb, 10c; white fish, per Ib, 10c to 12c; balibut, per lb, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per lb, 6c; mackerel, per lb, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword fish, per lb, 124c to 15c; fresh herrings, 30c per doz; smelts, 12c.

GAME .- Partridges, 60c to 70c per brace black ducks, \$1 to \$1 25; hares, 25c to 30c; pigeons, 25c to 30c; snowbirds, 25c per dozen.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.-DEC. 19.

There is usually a good show of live stock | heart after a few years, while others, though in Montreal on the Monday preceding Christ- the fewest in number, grow stronger as they mas Day, and to day was no exception. An advance in years and root themselves all the additional attraction for drovers were the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact prizes, ranging from \$10 to \$100, offered by our leading shipping agents and exporters and siso by salesmen in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Bristol. The prizes were allotted too late in the day for notice here, but the entries were inspected in the new division of the Grand Trunk Railway stock yards, managed by Messra. Kennedy & Acer, by our reporter and others, and were very favorably commented upon by judges. The new yards are a great improvement on the nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think old Corporation enclosures, being much more roomy, well drained, and fitted up regardless

J O Robson, 19 cattle from St Mary's ; E B Morgan, 8 cattle, 21 hogs and 19 sheep from | city, but the present proprietors having taken Pickering; Peter Guay, 16 cattle from Guelph; | charge of it in the hardest of times, and know-G B Morgan, 114 sheep from Oshawa; H Kelly, 33 cattle from Guelph ; Bryce & Benallack, 12 cattle from Chaudiere Junction; W Roberts, 23 cattle from Richmond; C Barbeau, 6 cattle and 1 deer from St Johns; J Wilson, 23 cattle from Richmond; L have no reason to regret it. For what they lost steady. There is a firmer tendency noticed in (Empsey, 26 cattle from Morrisburg; one way they gained in another, and they morphis, quinine and cream of tartar. John Glesson, 22 cattle from Brockville; M assisted the introduction into Catholic We quote Bi-carb soda at \$3.10 to Bolan, 20 cattle from Toronto; B.J. Hopper, familles throughout Canada and the United \$3.20; soda ash, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bi-chromate 19 from Toronto; A Barkley, 18 do from States of a Catholic paper which would de-Morrisburg; Geo Cameron, 20 cattle from W Hearn, 18 do, Guelph; Thos Spicer, 22 do, Guelph; Gilbert Bright, 21 do, Sweetsburg; D W Oraig, 31 cattle from Guelph; A Brown, 69 sheep from Galt; D W Craig, 19 cattle from Thedford; W W Craig, 19 sheep from Waterloo; W. Rivington, 11 cattle from Brockville: R. Cochement for a first state of the people to gudge But as we have stated we want construction cattle from Brockville; B. Cochrane, 53 cattle from Guelph; H. Gould, 21 cattle and 15 encourage our agents and the public generally hogs from Whitby; N. Kennedy, 5 cattle, 7 hogs and 48 sheep; C. Chute, 10 cattle from Bidley; W. Roberts, 49 from Lennoxville: J. Martineau, 24 cattle from Millrushe; P. Darragh, 19 cattle and 15 sheep from Biver Beaudette; M. Laporte, 19 cattle from Toronto; A. Snider, 17 cattle from Mustadt; H. Gould, 26 hogs, 29 sheep from Whitby. Mr E B Morgan, of Oshawa purchased about 50 fine cattle and 50 sheep from R Creigh & Sons, of Brompton for export to Europe. He paid from 5c to 12c per lb live weight for the cattle which ranged in weight from 1,400 to 2,500 lbs and were raised by John S Armstrong, of Speedside ; J & R McQueen, of Elora ; H Croff, of Waterlov ; Alex Brown, of Galt ; H Oroff, of Waterloo, and others, several being provincial prize winners. Mr M H Cochrane showed half a dozen choice well bred cattle. plication. which realized a fancy price, being purchased by Roberts & Miller. Mr Benallack, of this city, also exhibited some fine steers. Messrs H Gould, Hugh Kelly, Fred Ritchings, M Laporte, W Kinnear and others reported sales of good cattle at Christmas prices, the average of 15 choice hogs were bought by Mr. Daoust at 64c. The choice sheep on the market \$1.00 per annum in advance. were of the Cotswald, Leicester, Oxford and Parties getting up clubs are



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MONTREAL.

of expense with the latest fodder and water troughs. The offerings on to-day's market

were as follows :---

prises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in ex. latence. But we want to extend its usefulness and

TRUE

THE

its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this jourthey do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS IS without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent. It was formerly two dollars per annum in

the country and two dollars and a half in the ing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they

bers of the crew of the steamer "Konig Der Nederlander," which foundered on a voyage from Batavia for Amsterdam, may have taken refuge.

