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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SCENE IN KANTURK

THE SWAY OF THE LEAGUE.

"FENIAN" SCARE.

PARNELL REFUSES TO CONCEDE.

THE COERCION BILL.

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

Dublin, Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the Land League in this city to-day, Mr. Macken, one of the jurymen in the State trials, was, on motion of Mr. Davitt, elected a member of the

It is stated on official authority that elaborate preparations are being made at the Mount | ceived loyal support from Conservatives. Joy prison, where the former habeas corpus prisoners were confined, for the reception of a large number of fresh inmates.

London, Jan. 26 .- The Horse Armory and White Tower containing the arms at the Tower of London have been closed to the public on account of apprehended Fenian dis-

London, Jan. 26.—A Kanturk correspondent cold. About 200 famished persons stood without the workhouse where the guardians met. Among them were 80 stalwart but hungry-looking laborers, who loudly demanded work. The guardians could give them none. In the midst of the meeting word was brought that the laborers were forcing their way into the building. Business was suspended, and a dead silence prevailed. Immediately afterwards footsteps were heard ascending the stairs. The door was almost taken from its hinges with the kicking and pushing it received from the outseveral voices were heard calling on the guardians to open the door and give them relief. The door was opened by Mr. Canliffe, one of the guardians, who was about to leave the room when he was thrown back, and informed that neither he nor any guardian in the room should leave up with the most effective denunciation of the League yet heard, and was in effect full The passage on the stairs was thronged with sullen, famished-looking men. One of the guardians suggested that they could get some tea in the house, when a voice replied "To - with your tea! What good is tea to us when our children are starving? I am ready to die for my children; I'll do something desperate if I don't get relief for them." A scene of confusion ensued, which lasted several minutes. In the background some poor fellows were weeping. After some time the men got to understand that they could find bread and tea in the hall, and that their families would receive out-door relief for a week. The besieged guardians were on this understanding allowed to go uninterrupted. The men seeking relief made their way to the dining hall, where they did full justice to the

Conk, Jan. 27 .- The Land League has passed a resolution summoning Shaw and

sembled at Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland, under the Presidency of Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, passed resolutions declaring that an immediate and thorough reform of the land laws, tramed on principles of justice to all existing rights, would be certain to call back peace and security, but that they cannot refrain from expressing their fear that a fictitious calm, caused by coercion, may encourage the House of Lords to reject or nullify the land bill.

committed in Ireland, made its report. It and most effective comparison between the Bill, that each member should address the House of Commons and state the character of the outrages reported from his constituency. Mr. Geo. Erington, Home Rule member of Parliament of Longford County, Leinster, has secoded from the Parnell party.

There was a serious riot in the town of Ballinrobe, County Mayo, to-day. Many of the houses were illuminated to commemorate rejoicings over the result of the Irish State trials. Those houses which were not illuminated were attacked by a mob, windows

Morris, in the County of Carlow, to-day. Placards similar to those in Londonderry

when the Coercion Bill passes.

A deep impression was produced on the House, and throughout the country, by Mr. Forster's speech on Monday, when moving for leave to introduce a bill to protect person and property in Ireland, which Mr. Forster says is improperly called a Coercion Bill Mr. Bright says it is a bill for the coercion of a few and of mercy to many. All agree that this was the ablest speech Mr. Forster over made. His comprehensive statement of the condition of Ireland, his clearly marshalled statistics of the outrages and his admission of the powerlessness of existing laws to repress agrarian crime, was much appreciated,

He produced a marked effect also by his pathetic expression of regret at the necessity for asking exceptional powers from Parlia-ment, and by his declaration that the Ministers could only accept the continued responsibility of governing Ireland on condition that that f'orster's case was so strong, and his convincing speech was followed by cordial adhesion from the Liberal press, without exception, in every part of the country, and it silenced what remained of opposition among the English Liberals. The speech likewise encouraged the Irish Liberals in opposing Parnell, and dismayed momentarily the Home Rulers themselves. The debate that evening was remarkable only for Mr. Bradlaugh's angry attack on the Government, and Mr. O'Donnell's attempt to invalidate the testi-mony of the Irish Magistrates by describing them as notorious scoundrels, and Mr. Gladstone as a traitor to the Sovereign. Upon Mr. Gladstone moving on the following night that the Protection Bill should have precedence of all other business, the lrish members abandoned the pretext to debate, and resorted to open obstruction. Rashly attempting to Home Rulers are in complete if not in undisplay Parnell's game in Mr. Parnell's absence, puted possession of the field. Mr. Gladstone's deliberate acceptance of this challenge delighted the Liberals, and re-The first resolute effort to assert the rights of the majority made victory only a question of time. The Speaker showed great firmness in controlling the debate, and the Irish members found extreme difficulty in pursuing their former tactics, and they soon resorted to appeals for a compromise. Finally Mr. Parnell ar-

midation and resulting in a reign of terror.

rived, and, seeing the hopelessness of the contest, surrendered. The Irish succeeded in describes a remarkable scene at a meeting of Poor Law Guardians. The day was bitter members more ready to accept some rule for closing the debate. The extent of the disaster is measurable, by the announcement of Irish telegrams at the opening of the contest, that the stsuggle then beginning should be fought to the death. Mr. John Bright's speech, on Thursday, was a fresh blow to the Irish schemes. The Home Rulers and their English allies, since

the meeting of Parliament, have been taunting the Government with Mr. Bright's silence. affirming that there was no hearty sympathy on this question between him and his colleagues, and asserting that he remained in the Cabinet only on condition that he would not be asked to support coercion, nor did Mr. Bright, though thoroughly approving of Mr. Forster's bill, intend to speak on Thursday, but The O'Donoghue's attack brought him of confidence in Mr. Forster's policy, based

on facts, and confirmed by innumerable let-

ters which he has received. He declared, whether the tacts were as stated or not, the Government policy was justified by the repeated assertion of Mr. Parnell and his associates. The League, & e said, reigned supreme, and he accused the Irish leaders with demoralizing the people they professed to be-friend. The Government hoped to close the debate on this preliminary stage on Friday night, and the Whips supposed that Mr. Par-

nell had agreed to them to do so, but the agreement not being in writing, Mr. Parnell repudiated it. An Irish caucus had, in the meantime, resolved that each Home Ruler should speak before the first vote is taken. A large portion regret that the Ministers did not persist, Liberals and Conservatives alike professing themselves ready to renew the

struggle against obstruction, whenever attempted. The Ministers, however, for Colthurst to 1esign.
London, Jan. 27.—The Catholic clergy, assome reason, preterred to postpone the decisive contest until Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone, nevertheless, speaking as arranged, and closing the week with a review of the whole case, denying that he intends to legislate against the land agitation, but against the abettors and perpetrators of out-

rages, who care nothing for remedial measures, and are sensible only to the fear of being the political successors of Fenians and Whiteboys. Replying to the objections of Mr. Labouchere, whom he complimented on Dublin, Jan. 29—At a meeting of Home his clever speech, and to other ingenious Rulers yesterday, Mr. Parnell presiding, a criticisms, he said that Mr. Forster's figures committee appointed at a previous meeting to only confirmed the conviction of their subanalyze in brief the blue book on murders stantial accuracy, and he drew a careful

was finally determined that it would be ad- simultaneous increase of the League's visable, on the first stage of the Protection | doings and outrages, showing that outrages increased in a steady proportion with the League meetings, while, arithmetic ally, where the League meetings were few, the outrages were few. Where meetings were numerous, outrages were numerous. The evictions, which the Parnellites allege are the real

cause of the violence, having in the meantime almost ceased, he contended with the fatal, painful precision that the steps of crime dog the steps of the League; but even this established connection. He said it is not the basis of the present policy, which rests, above all things, on the future administration broken and the inmates assaulted. of justice, which was so great thus far, that of Michael Davitt made a violent speech at

the Woolwich, Portsmouth, Plymouth and

Hyde Park magazines, and Windsor Castle.

every thirty-three persons guilty of agrarian crimes, thirty-two escaped unpunished. What the Government seeks, were posted in Cork. he explained, is a remedy for the utter break-down of law in Ireland. Davitt denies he intends to quit Ireland If anything could add effect to this speech, it is the knowledge of the Irish plots to destroy

In all these places the guard has been doubled, and a strong force of troops been despatched to defend them, the nolice having full information of the murderous design. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. land reform if Mr. Parnell would allow the business of the House to proceed but Mr. Parnell refused to give way

and the fact for almost and the second of the first and the second of th

rumors reached the police that the water in cult than ever to compel the people to pay, the large reservoir would be poisoned. Strong

measures of precaution were taken. The Standard says the adoption of the cloture will remain in abeyance until the Opposition have communicated their final de-

cision to the Government. The proposed Bill authorizing arrests under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, he explained does practically though not in terms suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Nobody anticipated stone have tried both publicly and privately to prevail on Mr. Parnell to allow the business of the House to be proceeded with, promising a large and liberal measure of land reform, but Mr. Parnell feels that he is completely master of the situation, and consequently will not give way an inch. The dead-lock, from an impartial point of view, seems almost hopeless. Nothing whatever has been gained by the early meeting of Parliament, and the proceedings of the Government are in Ireland regarded with nothing but derision. The Land League leaders have become bolder than ever, and even at Westminster parade as victors in the struggle. M. Davitt has for the last three nights occupied a conspicuous place in the gallery of the House of Commons reserved for distinguished strngers. Thus far then in Parliement the

> London, Jan. 31. The Fenian scare occupies a large share of popular and official attention, and the posting of placards throughout Ireland and in the Irish centres in England and Scotland on Saturday night by the Irish National Directory, although it protests against immediate insurrection, has tended to increase rather than allay alarm, on account of the evidence it affords that the Brotherhood are awake and ready to strike at the first opportunity. The story is going the rounds to-day that the Government is in possession of information of a startling character concerning the schemes of the Fenians, but exactly what it is and how they obtained it are matters for public speculation. Meanwhile, stringent orders have been issued to guard the armeries, and precautions taken to anticipate and frustrate any

outbreak at suspicious points.

The News has reason to believe that the new Land Bill embodies the principle of the 'Three F's' governed by the establishment of a special court of reference between landlord and tenant.

The charge of intimidation against O'Neil, Secretary of the Cork Land League, was dis-

missed for want of evidence.

The authorities have arranged to increase the number of Mounted Constabulary at fortyseven stations in outlying districts of the South and West of Ireland. Mounted men will be attached to stations for the purpose of our cause. securing communications in case telegraph lines are cut.

CORK, Jan. 31 .- Flying columns are stationed at Limerick, Fermoy and Cork. March on Extraordinary precautions are Tuesday. taken for the protection of barracks at Tralee.

A land meeting of 7,000 persons took place at Cloghan, King's County, to-day.

The Parnellites and Radicals are determined to challenge public opinion, and with this object a series of meetings has been arranged. The first one was held in Birmingham during the week. Six thousand people were present and a resolution condemning coercion was passed, thus obtaining a popular verdict from Mr. Bright's and Mr. Chamberlain's own constituencies. Another mass meeting was held to-night at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The assemblage was addressed by Mr. T. P. O Connor and Mr. Dillon.

The Fenian scare continues to break out in fresh places daily. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that the authorities are too often the victims of an organized system of hoax-

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs as follows :- It is no figure of speech to say that Ireland has been ablaze for the last few days, rejoicing at the result of the State trials. "Parnell is free" is emblazoned on a thousand banners in the towns and villages to which the League has extended its operations. Bonfires are burned on every hillside; the feeble gleam of tallow candles inadequately expresses the joy of the inmates

of the cottages. The popular demonstration has passed without any particular disturbance, though there have been isolated instances where the Constabulary, with mistaken zeal, interfered when bon fires were erected in the market places and a display of fireworks were attempted in the streets. In Dublin a mob broke the windows of one of the jurors suspected of having voted against acquittal. This is the solitary exceptional disturbance of the peace. It is thought here that we have heard the last of the trials. It is generally admitted that they have been a mistake, and have only had the effect of making the League more thoroughly known and understood than before throughout Ireland, Scotland and England. Notwishstanding Justice Fitzgerald's declaration that the institution and action of the League are against the common law of the land, the Irish Executive has never for a moment entertained the idea of putting the law in force in a summary manner, even the leaders of the movement have recognized that they are safe now to carry on their operations until the patent coercive weapon, which is being slowly forged at Westminster, is ready for use. What effect coercion will have is difficult to foresee. No one prisoners) and other witnesses, were also imagines that the people will rise in examined. There is some rebuttal testimony rebellion against it, for then the work of the to be taken. It is expected the case will go Government would be easy enough. Nor is to the jury to-morrow evening. any opponent of the movement sanguine enough to suppose that the League, with its

business of the House to proceed; but Mr. most difficult work of the Government is yet to come. If every member The authorities in Manchester were in- of the League were imprisoned this

strength and its firm foundation and the sym-

and the Government cannot evict the whole nation. The true test of the strength of the League is now about to be applied. If the people are loyal to their professed enthusissm and support of the League principles the authorities will be as far from their objects as ever. But if, as is maintained by some members of the Ministry, non-paying tenants are only terrorized by the League, and when this terror is removed, they will come in with their rents and others must of necessity follow.

As soon as the provisions of the Government Land Bill are known, I hear that an attempt will be made in Ulster to get up a demonstration in that Province in their favor. How far the movement will succeed it is impossible to say. Men who know Uister are convinced that a bill granting the "Three F's" will be hailed with enthusiasm. This, in a measure, is confirmed by the approval with which the Ulster organs greet the report of of Toronto had truly claimed, in a charge to the Land Commission just issued. Uncerhis Synod about a year ago, that whatever, tainty is the best word to describe the situation, and uncertainty will doubtless mark the

Dublin, Jan. 30.—The supreme council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, commonly called the Fenian organization, fearing that the present agitation may lead to a premature outbreak in isolated districts, and apprehensive that some wild spirits of the Land League may, when thwarted by the Government's Coercion Bill, attempt to precipitate a revolution, have thought it necessary to issue a strong proclamation to the adherents of the national cause in the following terms :-

The country is passing a crisis full of danger to the National cause. The action of the British Government and the aiders and abettors are obviously intended to provoke premature resistance. Upon you, therefore, rests the responsibility of averting disgrace and humiliation. You have cause for revolt, but you are not yet prepared, and a crushing disaster now would lead to the next generation the task of beginning anew a great work already so far advanced. The salvation or our people lies in the achievement of national independence alone, but the time to strike has not yet come. Beware then of being misled by false and foolish friends or goaded by the enemy into a foolish outbreak. He who now incites you to attempts at insurrection is doing England's work and must be held guilty of treason to Ireland. Most rigid discipline must be enforced and partial outbreaks prevented. Move only at the command of your officers. Our present duty is to prepare, to watch and wait until the hour of action comes. Let your attitude be one of calm, resolute, self-sacrifice and unshaken confidence in a final triumph of

By order of the IRISH NATIONAL DIRECTORY.

Some claim that this is a bogus proclamation. It is the one which, as announced, was posted all over Ireland at midnight on all chapels and police barracks, and in Irish centres throughout Scotland and Eugland. In Marlborough street Cathedral and Dulphins | the great pressure on our columns will not Mass announced those who posted seditious placards as guilty of sacrilege. It is years since seditious placards have been posted simultaneously in Ireland.

London, Feb. 1.-The Land League Executive Committee at Dublia, yesterday, ordered that none of the League should leave Ireland, and in case the leaders of the League should be arrested, the sister of Parnell should take charge of the business assisted by other ladies.

Dublin, Feb. 1. - Parnell's sister organized was resolved to issue an address to the women

It is generally assumed that the Land League had nothing to do with the Fenian placards. There are mysterious hints that next demonstration of the Supreme Council

will be more striking.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Daily News and the Pall Mall Gazette disapprove of the sweeping nature of the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, especially of the provision giving it retrospective action.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

LONDON, ONT., Jan. 31 .- The defence was commenced and closed to-day. John Purtell, one of the prisoners, was examined. He said that on the night of the tragedy he slept at the house of Mr. McGrath, in Biddulph. He first said he could not remember how far it was from Donnelly's, but afterwards admitted that it was two and a half miles. His mind was not very clear on anything he was asked by the counsel for the defence concerning the late interview with the County Crown Attorney, but the Bench interposed and stopped that line of interrogation. The counsel insisted, but Justice Cameron said that Mr. Hutchinson had been heard on the matter. He thought the counsel for the defence would hardly venture to stake such evidence as this witness had to give against the evidence of the Crown Attorney. The evidence was ruled out. James Twohey, James Ryder and Thomas Ryder (one of the prisoners) and other witnesses, were also

Jos Beaudin, W.D., Hull, P.Q., writes :-Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of Rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with as were his comments on the supremacy of formed on Saturday that an attempt will be would not influence the payment of dislocation of the fcot, and in two days I was the Land League, enforced by organized inti- made to blow up the Salford Gas Works, and rent; on the contrary it would be more difficulty relieved from pain."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Bishop Duhamel leaves on Tuesday next on a pastoral tour through the Upper Ottawa.

Rev. V. Crevier, Vicar-General and the oldest priest of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, died last week at Ste. Marie de Monnoir. An Encyclical was on Sunday read from the

pulpits of all the Roman Catholic churches

n Quebec from the Pope, touching the propagation of the faith. The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith (Roman Catholic) in 1879

were \$1,200,000. Of this \$332,000 came from France, and only \$7,100 from the United States, less than the amount received from Africa, which was \$8,200. Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, is giving

series of lectures on the Anglican Church. On Sunday he said that the Anglican Bishop his Synod about a year ago, that whatever, they (the Anglicans) were as a church, they owed it to the Reformation.

Rev. Father Laurent has been made the recipient of other tangible marks of esteem at the hands of younger members of the flock recently under his care in St. Patrick's parish. This time it was the children attending St. Patrick's School who showed the love they bear towards their late pastor by presenting him with an address full of kindly expressions as well as a handsomely worked, heartshaped bag, filled with gold pieces. Father Laurent replied in suitable terms.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER BERGIN -A week ago Father Bergin was transferred from St. from luncheon. Michael's to St. Mary's Toronto, and last night the Young Ladies' 'Sodality of Notre Dame, St. Michael's parish, of which he was director, waited upon the Rev. gentleman at were they likely to agree. Notre Dame, and presented him with a very flattering address, a purse containing a handsome sum, and a surplice of Limerick lace. Father Bergin returned thanks in a happy speech. The address was read by Miss Donnelly, and Miss Sarah Jones presented the stated they were ten to two, but the Judge purse and the surplice. Last week Father Bergin was presented with an address and a beautiful gift at the same place by the Children's Sodality of the Angels .- Toronto Mail.

The religious services at Port Hope on Sunday last in connection with the re-open-ing of St. Mary's Roman Cathelic Church were, we learn from the Port Hope papers, of an exceedingly interesting character. In the morning Mass was sung by the Rev. G. A. Cicolari, of Peterborough, and the Times says his magnificent voice, rich and full, added to the impressiveness of the solemn service. In the evening the Rev. Father Kellty, of Ennismore, delivered his great lecture on "The Trials and Triumphs of the Church," before a very large audience, the capacious church being filled to the doors. The rev. gentleman handled his subject in a masterly manner, and drew forth great praise from the large assemblage. Both of our Port Hope contemporaries devote a large amount of space to the lecture, and we only regret that Barn Catholic Church the Priests at early allow us to reproduce it at length. The reopening services throughout were a success, and a considerable amount of money was raised.—Exchange.