Lieut. Perry, who recently graduated with honor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and who refused an Imperial commission. owing to an accident to one of his legs. has been appointed Inspector in the N. W. Mounted Police, and will be stationed at Fort Walsh.

News from Hungary shows that crime is fearfully on the increase. The times are bard, and, it being hard to collect taxes, the burdens of the State are made as light as possible by the authorities. Criminals are sent to jall only in extreme cases, and, therefore, very short terms.

The census taken in April by the city authorities shows that the number of persons regularly employed or resident within the limits of "the city" of London on the day the census was taken was 261,061, and the number of persons who entered the city within twenty-four hours 797,563.

The British schooner "Royal Blue Jacket," Captain L. E. Touise, from Oporto, for La Polle, Newfoundland, was abandoned in latitude 51 north, longitude 18 west, on her beam ends and dismasted. The captain and four of the crew were drowned. The rest of the crew were landed at Liverpool.

Representative Morrison has introduced a Bill providing that the dutiable value of medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c merchandise imported into the United States, to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, subject to the payment of ad valorem duties, shall be the actual wholesale price or general market value in the principal markets of the fourthe, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, country from whence it was exported at the time of exportation.

held a convention in Chicago, resolved that mon to good, 29 to 32c; Oolong, common, 33c they would stand by the people in Ireland in their demand for a national government based upon the good will of the Ivish people, to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, heartily endorsed the "no rent" manifesto as common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, the best available weapon to strike "the landlord-jailers," and recommended a special levy of a quarter of a million of dollars for | fined, 71c to 81c. Syrups and Molasses-Bright the benefit of the Land League, to be forwarded before the first of February. It cangetful of their kindred in the old land. They would share their last potato with a hungry man. Already they have contributed several millions of dollars and seem not to weary in sending fresh supplies. They wisely refrained from advocating a recourse to arms, no doubt recognizing the hopelessness of such a stop. The fact that the Irish on this side of the Atlantic are able to send money to the Irish on the other shows that America is the country to come to, whether it be Canada or the United States. There could be no better evidence than this of the success that has attended the efforts of thousands of those who were driven out of the old world and sought a home for themselves in the now .--Toronto Telegram:

There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunlons, who commence without delay a CORRSU OF DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC CIL, followed up systematically until relief is obtained

from that shipped in 1980 was 2,727,391 Dushels. The decrease in the shipmenr of corn was 3,865,560 bushels, and of peas 91,069 bushels. On the 15th of the present month there was in stock in the city of Montreal, 122,344 bushels of wheat, 54,015 bushels of corn and 103,243 bushels of peas. while at the same time last year there was in store 115,494 bushels of wheat 23,000 bushels of corn and 34,635 bushels of peas.

DEY GOODS, -Business in this line remains dull, although a fair number of letter orders are being received from the West, where the weather has not had such a depressing influence on trade. Remittances are on the whole good. Prices of goods will not probably be cheaper for many months than at present. The Montreal and Canada Cotton Company's have, in sympathy with similar moves in the United States, raised their prices all round 5 per cent and 5 to 10 per cent respectively. Several buyers have returned from England, where they report the markets to be closer for cottons, woollens and

linens. A considerable advance has taken place in England in winceys and woellen goods. GROCEBIES.-Business as yet shows no sign of vigour and the tea trade may be considered as at a standstill. The reason of the restriction of this trade is an uncertainty caused by the proposed abolition of duty. The sugar and molasses market is rather easier. We quote: Teas-Japan, common, 20c to 25c; good common to 25c to 35; Young hyson, firsts, 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c;

38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c The Irish and descendants of Irishmen who 380; fine to fivest, 41c to 60c; Twankey, comto 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar .- Granulated, 93c to 10c; Yellow re 62c to 78c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 57c not be said that the Irish in America are for-getful of their kindred in the old land. They house, 36c to 40c. Coffee-Mochs, 32c to are a big-hearted and a generous people, and 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracalbo, 21c to 230; Jamaica, 171c to 20c; Bio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to 124c. Spices—Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to \$1.00; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jar,s 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Valencia raisins, 9c to 94c; currants, 64c to 74c; layer raisins, \$2.95 to \$3 00; sultanas, 114 to 134; loose muscatel, \$3.10 to \$3.15; London layers, \$3.35 to 3.40; nuts unchanged; SS almonds, 15c to 16c; walnute, 100; filberts, 100 to 11c.