Last night a concert was given in the hall

of the Gloucester street convent, in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Children of Mary, an association which has clothed no small number of little ones which among the Traversers, but to find, or not to otherwise would have endured much misery during this cold season. There was a large the jury was sent for and replied that attendance, and though doubtless their object they could not agree. One juror was in patronising the entertainment was of the purest their admission fees can hardly be called charity, for the charitable and not finish the sentence, but it was the signal ladies' Central Land League yesterday. It purest their admission fees can hardly be called charity, for the charitable and not finish the sentence, but it was the signal amiable ladies who contributed to the pro- for an outburst of applause in the court, which. of Ireland and another to the women of America and other countries, inviting cooperation "to alleviate distress and sufferings which must ensue from the vindictiveness and rapacity of the landlords, from the effect and rapacity of the landlords, from the wholesale the wholesale and rapacity of the wholesale the wholesale to the audience tun value for their money. The entertainment opened with a brilliant piano duo de conert, executed on two pianos by the Misses O'Connor, Tims, Barrett and E. Tims. These ladies were detected the jury to retire again. Mr. Macdonough and the other counsel for the Traversers made the other counsel for the Traversers made the proposition of the sudience tun value of the opinion that they could not agree (an Irish bull which created much laughter). The judge ordered the jury to retire again. Mr. Macdonough and the other counsel for the Traversers made they could not agree (an Irish bull which created much laughter). The judge ordered the jury to retire again. Mr. Macdonough and the other counsel for the Traversers made they could not agree (an Irish bull which created much laughter). The judge ordered the jury to retire again. Mr. Macdonough and the other counsel for the Traversers made they could not agree (an Irish bull which created much laughter). sung by Mesdames Christin and Evanturel. The latter lady being unavoidably absent, her place was amiably and ably filled by Madame Lapierre. They were succeeded by Miss O'Connor and Miss Barrett in a harp duet,—selections from "Il Troyatore," accompanied by Mrs. Bell veau on the plane. Miss Bernard contributed unanimous opinion was that they could the next number in Clarabel's charming little not agree." The judge then dischargethe next number in Clarabel's charming little not agree." The judge then discharg-ballad "I cannot Sing the Old Song," which ed them. All the afternoon the she sang in such a manner as to elicit an excitement was intense. Messrs. Parmell, she sang in such a manner as to elicit an unmistakable encore, in response to which she gave " In the Gloaming," by Lady Hill, which auited her voice even better than her previous selection. A solo by Miss Steel, "Never Again," by Adelaide Proctor, should have closed the first part of the programme, and precincts of the Court. Great confusion but a persistent encore compelled that lady to appear once more, when she sang police soon drove the crowds away. They "Hearest Thou," which was almost as loudly applauded as the former. The second loudly applauded as the former. The second came out, and a tremendous ovation portion of the programme consisted of a lively operatta, admirably performed by Mescheered to the hotel. Crowds with torches ly operetts, admirably performed by Mesdames Christin, Gobiel, Lapierre and Miss Lapierre, Madame Valade acting as accompanist on the piano in excellent style. The third portion opened with a solo by Madame Christin, "Le Prophete," which was heartily encored. In reply to this call she sang "Je verdict of acquittal was expected, but it is not dormi pure." Mesdames Evanturel and believed that the Crown will put the Traver-Lapierre tollowed with a brilliant plane sers again on trial. The charge of the Judge. duet, and Miss Bernard completed the programme by singing, "Home they Brought her Warrior Dead," accompanying herself on the guitar. She was again forced to respond to an encore, which she did by singing "Evangeline." The performance closed with the National Anthem. The vocalists were under no little obligation to Madame Beliveau for the manner in which she presided at the piano, and to Madame Valade for the way in which she accompasied the operetta. The entertainment was in every astic crowd. respect most successful and will doubtless prove of substantial benefit to the ladles of

-Ottawa Citizen.

COLLAPSE OF THE STATE TRIALS.

An Unjust Judge.

"PARNELL AND VICTORY."

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 .- Judge Fitzgerald's summing up was specially severe on the violence of the leading members and paid agents of the Land League. If the jury, he said found all the charges not made out, it would be their duty to acquit the Traversers; if, on the other hand, they found the charges brought home to one of the Traversers, all according to law were equally guilty in con-nection with this point. He told the jury it was for the court to lay down the law, which, if wrong, could be amended elsewhere.

Mr. Macdonough contended that the Judge should not have mentioned this power of an-

peal to the jury.
Mr. Justice Barry concurred with Judge Fitzgerald, and pointed out to Mr. Macdonough that he could move for a new trial or

proceed by writ of error.

Mr. Parnell remained in court all day, and was loudly cheered going to and returning

were they likely to agree.

The jury were discharged at 7.45 o'clock, the foreman stating it was atterly impossible they could agree. The jurors had previously said he could only receive an unanimous verdict. Great excitement provailed, and was heightened when the Judge said that, after the exhibition of to-day in Court, he could not expect there would be a free cad unanimous verdict. Immense crowds were cheer-

ing outside the Court House. As soon as the result of the State trial was known in Daugarvan, the town was brilliantly illuminated and bands paraded. The Traversers names were cheered. The surrounding hills were ablaze for twenty miles. A mob of 400 persons groaned and hissed before the house of one of the jurors supposed to have favoured conviction.

A torchlight procession, with bands, awaited the return of Parnell from the court. He of the trial.

Three Baronies in Roscommon County have been declared in a state of disturbance. The Land League has received a post-card threatening that Parnell will be shot if he is acquitted.

GALWAY, Jan. 25 .- The men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the murder of Lord Mountmorres were discharged. The witnesses gave evidence reluctantly.

London, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concluded his charge at twelve o'clock, instructing the jury not to make any exception find, a verdict against all. At five o'clock great efforts to induce the judge to lock the jury up all night with the view of: getting a unanimous verdict of acquittal, but he refused to do so. At siz o'clock the jury were again sent for, but gave the same answer. After considerable discussion: the toreman asked for another quarter of an hour, at the end of which they returned that "The Sullivan, Egan, Boynton, Brennan, Gordon Parris were present. Every time Mr. Parnell went out of Court he was cheered by thousands of people, but after the exhibition in Court the police got orders to clear the halls ensued, but a large force-of foot and horse lingered until seven, when Mr. Parnell and bands are now parading the streets with banners inscribed "Parnell and Victory." Arrangements were made for bonfires all over Ireland. Some disappointment exists among the League sympathizers at the result, as a is condemned as one-sided.

The Government Coercion Bill has created; something akin to consternation, and wholesale arrests are expected here as soon as the bill passes. The soldiers are confined to the barracks, but the excitement in the city is not so intense as last night. The authorities are taking the greatest precautions to preserve order. The police patrols are doubled.

steamer, being accompanied by an enthusi-

Mr. Parnell left Dublin by the Northwall

Rev. Canon Dufresne who has been serthe sewing society in their charitable work, lously indisposed for some time past is much better.

A GIRUS PRAYER.

FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.] Oh! Eriniour own green/Emerald Isle, How often I think of thee! Too long have thy sons been in exile. Too long have they mourned for thee.

Ahl surely thy sorrows will soon have an end A free nation we'll behold thee once more, The harp so long silenced once more will re-And re-echo sweet strains as of yore.

And thy poor exiled children once more will To revisit the place of their birth; While thy abbeys and castles now wrecked and

Shall rejoice with the songs of their mirth. Blessed Mother look down on our Emerald Isle, To which thou a visit hast' paid, And ask of thy Son that bright freedom shall

Once more through its every glade.

AN IRISH GIRL.

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.

SIR ARTHUR TREGENNA.

FAR away, along the north coast of Cornwall, not far from "the thundering shores of Bude and Boss," there stands a huge pile of masonry, looking old enough and hoary enough to have been built by the hands of the Druids, and called Tregenna Towers. It's lofty battlemented circular towers pierced the blue air at a dizzy height-its beacon a land-mark fifteen miles up and down the coast. From its sea wall you look sheer down three hundred feet of black and slaty cliffs into the white surging sea below. And to the right, three miles off lying in a warm, green hollow, is Tregenna village, with its ivied church and vicarage, its clusters of stone cottages, with roses, myrtle, and fuschslas blooming out-of-doors the year round. Gray, lonely, weather-beaten Tregenna Towers stands, with the steady sea gale howling around it, miles of foam-white sea, and a low, dusk, fast-drifting sky over all. Right and left as far as you can see, and farther, spread moors, and mires, and fisheries, all claiming for their lord Sir Arthur Tregenna, twelfth baronet of his line, and one of the very weal-thiest in the United Kingdom. You may wander on for miles over those purple ridgy moors. You may ask the brown lishermen or the black miners wherever you meet them, and the answer will still be the same-Sir Arthur Tregenna is lord of all.

Only once in seven long years has the master's footstep rung through the gray, lonesome rooms of Tregenna. He is a wanderer over the earth from the North Sea to Oceanica. Since his Father's death, ten years before, when he was three-and-twenty, Tregenna has seen but little of him-England. either, for that matter. And still with loving fidelity the old servants, the old tenants and retainers look forward to the day when Sir Arthur will bring a bride to old Tregenna, and renew its ancient splendors. For they love him very dearly. The gentlest of masters, the most Christian of gentlemen, the kindest of landlords-that is what they will tell you of him. He might have been one of good King Arthur's nights, so stainless a record, so high a code of honor, so unblemished a life lay behind him. He had loved his father with a rare and great love, and upon that father's death had gone abroad, and been an exile and a wanderer alone,

On the second day of July, among the passengers who arrived at the London bridge terminus, straight from Tasmania, was Arthur Tregenna. His luggage was scant, there was nothing about him to betoken the owner of fabulous wealth, and he drove at once to a certain old-fashioned West End hotel, that s family had used for generations. He dined, dressed, and drove to Lowndes Square. But the shutters of that aristocratic mansion were closed, the furniture gone into Holland shrouds, and an old woman in pattens, who opened the door, informed bim that the family had left only that very morning, for Sussex. "Then there is nothing for it but to follow," Sir Arthur thought. "It is due to her

-to my promise. I shall go down to-mor-He went back to his hotel in the silvery

summer dusk. London seemed new to him after years of wandering through Canadian wildernesses, Mexican tropics, Indian jungles and American prairies; its roaring, surging, ceaseless Babel stunned him. He sat in an arm-chair near the open window, the last pink flush of the dying day upon him, and a thoughtful gravity habitual to it lying upon his face.

He was a very tall, very fair man, this Cornish baronet, with deep set gray eyes, close-cropped blonde hair, blonde whiskers, and—not handsome. The face of a sunburnt student, perhaps, never that of a handsome man-a face that could set itself stern as death, a face at once proud and grave, but a face that men might trust and woman love, for all that. A face that lit into wonderful warmth and geniality when he smiled, but Sir Arthur Tregenna did not smile often.

The thoughtful gravity of his face was a shada graver even than usual this soft summer evening as he sat here alone. His eyes looked wearily over the surging sea of strange faces, with semething of a tired,

"Nine-and-twenty," he was thinking " and French neighbors phrase it, and settle down to civilized life. And yet-I don't knowthe normal life suits me after all, and I may be glad to return to it. If I find her as I half expect to find her, I most assuredly shall. A London coquette is no wife for a plain, practical man like me. And I want a wife. not a butterny.

"Who would live with a doll, though its hair should be dressed And its petticoats trimmed in the fashion!'

"A London belle of three years' standing and a flirt-no such woman as that is hardly likely to be wife of mine or mistress of Tregenna. But it was my faather's wish that at least I should marry no one before seeing her, and every wish of his is sacred. It is surprising, though, that she remains single still,-with all that beauty and grace and fatal witchery they say she possesses. Many men have offered, but she has refused allmen with rank and power and wealth."

For Sir Arthur had returned home on most matrimonial thoughts intent. His late father and the present Earl of Ruysland, dissimilar in many things, were yet close friends | the tropic bloom, the wealth of myrtle and and comrades. The plain Cornish baronet had been dazzled by the more brilliant peer, and when that peer tell into poverty, his purse and sympathy were ever at his service. And one having an only son, the other an only daughter, what more natural than that they should sink their hood of friendship to

the closer bond of relationship.
Old Sir John had loved and admired little Lady Cecil, next to his body, above all earth- the country.

ly things. Her fair face and golden ringlets, and brown, luminous eyes made sunshine often in the dim, dusky-stories old rooms of Tregenna, her clear girl's tones, the sweetest music. She had not met young Arthur on these visits, he had been up at Oxford. Casually, however, once or twice they had come together. But somehow the friendship of the fathers was not reproduced in the children. Little Lady Cecil in her white frocks and blue sashes, her flowing cuirs, and dancing eyes, was but a frivolous, tiresome child in the pedantic gaze of the tall, Greek speaking, Latin-loving under-grad; while this uplifted, severe, silent young Oxonian was an object of asked his son, stricken with grief, to make, if he could win her consent, Lady Cecil Clive and Ers. Grundy forgotten." the future mistress of Tregenna.

"You will love her," the old man had said
"Who could help it? She is as beautiful as the day, and as good as she is beautiful No one lives whom I would as soen see your wife as my old friend's child."

was in her nineteenth year upon his return, pupils?, and it was her first season, death in the family having kept her back. They met in that gay, gracious, brilliant, Mayfair world, and he no means the woman of women he wished to ealm tones replied :

make his wife. She was lovely-no doubt of that-sweet, gentle, pure, and proud. But she loved admiration-many men sought her, pressed forward eagerly in the chase, and Sir Arthur Tregenna stood in the backgroun? and saw her smile upon them all; very few of those smiles were for him. She had heard nothing of that death-bed compact, and her father chanced to be absent from England that first season. Before it ended Sir'Arthur had manned his yacht, and set out for the Mediter ramean.

And now after three years he was back, and on the same errand. One last effort he would make to obey his father; if he found her the sort of woman he half suspected, then she should never be wife of his.

Two men were talking near him as he sat . "Their conversation fell on his ear-they

own reverie he did not comprehend a word. to rush to meet any one in that hoydenish one of them was saying. "Somewhere down to Sussex, is it? Then I shall not go to the "To Clarges Street reception to-night. London is black-eyed twiv. "She told me to stay in the howling wilderness without her. The sun | nursery, but me and Pansy saw the carriage, shines on nothing half so levely as La Reine and you and Auntie Cecil, from the window, Blanche."

"So poor Buccleth used to say until she refused, and sent him headlong to perdition. It's a curious fact in natural philosophy that all the men who lose their heads for the White Queen go straight to the bad after it | sight. Poor she is as a courch mouse, and yet I believe she has rejected more proposals this season than the Duke of Belviour's daughter herself, with her beauty, her blood, and her splendid dot. What do you suppose she is waiting for-a ducal coronet?"

"Old Ruys is an inscrutable card, and there's someone in the back ground, depend upon it. Wasn't there a whisper at Patt's of an enormously rich Cornishman for whom the old bird is reserving her. She is charming-La Reine Blanche—and nothing under thirty thousand a year stands any chance there.

"' Praise as we may when the tale is done, . 'She is but a maid to be wooed and won.' " I envy the Cornishman, whoever he is." " His name is Tregenna-Sir Arthur Tregenna-worth no end in tin mines and fisheries and that, but a deuce of a prig, as I am

The next instant the two young dandies were startled by the tall, sunburned, silent gentleman in the arm-chair rising up and cing them.

"I beg pardon," he said in haughty surprise; "I am that deuce of a prig-Sir Ar- full on the new governess. Sir Peter bowed | Pearl. Miss Herncastle's poky, and solemn thur Tregenna. Had I known I was the subject of your conversation I would have interrupted you sooner. And you scarcely honor the name of the lady you praise by making it | nearer, fixed her eyes upon his face, made the public property of a coffee-room."

With which, and a frown of haughty anger the tall, tanned gentleman stalked away, leaving the two friends aghast.

"Gad!" Wyatt said; " and that's Tregenna: like a rencoutre on the stage where the hero. supposed to be at the antipodes, turns up at a minute's notice. I took him to be a sailor, merchant captain, or something of that sort. Has his arrival, I wonder, any thing to do with the little Clive's flight from London?" More and more dissatisfied, the young bar-

onet left the room and the hotel. And this was the girl he had come home to marry-a flirt who drew men only to refuse them and send them to perdition, as that perfumed puppy in the coffee-room phrased ita fair and fatal Circe, born to work evil and destruction upon earth.

"I shall go down and see for myself." he thought, sternly; " that at least my promise binds me to, but no hardened coquette shall ever be wife of mine. If I find Lady Cecil Clive what I know I shall, I will leave England again within a week, and try once more the plains of Texas, the buffalo, and the Indians. I will take some dusky woman; she shall rear my savage brood. Well, not quite so bad as that, perhaps-I'm not in love, and the fellow in Locksley Hall was-but I'll go to my grave alone, and Tregenna shall pass to the next-of-kin, sooner than marry a woman I feel as alone in England this first day of of the world who is a woman of the world my return as though I had never set in it be- and no more. How lightly these flippant fore. It is time I gave up this Bedouin sort fops took her name on their lips. And my of life, this wandering, gipsyish, vagabond poor father believed her an angel because she kind of existence and ranger, as our lively had an angel's face. It's enough to make a man forswear the sex."

CHAPTER IV.

AT SCARSWOOD.

LATE in the afternoon of that sunny June day, at the very hour indeed in which Sir Arthur Tregenna sat listening to Wyatt and bir companion in the coffee room of his hotel, Lady Dangerfield, her uncle, cousin, governess, servants, etc .- an imposing processionarrived from London at Scarswood Park.

Scars wood! With the rose flush o the setting sun upon it, with the glades, the lawns, the shrubberies steeped in gold, with the stone urns on the stone terraces turned to burnished silver, the scarlet roses like sparks of fire, every leaf of the copper beaches bloodred rubies, the windows glancing through the trees like sheets of burnished gold. Scarswood Park and the turreted old mansion came upon them-a marvelously fair picture. Trackless depths of fern waved away and away, the great fish-pond spread out like a silver mirror. Landscape gardeners under my lady's orders had done their work; the parterres, mignonette, of roses and geraniums, were

like unto some modern garden of Eden. "How lovely-what a magnificent old place!" Lady Cecil exclaimed; "and you call it dull as death, as dismal as a tomb, Ginerva!"

It was her first visit to the ancestral home of her cousin's rich husband, and in her heart of hearts the belle of London dearly loved

Lady Dangerfield glanced around her with little sour air.

" So it was, so it is, so it will be-if I let it. Why can't the London season last forever? I like rural life and rustic scenes in pictures. -in real life give me Belgravia, year in year

"And balls, soiress, operas, drawing-rooms and drives—the old, weary, treadmill, tire-some, endless round. You are fearfully and wonderfully vital, Ginevra, and stand the wear and tear well; but if these little breathing spaces did not come even you would have awe and terror to the earl's daughter. But rest of the year in just such a dear old counsir John died, and on his death-bed he had try house as this, half a dozen nice people to

"Well, my dear, you shall have all that and snna Towers is as old again as Scarswood, and twice as truly rural. Is that my lord and master I see on the portico steps? Really he shrivels up and grows smaller with three years remained abroad. Lady Cecil think of your future home and your future

The governess, in charge of my Lady's lat King Charles, had taken the third seat in the carriage. The earl had not driven with the began to realize that Lady Cecil Clive was by ladies from the station. Miss Herncastle's

"It is a beautiful place, my lady. But I

have seen Scarswood before." "Indeed! This is not your first visit to Sussex, then? Was it in Sir Peter's time, or before? Pansy—Pearl! Little wretches, do you want to run under the carriage wheels? Stand back and be still! Sir Peter, how stupid of you to let those children run wild in this

boisterous manner!" It was my lady's first greeting to her husband as she was assisted out. Sir Peter had come down the steps to meet her; she gave him two gloved fingers, then gave the twins first a shake, then a kiss. The little nineyear-olds were miniatures of herself-the same round, black eyes, the same crisp, black hair, the same petite features and proportions, and so much, also, like one another that it seemed impossible at first glance to tell them

"You disobedient little midgets!" their did not seem to heed him-and lost in his mamma said, " how often have I told you not "Left this morning, did you say, Wyatt?' | way | What is your maid thinking of to let

> " Twasn't Susan's fault, mamma," piped one and we couldn't stay. We're awful glad you've come, Auntie. Our dolls haven't got you've come, Auntie. summer dress on their backs."

Lady Cecil laughed and kissed the twins. Children always fell in love with her at

"Not a summer dress to their backs, Pearl, and the season so far advanced! A harrowing case, which must be attended to imme-Sir Peter, will you indorse Pearl's diately. welcome, and say you are glad to see me likewise ?!

She gave him her hand with a smile that thawed even the frozen nature of Sir Peter Dangerfield. To be glad to see any one who was a visitor and daily expense was not in his nature, but as such things had to be under the rule of his very much better half, he shook Lady Cecil's delicate gray glove, and said something about his pleasure in welcoming her to Scarswood.

" And Scarswood is a nome to be proud of," Lady Cecil said-"mv idea of an earthly paradise; as I told Ginevra coming up. Papa stayed behind, Sir Peter, talking to a friend he will be here for dinner. Permit me-Miss Herncastle, Sir Peter. Ab, Pansy ! ab, Pearl! No more dolls and dressmaking. Here is a lady come all the way from London to train you in the way you should go."

then stopped, put up his eye-glass, and tell her." stared again. The governess came a step graceful obeisance, and turned to her punils. " Will you give me a kiss, my dear? You are Pansy, are you not?-you Pearl? Ah! I thought I could tell the difference, though

vou are so much alike." "I trust Sir Peter, you saw that the upholsterers fitted up the drawing and diningrooms according to my orders? Have the pictures ar-" She stopped short. "Good gracious, Queenie! what is that man staring at? Sir Peter!"

He never heard her. His eyes behind his double eye-glass were fixed upon Miss Herncastle; his face had turned to a dull yellow paller from brow to chin. His wife stood and stared at him aghast.

"For Heaven's sake, look at him, Queenie! Is he going to have a fit, or-Sir Peter Dangerfield, what on earth are you agape

She caught his arm impatiently, and gave him no gentle snake.

"He's storing at you, Miss Herncastle What is the matter with him?" Miss Hernca-tle turned calmly from the

children, and again looked at the baronet. "He certainly looks very ill. Is there anything I can do?"

"Her voice!" the baronet said, in a horror-struck whisper; "her eyes, her face Oh, Heaven! who is this?" "Who?" his wife cried, with a second

angry shake. "Are you mad? Whom are you looking at? What do you mean? Who? "That woman-that girl! Who is she?" "Miss Herncastle, the children's governess. you little idiot!" Lady Dangerfield actually

What is there about her to trighten you into fits, I should like to know?" "Miss Herncastle, the governess," he muttered, falling back; "and for one moment-I thought-I could have sworn it was-"

called that noble baronet a "little idiot," and

gave him a second stake into the bargain.