BOOTS AND SHORE .- Most of the leading houses have their travellers out in the country, and are receiving a fair number of spring orders from them. Manufacturing houses are as busy as possible getting out their

of potash, 131c to 15c; borax, 15c to 16c; cream tarter crystals, 29c to 30c; ditto ground, 32c | Toronto; J McQuillon, 16 do from Guelph; to 35c; caustic soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13c to 15c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to \$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.40 to 1.60; sal soda, \$1.10c to 1.25; saltpetre, per keg, \$10 00; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c quinine, \$2.90; morphia, \$2.60 to \$2.75; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Foss .- The mild weather is a serious hinderance to the dealers of raw furs and the supply has again run short. The offerings consisted of mink, muskrat and skunk. In manufactured goods the demand is a little brisker. Prices, however, are easy with the exception of otter which is scarce and firmer. The quotations are :-- Muskrat, 10c to 12c: beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2.25 to 2 75; bear, per skin, \$6 to 8 00; bear cub, \$3 to 4 00 ; fisher, \$5 to 7 ; fox, red, \$1 to 1 25 fox, cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, 1 00 to \$1.25c; mink, \$1 to 1 50; otter, \$8 to 12 00 ; raccoon, 40c to 50c ; skunk, 60c to 75c.

Fisi.—The market is quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. We quote:— Labrador herrings at \$6.25 to 6.50. North Shore Salmon, \$18 to \$19 and \$20 for Nos. 2, 3 and 1. British Columbia salmon, \$16.50; No. 1 split herrings, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per hrl; No. 2, \$4; No. 1 half-bris, \$3.25: dry cod, \$4.75 to \$5; green do, \$5.25 to \$5.50 run being from 5c to 64c live weight. A bunch for No. 1, \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 2; mackerel, of 15 choice hogs were bought by Mr. Daoust No. 2, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.25; salmon trout, \$4,50.

Woot-The market during the week has been quiet, at about last quotations. In domestic wools there has been no transactions noted, and but very few light sales in the foreign article have taken place. The quotations are :-- Greasy Cape, 10c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 30o; Canadian pulled, A super, 33c to 34c; B super, 30c to 32c, and unassorted, 30c. ParBolson.-The market is firmly active,

but prices have slightly declined. The de-mand is light for this season and stocks heavy. Car lots at London are quoted at 18c and here at 210; broken lots at 221c to 23c and 23c to 24c for single barrels.

OILS .- Business is quiet with no transactions to report. We quote :- Newfoundland cod oil 45c; steam refined seal, 57c to 57fc; linseed oil, 73c raw, and 77c boiled.

HIDES.-Prices unchanged at \$6 50. \$7 50 and \$8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 respectively; calf-skins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.05. SALT .-- A moderate demand continues at

60c to 621c for elevens; 621c to 65c fortens; \$1 to \$1.10 for factory filled and \$2.00 for Eureka.

The local breadstuffs trade was dull, but about steady. Sales occured of 125 bris Medium Bakers' flour at \$6.25; 50 do at \$6.50; 50 Fancy at \$6.07]; 100 Fine at \$5; 250 Ontario Bage (bags included) and 200 do \$2.75.

Canada Red Winter wheat is nominal at \$1.45 to \$1.47; White at \$1.40 to \$1.42; in some ways than he ventured to make it, oats at 40c; peas at 86c to 87c; barley, 65c to 70c, and rye 90c to 92c.

suring samples, and as most of them have and nominally unchanged.

South Down breeds, and were principally taken by exporters.

NOTE.

LONDON, Dec. 17 .- The Times in an article on Blaine's despatch, after saying that the letter of the law is on the side of England. continues :- " The country which seeks to set it aside may fairly be asked to propose some are of which they are mistresses in our becount for nothing, with what show of reason can England be required to allow a highway between two oceans to be placed under American control, and in war and peace alike to be commanded by American guns. Blaine must remember that freedom of passage between oceans can in no possible event become exclusively American by right. The whole world has an interest in the mainten. ance of the free use of great highways."

The point generally remarked upon in Blaine's despatch to Lowell touching the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is his assumption that the moment war should break out Great Britain would disregard her treaty obligation with respect to the negtrality of the canal. It is asked: "In view of this distrust, why should Great Britain be asked to repose implicit faith in America's pledge not to impose discriminatory duties on goods in transit?" The Times, after advancing this objection, says :-- "Blaine's case, however, is stronger

as the time must arrive when Central American countries will be absorbed by the United | please ?" Waiter-" Je ne sais pas, m'sier." The wholesale provision trade was dull States, and the coast line will extend to the full limits that Biaine fancifully indicates." I promised to be home before 10."

fend their religion and their rights. The TRUE WITNESS is too cheep to offer

premiums or " chromos " as an inducement to

tion doubled in 1881, and all we can do to is to promise them that, if our cficrts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

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agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

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Lot of real Scotch Lamb's Wool Hose for half

rice. Lot of Ladies' Fancy Plaited Collars, 5c. 9c. Lot of Ladies, Fancy Finite Consists, as, sc. Ladies' Chenflie Fichus, 15c. Ladies' Corsets, good quality, 48c; Ladies' Useful Kid Gloves, 25c. Ladies' strong hand-knitted Overstockings. Ladies' embossed Silk Scarls, 17c. Lot of cheap Plush Ribbons.

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and the second