"Well whom?" "One dead and buried for six long years." He turned his back upon her abruptly, and with that ghastly answer walked into the house.

My lady turned angrily upon her new go-

verness "Really, Miss Herncastle," she began, haughtily, "this is very extraordinary, I must say. The Earl of Ruysland sees you last night in the moonlight and takes you for a ghost. Sir Peter Dangerfield sees you to-day in the sunshine' and takes you for another. Who are you, pray ?"

The faintest symptom of an amused smile dawned on the tranquil face of the tall nursery governess. "lam Helen Herncas'le, my lady, and the

ghost of no one that I know of." Ludy Cecil laughed outright—her sweet mellow laugh.

"How absurd you are, Ginevra. Ghost, indeed! Only evil consciences see ghosts, and Miss Herneastle is much too substantial for ghost or fairy. She resembles some one Sir Peter has once known-dead six years he said. Was there not a consin-a young lady who died suddenly-an-

there was-dare say it is she! It's not Miss semble dead people, but it's very extraordinary and very unpleasant. My nerves have received a shock they will not recover from

for a week. I hate scenes!"

And then with a last backward, distrustful glance at the governess, my lady swept away upstairs in a very bad temper indeed. But bad temper had years ago become a chronic complaint of Lady Dangerfield's. The world the magnolias, and clematis came. A silver had gone wrong with her in the days of gray mist lay over the park, a faint, new moon to go under speedily. For myself six weeks love's young dream, and soured the milk of for London, if you will, four of Baris, and the human kindness within her for all time. It human kindness within her for all time. It its plaintive vesper chant in the green gloom was not Miss Herncastie's fault, perhaps, that of the trees, and far off the sheen of the sumpeople should mistake her at first sight for a mer stars lay upon the sea. And within the ghost, still it was vexatious and exasperating, and if her nerves were to be unstrung in this manner, it would perhaps have been betmore, when you are Lady Tregenna. Treg- ter to have paid a higher price for a commonplace person, who would not startle earls and baronets into mistaking her for the spirit of

their loved ones gone. Lady Cecil lingered for a moment behind. Arthur had given his promise, and when every passing day! And here comes Pearl She laid her slender gloved hand on the arm did a Tregenna ever break his word to a and Pansy flying down the steps like little of the governess, and looked into her face friend or foe? He went abroad then, and for wild Indians. Miss Herncastle, what do you with that rarely sweet smile that had driven so many men fathoms deep in love

"You will not mind Lady Dangerfield, Miss Herncastle? She is no rvous and assily irritated; she has had a great deal of trouble in her life-time, and little things annoy her. These momentary irritations pass with her as quickly as they come. Do not let them annoy you."

Sweet and gracious words, spoken with sweet and gracious meaning. Miss Herncastle, still standing with Bijou humbly in arms, looked up and their eyes met, the eyes of the working woman and the delicate, highbred patrician. What is in the gaze of those steady gray eyes that made Lady Cecil recoil What in the expression of the quiet shrink away ! She could never have told ; the eyes were calm, the face emotionless, and yet

"You are very kind, my lady. I am not annoyed-I have no right to be. People in my position are not apt to be too sensitive,

still I thank you very much." Lady Cecil bent her head, caught up her

gray silk skirts and swept away. "Whoever Miss Herncastle is, I think she must have seen what they call better days. She is a lady evidently, in spite of her position. She attracts me and repels me at once. They are handsome eyes, but how coldly, how hardly they look at you. A striking face, the face of a clever woman, and yet I can't like it. Something in the look she gave me just now made my flesh creep, and she doesn't resemble any dead person ever I knew. Papa took her for a ghost and Sir Peter too. How very

Perhaps she could have thought it yet more odd could she have seen Sir Peter still lingering farther down the entrance ball, screened by a porphyry case taller than himself, and watching the governess, as one of the servants conducted her to her chamber. Still more odd, could she have seen him follow, as though drawn by some irresistible fascination up along corridors and galleries, until he stood in the passage leading to the nursery, and the rooms of the governess and childeren.

While he stood irresolute, hardly knowing what he wanted or why he had come, the nursery door opened, one of the twins came bouncing out, and ran headlong against him in the evening twilight of the hall.

"Don't scream, l'ansy-it's I." Sir Peter clapped his hand over his mouth. "I only came up here to-to-Pansy, where's the governess!"

Pansy pointed to the nursery door, with wide eyes of wonder. " What is she doing?"

"Looking out of the window and looking grumpy. I hate grumpy governesses. I hate Miss Herncastle. Why didn't mamma fetch us a governess like Aunt Cecil. She's The twins fixed four big, bright, black eyes and battledore. I hate poky people. So does the governess was at some little distance and stiff. Papa, Peter, do you want her? I'll

"Oh! no, I don't want her-you mustn't tell her. I-I'm going down again. Don't say anything about my being up here, Pansy –there's a good girl."

He turned in a nervous, irresolute manner -a manner that had become habitual to him of late years-and groped his way downstairs. Six years had passed since that tragic day, when he had looked upon Katherine Dangerfield's dead tace, and those six years had made him an old man. Remorse, terror, nerves, dyspepsia, be it what it might-the fact remained; Sir Peter Dangerfield, at six-andthirty, was an old man. He was one of your fleshless, sallow people, who naturally age tast, and since his marriage the change for the worse had been twice as apparent as before. His pale, sunken eyes looked paler and dimmer than ever, he walked with a habitual stoop, he shut himself up with dry-as-dust books, and insects and fossils, and had little

to say to anybody. The resident gentry of the neighborhood had instinctively shunned him since his accession to Scarswood. Strangers looked with a sort of contemptuous pity at the dried-up, shriveled, pitiful master of this grand domain, and he shrank away from those humiliating glances with morbid pride. The desire of his heart was his-Katherine Dangerfield was in her grave-he had had his revenge and his triumph-but never in the days of his most abject poverty had he been half so miserable

as now Of Mrs. Vavasor he had never heard since that night upon which he had paid her her price, and they hadparted. In Paris or Baden, doubtless under some n-w nom-d-fantasia, she was enjoying herself after her own fashion upon the proceeds of her own plot-

Of all the actors in that dark tragedy of Scarswood, only himself remained. Henry Otis shortly after removed to London with all his belongings, and with Gaston Dantree. "Katherine Dange field left him in my charge," the young assistant said. "In my charge he remains until heis able to take care of himself."

Whether or no that time had ever come, S'r Peter had never discovered. Mr. Otis had never returned to Castleford, and it was a subject he was chary of mentioning, or thinking of even. It came to him in dreams -bad, disturbing dreams, engendered partly by an evil conscience, partly by heavy English dinners. In his waking hours the aim of his life was to basish it. And lo! in one of the hours when he had most succeeded, a woman, a stranger, stood before him, likehorribly, unnaturally like-Katherine Dangerfield

"Living I will pursue you to the end of the earth. Dead, I will return, if the dead can !"

He had never forgotten those words-words only spoken in a gial's impotent passion, in her knowledge of the cowardly and superstitions nature she had to deal with. Words that were but a weak woman's meaningless threat, but which from the hour he had looked upon her dead face had returned to him with ghastly force

Would Miss Herncastle be at dinner? That was the one thought uppermost in his

"Impostor," said Lady Dangerfield. "Yes, valet or body-servant of any kind. Valets there was—dare say it is she! It's not Miss were expensive, thievish, and prying. None Valets Herncastle's fault, I suppose, that she must re- of the tribe should spy upon him; and help deyour his substance. My lady was enormously extravagant. Retrenchment must begin somewhere.

Rich with silver, sparkling with crystal, white with linen, gay with flowers, the round dinner-table looked a picture as he came in. Through the long French window, open to the lawn, the perfume of my lady's rose garden, glimmered up in the sky, a nightingale sang gas was lit in all the crystal globes and silver branches, and my lady, dressed in one of Worth's most ravishing masterpieces, though there were no gentlemen to admire but her uncle and husband, looked a fit goddess to preside at the feast. Lord Ruysland, bland urbane, suave, smooth, was faultlessly attired, and with a rose in his button-hole. Lady Cecil, in gold-brown silk the hue of her eyes, was also there; but not Miss Herncastle. He drew a long breath of relief.

"I must have known it," he muttered. "My lady isn't the one to dine with her nursery governess, company or no company. I shall see very little of her, that's evident, and I'm glad of it. What the devil does the woman mean by looking like—like—?"

He did not care to speak the name even to himself; but ignore them as we may, there are things that will not be forgotten. This was one. Miss Herncastle was not present at the dinner-table, but the phantom face of the dead man. In spirit Katherine Danger field was at his elbow, and be ate and drank like a man in a gloomy dream.

"You're not looking well, my dear Danger field," my Lord of Ruysland said. "You posface made her remove her hand hastily and litively are not. You lose flesh, you lose spirits, you lose appetite. It is evident that the air of Scarswood does not agree with you Take my advice, and go abroad."

His lordship was right. The air of Scarswood did not agree with Sir Peter Danger-

field and never would. "Go to Germany, and try the mineral waters. Change of scene and tonics are what you want. By all means, Dangerfield, go abroad and try the waters. Beastly stuff, I

admit, but of use, sir-of use." He needed waters certainly—the waters of Lethe-bad that fabled river existed in Germany. He was almost entirely silent at dinner-silent still "across the walnuts and the wine," but in the drawing room, after dinner, he suddenly found his tongue. His wife was practising some new music sent her by Major Frankland, whose one weakness it was to fancy himself a modern Mozart, and bore his friends to death with his own compositions.

Lord Ruysland had composed himself for a comfortable slumber in a sleepy, hollow-armchair, and Lady Cecil, pensive and pale, stood gazing out at the luminous starry dusk, listening to the nightingale's song, to the call of the deer in the park, to the soft summer murmur of the trees.

"Lady Cecil, is Miss Herncastle's hair brown or black?"

From her waking dream, a sharp piping voice at her elbow, asking this abrupt question, aroused her. She glanced round, glanced down, for she was the taller of the two, and saw the pinched, yellow face of little Sir Peter.

Now, Lady Cecil out of the greatness of a generous heart, had an infinite pity for all inferior, all persecuted, all long-suffering things. And she pitied Sir Peter greatly. His wife treated him with about half a quarter the respect and affection she felt for Bijon. and would have bewailed the death of the dog much the deeper of the two. He looked sickly and miserable; he had no friends, no companions; he was, in her eyes, a poor, little, imposed-upon, persecuted martyr. Some instinct told him she was his friend, and in his nice. She plays blind man's buff with us, trouble he came to her now She would not thought. I believe Sir Peter is a mono-and battledore. I hate poky people. So does laugh at him, she would not repeat what he maniac on the subject of ghosts." said, and he must confide in some one or die.

"My dear Sir Peter, how you startled me! I was thousands of miles away, I believe, when you spoke. What did you say? Miss Herncastle-what?"

"I asked you if Miss Herncastle had long. light brown hair?" A curious question surely. Lady Cecil's

soft, fawn-colored eyes opened a little. "For its length, I cannot answer. Who can tell who has long or short hair in these days of chignons and false tresses. Of the color I can't speak positively. It is blackiet black .'

"Black!" he gave a great gasp of relief. You are sure, Lady Cecil?" "Certain, Sir Peter. And her eyebrows and eyelashes are of the same dense darkness."

"And her eyes, Lady Cecil-are they

gray?' "Still harping on my daughter!" laughed La Reine Blanche. "Yes, Sir Peter, they are baunted man"-sane enough on all other gray-very dark-very large-very fire. You appear to take a most extraordinary interest in Rinevra's new governess, certainly. Resembles, doubtless, some one you have known ?"

"Resembles! that is not the word for it. tell you, Lady Cecil "-in a voice of deep suppressed intensity-"it is the same face, the same—the same. Older, graver, deeper, changed in some things—but the same. The face of Katherine Dangerfield!"

The name had not passed his lips for years. His eyes had a glitter, his whole face an excitement, his voice an intensity she had never heard before. She drew back from him a little, yet curious and interested too.

"Katherine Dangerfield. Yes, I have heard her story. It was in the papers years ago, and Ginevra told me of her at the time of her marriage. A very sad story-a very sad fate. She lost all-fortune, name, father, and her affianced busoand, on her wedding day. And a week after she died. It is the saddest story, I think I ever heard. What a dastard, what a cowardly dastard that man must have been. What became of him, Sir Peter ?"

"I don't know, I have never asked-I never cared. I was not to blame-no one has a right to blame me-I only took what was lawfully my own—she had no shadow of right to Scarswood. How could I tell she would die? Other women lose their fathers. their husbands, their fortunes, and live on. How did I know it would kill her? I say again," his voice rising shrill, and high, and angry, "no one has a right to blame me?"

"And no one blames you, Sir Peter. Why should they? Of course you could not forete'l she would die? The only one to blame was that wretch who deserted her. She was ready to give up everything for him-to take him, poor and obscure as he was, and love him, and give him all, and in the hour of her ruin he deserted her. Oh, it was a shame-a shame! And Ginevra's governess really resembles this poor dead young lady so

strongly?" "It is horrible, I tell you-horrible! I thought I saw a ghost when she rose up before me three hours ago. Lady Cecil, do you believe in ghosts?"

He asked the question abrubtly, and with perfect gravity. Lady Cecil laug ed. "Believe in ghosts! My dear Sir Peter who does believe in ghosts in the nineteenth mind as he made his own toilet. He kept no century? I fancy the ghosts of Banquo and

Hamlet's father are the only ghosts ever seen in England now. Like the fairies, they crossed to Germany centuries ago."

" Have you read Scott's Demonology and Mrs. Orowe's Night Side of Nature," Lady Cecil?

"And Mrs. Ratcliffe's raw-head-and-bloody. romances? Oh, yes, Sir Peter, I have gone through them all "And still you don't believe?"

"And still I don't believe. When I see a ghost bona fide and in—no, out of the flesh, I shall yield; not sooner But why do you ask? Surely, Sir Peter, you don't believe in anything so absurd?" ""Who can vouch for its absurdity!" Lady

Cecil, yes-I do believe that the spirits of the dead return." Lady Cecil looked at him, half-laughing,

half-dismayed, and gave a little femining "Good gracious! how Cerman you grow This comes of living alone, with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books," as Tennyson says. Now, Sir Peter, I am skeptical.

I want a proof. But I am open to conviction, Did you ever see a ghost ! That is what alchemists call a crucial test.' In the dead waste and middle of the night do spirits from the vasty deep come to make darkness hideous? "You laugh, Lady Cecil," he said, hoarsely In the vulgar superstition no ghost in shroud ever came to my bedside, but there are other ways of being haunted. There are dreams-horrible, awful dreams, that come night after night, the same thing over and over, and from which you start up with the

Over and over, and ever the same-what do you call that, Lady Cecil?" " Hot suppers, Sir Peter, and heavy dinners.

cold sweat on your brow and the damp of

death in your hair-visions that come to you

in your sleep from the infernal regions. I be-

lieve, more ghastly than any waking vision.

Any skilful physician will exorcise your dreaming apparitions." "And a few miles from here there is a house, Bracken Hollow it is called, which no one, not the bravest in the parish, is willing to pass after nightfall. A house in which a murder once was done, where unearthly sights are seen at unearthly hours, and unearthly sounds heard. What do you say to

that? "That it's a very common story, indeed. Why even at papa's place, down in Hants, Clive Court, popular rumor says there is a ghost. An Earl of Ruysland, who committed suicide two bundred years ago, stalks about yet in the twilight, gray and grim. That is the legend, but no living mortal has ever seen him. If he walks, as they say, he takes good care to keep out of sight. There are haunted houses in every county in England. No fine old family would be complete without its family ghost."

"You don't believe what you say, hady Cecil. I tell you I have heard the sounds at Bracken Hollow myself."

"Indeed!' but still Lady Cecil smiled skeptically; "a real bona fide haunted house! What a charming neighborhood. Now the ene ungratified ambition of my lite is to see a disembodied spirit—to hear it, if it is inclined to make a noise. Before 1 am a week older I shall pay—what was it?— Bracken Hollow—a visit. Bracken Hollow! it has a ghostly and mysterious sound. Has the ghost full possession of the premises, or is Bracken Hollow shared by some less ethereal tenant?"

"An old woman lives there. She was Ka-

ther ne Dangerfield's nurse-Old Hannah." "Then I so all pay Old Hannah a visit, and investigate. I shall positively Sir Peter. Excuse me. Ginevra is calling-I suppose she wants me to help her with that tiresome sonata.

She walked away, leaving Sir Peter gloomily by the window alone. "I have heard of monomaniacs—same on all things save one-mad on that," she

Perhaps Lady Cecil was right. He hadn't even told her all his madness. How evening after evening, rain or shine, summer or winter, through sleet or storm. a "spirit in his feet " led him whether or no to Katherine Dangerfield's grave. He had no wish to go. out he went—he could not stay away. had grown such a habit that it seemed to him now if he did not pay that twilight visit she would assuredly visit him before morning dawned. He made his daily pilgrimage to this Mecca, and the people of the town had grown tired talking and wondering over it. He took everything from her when she was alive," they said, "and now that she's dead he plays the hypocrite, and visits her grave every evening. I wonder he isn't afraid she'll

rise up and confront him." Perhaps he was-it had been the mania of his life. Surely Katherine had kept her yow. He was, if there ever was in this world, "a things-on this, much thinking had made

He retired early that night—he was less alone shut up by himself than in the drawingroom with his wife and her relatives. All night long candles burned in his bedroom, and one of the men servants slept in an open closet adjoining. Never without light and never alone.

He had grown sleepless, too-and it was

generally the small hours before slumber

came to him. He arose late next day, breakfasted by himself, and did not join the family until luncheon time. Miss Herncastle was not at that meal either it seemed she was to take all hers with the children in the nursery. He had his wife's

hanteur and intolerance to thank for something at least. He returned to his study, spent three hours impaling his beetles and cockchafers, then arose, put on his hat and turned to leave the

Little Pansy ran up against him in the ball. " Papa Peter," she said, "do you know who is come?'

" No. " Sir Arthur Tregenna. Such a-oh such a great big man, with yellow whiskers and a solemn face—as solemn as Miss Herncastle's. We don't like Miss Herncastle—Pearl and me -she won't play with us, and can't dress dolls. We like Aunt Cecil-we do. She was playing Hunt and Squirrel' with us when Sir Arthur came up in the fly from the station. He's in the drawing-room now with mamma and Uncle Raoul, and is going to stay ever so long. I wish he had stayed away. Aunt Cecil won't

ushed when he caught her. I hate great ig men." "Ah!yes—at nine—you'll probably change your opinion at nineteen," muttered "papa

play 'Hunt the Squirrel' now any more. She

Peter" cynically, passing out. Except as they swelled diurnal bills of household expenses, my lady's visitors were very little concerned to my lady's husband. He went on his way now, his hat pulled over his eyes; his small stooping figure bent, his spectacles fixed on the ground-moody, solitary, unhappy—to pay his daily visit to that

The last light of the July sun came slanting over the downs, through the trees, and lay in ridges of glory upon the graves. It was all strangely hushed here; the town wir'

tle, and life, and noise lay behind. Death had died-yonder her grave, with its gray cross and its brief inscription—

KATHERINE, 10 70 ÆTAT 17. RESURGAM.

He knew it so well—he had been here so often. Would be go on coming here, he

wondered wearily, as long as he lived. What was that? He was He paused. upon it, her back turned to him, he saw a wo-A woman! His heart gave one great bound, then seemed to turn cold and still. He went on-on-softly over the grass, impeded by the same irresistible fascination that drew him here. His feet struck a dry twig; it snapped, but the woman turned and looked round. There, over Katherine Dangerfield's grave, looking at him with Katherine Dangerfield's eyes, stood Miss Herncastle, the governess!

CHAPPER V.

SONS MORE THE GATE BEHIND ME FALLS" For one moment he thought the dead had

arisen; for one moment-he stood speechless and spell-bound; for one brief, horrible moment be thought he saw Katherine Dangerfield looking at him across her own grave! She made no attempt to speak, but stood with her icy gaze fixed upon him-her pale, changeless, marble face. He was the first to break the silence.

"Miss Herncastle!" he gasped-"you!" Her eyes left him, and he moved. While they were riveted upon bim he had stood as one under a spell.

"I, Sir Peter!"—the low, soft, sweet tones lingered like music on the ear-" and I fear I have startled you again; but I never dreamed of seeing you here."

"Nor I you. What brings you, a stranger, to this place of all places, Miss Herncastle, so

soon after your arrival?" He asked the question angrily and suspiciously. Surely there was something ominous and sinister in this woman who looked enough like the dead girl to have been her twin sister, and who visited her grave so

Miss Herncastle drew her mantle about her

tall, slim figure, and turned to go. "I came out for a walk, Sir Peter. I have been in the school-room all day, and I am not used to such close confinement. I asked my lady's permission to take a walk, and she gave it. I am a rapid walker, and I soon found myself here, the town behind. It looked so peaceful, so calm, so inviting, that I entered. This lonely grave attracted me, and I was reading the inscription as you came up. if I had known it could have mattered in any way-that I would have disturbed any

one by coming-I should not have come." She bent her head respectfully, and moved away. Dressed all in black, moving with a peculiarly swift, noiseless, gliding step, she looked not unlike a phantom herself flitting among the graves. And in what an emotionless, level monotone she had spoken, as a child repeats a lesson learned by rote!

He stood and looked after her, darkly, distrustfully. It seemed plausible enough; but that hidden instinct that comes to us to warn us of danger, told him something was wrong. Who is she?" he repeated -- "who is she Enough like Katherine Dangerfield to be her twin sister. Who is she? He stopped suddealy. "Enough like Katherine to be her twin sister!" And why not?-why not Katherine's sister? Who was there to say Katherine never had a sister? He knew nothing of her or her family, save what Mrs. Vavasor chose to tell. Katherine might have had a dozen sisters for what he or she ever knew. A gleam came into bis eves; he set his teeth with some of his old bull-dog resolution.

"Katherine is dead and buried-nothing can alter that? and this young woman, this Miss Herncastle, is more like her than it is possible for any but sisters to be. I'll find out who Miss Herncastle is, and all about her, and what she's here for, before I'm a week

" Queenie !" Lady Dangerfield said, tossing her cousin a rose-colored, rose-scented note, " read that."

Lady Cecil caught it. The note was written in hig, dashing chirography, and this is what it eaid:

"ST. JAMES STREET, July 2nd. "DEAREST LADY DANGERFIELD: A million thanks for your gracious remembrance—a million more for your charming invitation. I will be with you on the afternoon of the 4th. From what I hear of it, Scarswood Park must be a terrestrial paradise, but would not any place be that where you were "Devotedly. "JASPER ALGERNON FRANKLAND."

Lady Cecil's brown eyes flashed. The fulsome, florid style of compliment, the familiar ity-the easy insolence of the writer-grated like some discordant noise on her nerves. She looked up reproachfully. .

"Oh, Ginevra!" "And, oh, Queenie!" with a short laugh, guelder-roses over which she was bending. You see we will not be moped to death down here after all. And we shall have two gentlemen more than we counted on for our lawn party this atternoon. I wonder what sort of a croquet player Sir Arthur is, by the

"Ginevra, I wish you hadn't asked Major Frankland down here. I detest that man. Sir Peter is jealous. The odious familiar way he addresses you, too, and his horrid, coarse commonplace compliments. Any place must be a paradise where you are! Bah! Why doesn't he try to be original at

least." "Lady Cecil Clive is pleased to be fastidious," retorted Ludy Dangerfield, tearing a guelder-rose to pieces. Who is original nowadays? To be original means to be eccentric-to be eccentric is the worst possible style, only allowable in poets and lunatics. Major Frankland being neither, only-"

"A well-dressed idlot__" "Only an everyday gentleman-answers my note of invitation in everyday style. You ought to thank me, Queenle. Who is to entertain Sir Arthur and take him off your hands when you tire of him? Even baronets with thirty thousand a year may pall sometimes on the frivolous mind of a young lady of two-and-twenty. Your father will do his best-and Uncle Raoul's best when he tries to be entertaining, means a good deal; but still Major Frankland will be a great auxiliary. Queenie, I wonder why you dislike

him so much!" "I dislike all mere club-room loungers, all well-dressed tailors' blocks, without one idea in their heads, or one honest, manly feeling in their hearts. Jasper Frankland knows Sir Peter hates him. If he were a right-feeling man, would be come at all, knowing it?"

"Certainly, when I invite him. And again, and again, and again Sir Peter! I wish Sir Peter was at-Queenie, you have hid an excellent bringing-up under the care of that wicked, worldly old dowager, Lady Ruth, but of ideas, and feeling, and Sir Peter's jealousy bec.

-such nonsense! When 1 did Sir Peter Dantle, and me, and old refer Dan-and silence reigned. He rerely met any one gerfield—and, and without exception, I beand silence leading the towns people were taking lieve he is the most intensely stupid and their tea. Youder was the house wherein she disagreeable little wretch the wide earth holds I did it to secure for myself a pleasant home. and the comforts and luxuries of life-and I class the society of pleasant men like Jasper Frankland, chief among those luxuries. He is the best figure, the best style, the best bow. the best waltzer, the best second in a duel, and the best scandal-monger from here to the sweet shady side of Pull Mall. If Sir Peter don't like the friends I ask, then I would re-He pauses, and standing looking down commend Sir Peter to keep out of their sight, and make himself happy in the society of his impaled bugs, and oried butterflies, and stuffed toads. Congenial companionship, I should say-birds of a teather, etc. By the way, what was the long discorse you and he had

last evening about? Natural philosophy?" " No, ghosts," answered Lady Cecil, gravely. "He believes in ghosts. So did the great Dr. Johnson-was it? He isn't quite positive yet that Miss Herncastle is not the disembodied spirit of that poor girl that died here. And he says there is a place three miles off-Bracken Hollow, I believe, haunted to a dead certainty. Now I am going to see that house the very first opportunity. Sir Peter gravely affirms that he has heard the sights and seen the sounds-no-I don't mean that—the other way—vice versa."

"My opinion is." said Sir Peter's wife. that Sir Peter is in a very bad way, and that we shall be taking out a decree of lunacy against him one of those days. Sir Peter may not absolutely be mad, but in the elegantly allegorical language of the day, his head's not level."

"What is that about Sir Peter?" inquired the earl sauntering up. "Mad is he, Gin-evra? 'Pon my life I always thought so since he committed his crowning folly of marrying you. Pray what has he done lately?

"Nothing more than the Right Honorable the Earl of Ruysland has done before himtalked of seeing ghosts. He takes Miss Herncastle, the governess, for aghost. So did you. Now, Uncle Raoul, whose ghost dld you take her for ?"

She shot her words spitefully enough. The earl's little satirical jests were apt to be biting sometimes. She looked at him as she asked the question, but my lord's countenance never changed. Like Talleyrand, it you had kicked him from behind, his face would not show it.

"Does she bear an unearthly resemblance to some lovely being, loved and lost balf a century ago, my lord? You remember she gave you quite a start the day of her arrival." "I remember," said the earl placidly; "but she did not disturb me very greatly. She has a vague sort of resemblance to a lady dead and gone, but not sufficient to send me into hysterics. Queenie, I'm going to the station-you know who comes to-day?"

"Yes, papa, constrainedly. "If you are going to Castleford my lord," said Ginevra. "I have two or three commissions I wish you would execute. Queenie, where are you going ?-it will not detain me

"I am going to the nursery. Lessons are over by this time, and Pearl says no one can make dolls' dresses with the skill I can."

She left the room. Lady Dangerfield looked after her, then at her uncle, with a mali-

"If you really want Cecil to marry Sir Arthur Tregeons, all your finesse, all your diplomacy will be required. I foresee thirty thousand trembling in the balance. She is nclined to rebel—talks about being sold and the rest of it. As I said to herself, in spire of her admirable bringing up, her ideas on some subjects are in a deplorably crude and primitive state."

"She shall marry Sir Arthur," the earl responded serenely; "it is written—it is des-tiny. Her ideas have nothing whatever to ith it: and if there be any point of Ruth may have ommitted, who so competent as you, my dear Ginevra, to teach it? | willingly emigrate to the banks of the Mis-I am at peace—my only child is in safe sissippi or the hunting grounds of the Indian, hands. Write out your list quickly, my to look for peace and liberty. This soil is dear. I shall be late as it is."

His niece laughed, but her eyes flashed a littie. It was diamond cut diamond always between the worldly uncle and quite as worldly niece, and yet in their secret hearts they liked each other, and suited each other

(To be continued.)

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

FROM WHITEVALE, ONT.

WHITEVALE, Jan. 28 .- Some time this morning while her husband was absent a Mrs. Shennard living here killed her two children. but not looking round from the stand of boys, one aged three years and the other a baby of about seven months, the former with a revolver the latter with a butcher's knife, she then stabbed herself in the throat with the knife. . Though not yet dead she is not expected to recover.

> BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION .- DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PUBGATIVE PILLS, one of the at the expense of the master? The League medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PULBATIVE PILLS.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY. The Special Committee of the Montreal Island Railway Co., composed of Ald Allard (chairman), Gilman, Laurent, Proctor and Donovan, met in the City Hall Wednesday afternoon to take into consideration the netition of the above company for permission to build a railway from Craig street, along

thence to the Mountain Park. Mr. W. O. Buchanan, one of the Directors was present at the meeting and stated that if permission were granted, the Company intended to have open cars for the summer, and a noiseless and a smokeless engine. The officers of the Company he said were John Lewis, President; Jackson Rae, Treasurer, the | fell victims to the wrath of a wronged father Directors being T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., P. A. Peterson, C. E. and W. O. Buchanan. also stated that it was proposed to charge

25c fare for the round trip. Ald. Gilman, after some discussion favorable to the scheme, moved, seconded by Ald. to report on the most favorable routs. The motion was carried and the Committee

adjourned.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

We translate the following article from Le Canadien, which has itself translated it from the Italian of the Aurora, the Papal organ in Rome.

"The English press and Anglophiles maintained that the permanent cause of the misery in Ireland is to be found in the idleness of its inhabitants. Others go further and delight in attributing it to the Catholic Religion.

In answer to these accusations we will at first state that in Incland a great portion of the soil is either marshy or stony and consequently barren and unfruitful.

Thus, in Connaught, there is a proverbial saying that "the farmer does'nt work to live the part few years. American produce has invaled the European markets to such an extent that the wages which the agricultural laborer commands all over Europe and, particularly in England and Ireland, no longer reach a femunerative standard. This is a fact acknowledged by all.

Idleness is not a characteristic of the Irish race, but on the contrary the greatest activity | nell's yielding upon that occasion broke his | presence of the author near me, so thoroughly is one of its most distinctive features. One power with the people, and the claims of Irehas only got to look abroad and see how the sons of the intelligent Isle prosper in foreign other hand it would have been a tremendous lands and in the colonies.

Under the free flug of the American Union the Irish people not only gain an honest and doubtedly had O'Connell given the word, the comfortable living, but they amass immense country would have been thrown into the riches; they become millionnaires and display an amount of activity and energy which no other race can surpass.

The richest mine owners in California are Irish, the most opulent cultivators of the ability have gained many of the rights for luxuriant fields of the West are Irish their names are Irish and they are of Irish descent, such as the O'Connors, the Kellys, Graces, and so many others who shine with such lustre and amid such glory in the financial firmanent of America, that they have no reason to envy the descendants of the old Puritans of Plymouth, nor the fabulous fortunes of the grand nephews of the Kuickerbockers.

In short, no sooner is the Irishman emancipated from the oppression of his landlord; no sooner have the ties which bind him to the land of his fathers been severed than he stands up with all the nobleness and vigor of the blood of the old Celts; far from languishing in misery and inertia, he fieds in his activity the means whereby to afford considerable help to his brothers injured by a ferocious legislation, and also to aid the august Head of the Church, robbed by the Revolution.

No, it is not indolence which makes Ireland poor, but it is the nature of its soil, the invasion of American produce, and the growing and egotistical exactions of the lundlords.

The landlord has two advantages: the necossity in which the Irishman is living exclusively on the fruit of the soil, and the laws which place at the mercy of the master the blood, the sinew, and even the life of the unfortunate tenant,

tion no longer a right?

This League is not, as certain English papers would have us believe, a dark conspiracy against life and property, and is not a bloody tribunal which silently arms the hands of hired assassins to execute unjust and ferocious sentences.

It is an association of men, victims of oppression during ages, who denounce their oppressors to the justice of man and to the

public opinion of Europe.

Having recourse to legal means and using the arms with which the English Constitution furnishes them, they say to the landlords:

"We are tired of working and dying on this land whitened by the bones of our worldly hardness and polish which Lacy | We will no longer go down alive into the tomb of the workhouse; we will no longer ours and we are going to remain on the land of our country, untrammelled by your tyranuy or by your exactions. We no longer want to see our brethern, under the odious uniforms of the constabulary, come and tumble down the little but which we have built in a corner of this land so long watered with the sweat of our brows, under the sole pretext that we can no longer pay a rent which increases as our hunger and our misery become more intense. You have ruined the industries of our country; taken away from the soil we cannot turn our hand to any other work. We cannot, like the Englishman and the Scotchman, find a shelter against the cruelty of a master in the humanity of another. We want justice

by legal means." This is nothing more nor less than the League demands. It does not say to the tenant "Do not pay-" But where the rent is tolerable it tells the tenant to pay his master. This is what happens in Munster, where the payments are made with punctual exactitude. And where the rent evidently exceeds the return made by the soil, such as has been deter mined by the Government under the title of Griffith's valuation, the League orders the tenant to offer a just rent, and in proportion

to the valuation. Is that what the English Press calls living has already declared at all its meetings that acres, and disposed of it in Buffalo at a profit ingly little chance for being anything but the its actions would be within the constitution. Whatever extraordinary language has been used, the resolutions have been modified. corrected or withdrawn on the demand of the leaders of the League and the members of the

Wherever individuals would not listen to the counsels of mederation, the League has nublicly disowned them and cast them aside. It has declared that its intention was, as it was the duty of all, to hand over to the authorities any one who at public meetings would counsel vengeance or threats and any one who would commit any violence.

On the other hand, the statistics prove that less crime has been committed in Ireland during this year than during any other, and St Urbain street to Mount Royal Avenue and there is less to record; and in any case, there is much less than in England or Scotland.

" And the Landlords that were murdered!" Well, do the recent investigations tend to reveal that these murders were committed by the orders of the League?

What has been the result of the trials and judicial investigations? If anything, they or husband, and not as victims singled out He beforehand to public vengeauce! We shall conclude this article with the

words spoken by an illustrious Irish Bishop: The necessity of an immediate and radical change in the land system of Ireland is Proctor, that the City Surveyor be instructed acknowledged by all; public opinion throughout the civilized world is undivided on this question. All that will contribute by nearly a million in customs and excise, but legal and legitimate means to bring about this change, so desirable and so necessary, will and the post office and telegraph service An important discovery of "Kaolin," or thereby render a great service not only to showed an increase of nearly £150,000, be-

hard between anarchy and famine, will be, in the eyes of the world, both a pitiful spectacle and a shameful scandal, whilst she will be a source of weakness to England.

"THE MEN OF '48."

Mr. Francis A. Quinn gave, on Monday week, a lecture upon the above subject to the members of the Catholic Club.

After referring to the constant resistance of the Irish people to conquest and tyranny, the lecturer gave a sketch of the state of things in Ireland after the Emancipation Act; he crowned King, his immense labors, the great meetings of the people, their order, and their but to keep from starvation." Then, during meaning. In O'Connell's eyes these meetings were to serve only as a threat, and when the Ciontarf meeting was prohibited, his submission was considered by the Young Irelanders as a death blow to Repeal. They held that the climax had been reached, and that there was no other step to be taken but a step in the direction of war. Whether they were right or wrong it is certain that O'Conresponsibility to take upon his shoulders, to resist the orders of the Government, for unvortex of revolution; the people would have event of failure Ireland would in all probwhich the people are still contending. In 1843 Daffy, Davis and Dillon founded

the Nation. Its success was immediate and it were in my power, or I felt at liberty to rethe Donoghues, the Doolins, deserved; its columns gleamed with poetry and the highest patriotism. Week after week were issued articles upon every Irish question upon which the Irish people needed instruction; Irish song and music, Irish legends and history, Irish antiquities, the Irish language; in fact, the Nation formed almost an encyclopadia of Irish knowledge. This was the work to which the Young Irelanders especially devoted themselves, to educate the people upon all Irish subjects, to | Irish heart. vivify the spirit of nationality in their boarts, love for Ireland and everything Irish. They drew to their ranks a host of young, ardent spirits-McGee, Doheny, McManus, Mitchell, Martin, and the words and writings of those brilliant writers tracts:were wasted every week to the remotest parts of the island and to America and the colonies. The work done at that time in the matter of educating the Irish people on Irish questions was done thoroughly and has been permanent. A taste was created at that time which still continues; and the world over the Irish neople are perfectly informed about their country, and this knowledge has only intensified their love for the

old land. ortunate tenant.

In this propaganda, it would have been bears bears.

What, then, is astonishing in the fact that impossible to speak in so-called moderate language of the misdeeds of England;

Land League has been formed and spread so language of the misdeeds of England;

Or the darkened sonis! rapidly over the country? Is self-preserva- naturally the writers of the nation drifted into strong language, theorized about the rights of

Arms Acts, Coercion Acts and the other methods by which England usually governs outside of England.

Mitchell was arrested, tried, condemned to 14 years transportation, and hurried off at night to a convict-ship.

Smith O'Brien and a few others escaped to Ti perary, and at Ballingarry they bravely tried to sell their lives, but the fight was fathers who have perished with hunger." short, for what could an unarmed pensantry this all the flory passion of the author is do, pitted against fully armed, barricaded in a strong position?

The leaders were captured, tried and condemned to death, Duffy alone escaping condemnation.

Commutation of sentence to transportation followed, and the movement of Young Ireland seemed dead. But it was not so; that movement appealing to the noblest sentimen s of the heart, storing the mind with the memories of Ireland's glories and Ireland's sorrows, teaching the intellect to judge Irish questions in a reasonable light, still lives, Pale-faced girls and women with ragged and and he who wishes to write the history of the Land League cannot do so without studying the movement of "48," as it is also true that he who wishes to speak of "48" must acquaint himself with the great achievements of the Liberator. These three periods of agitation are linked together, each has done a great gre and a good work, and each was the consequence of its predecessor. O'Connell gave the Irish people freedom, the Young Irelanders gave her education, Parnell will give her prosperity and strength.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Paris has more than doubled since 1846, and Munich since 1852

Mr. S. G. Beaty, of Belleville, is reported to have purchased the Feigel Gold Mine for \$80,000.

William F. Dalrymple of the famous grain farm in Dakota says that the clean profit for half a million bushels of wheat on 24,000 of fifty cents a bushel.

The London World - On the marriage of the Hon. Arnold Keppel to Miss Egerton the unfortunate indisposition of two of Lord Bury's daughters, who were to have been among the briedesmaids, gave rise to the happy invention of the Gainsborough Boysvery pretty precedent which all young ladies requiring a hymencal retinue will do wisely and picturesquely to follow.'

Notwithstanding his sinning on the Eastern question Mr. Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle, is reinstated affectionately in the bosom of the radicalism below the gangway; and the party of the future is to be led by a triumvirate quick eye a glowing soul can see and consisting of Mr. Cowen, Mr. Ashton Dilke and Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Mr. Peter Rylands will act as the radical whip in the coming troubles aneat Ireland and the Tasnevaul.

Sir Saville Lumley, the British Minister at Brussels, who was for many years at Washington as First Secretary and Charge D'Affaires, seems to have an easy time at that capital of a quiet little kingdom. His chief duty seems to be the transmission of some special biscuits from the Queen of the Belgians to her sister, Queen of England. Victoria took a fancy to them when travelling in Germany, and is passionately fond of them.

An abstract of the gross produce of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland for the past year shows that it exceeded the previous year by £600,000. There was a decrease of there was an increase of stamps of £946,000, in some things you are as stupid as any red—the valuable porcelain clay of China, has been cheeked, butter making dairy made within three miles of the city of Queactual state of affairs is allowed to continue actual state of affairs is allowed to struggle an increase of £200,000. The land tax and house duty gave wrote, and I do not know but it is the favorite and increase of £75,000.

JNO. BOYLE O'REILLY.

The fame of John Boyle O'Reilly has not of his own genius, but nevertheless, his career has been so strange that it is a matter for astonishment that a youth, who fourteen army should to-day occupy so exalted a position in the ranks of the world's then reviewed the Repeal movement of litterali. But genius like water finds O'Connell, showing the genius of that un- its level. We take the following sketch of O'Reilly from the Lynn, (Mass.) Transcript. It is written by James Berry ing if you carry as passport to his sanctum Bensell, himself a writer of no mean talent, and it will prove interesting to our readers, the more especially as it is thought he will soon be induced to lecture in Montreal.

I have just this minute laid aside a volume of poems,-" Songs, Legends and Ballads,"and somehowit seems as if I felt the physical am I impued with the magnetic power one land were thrown back for years. On the gathers from the works of John Boyle O'Reilly. It is impossible to be with the poet for any length of time and not feel the element of strength which is stamped so forcibly upon the man, in physique, in mind, in face; lifting one up to his own mental height, and sweeping one along in the rapid been massacred in thousands, but they were flow of ideas, the manly handling of topics, so united under O'Connell, that even in the as, fired with cuthusiasm over some theory or determined purpose, O'Reilly points out, clearer than you have ever been shown before, the right and wrong of some movement, the meanness or grandeur of a deed. If peat in his own words some of the noble thoughts that have entered my soul from the poet's lips, I should make this sketch a most interesting one. But I must be confined to my own words, my own thoughts of the man whom I admire and love, and who if not now known as one of our greatest poets, sometime will be, and certainly is our strongest. having as well humanity and sympathy throbbing in every verse as in his warm generous

Undoubtedly the most powerful poem to create in gentry and peasantry a genuine Boyle O'Reilly over wrote is one that has been widely spread by the newspapers and will appear in the new volume of his poems to be issued this winter-" From the Earth. A Cry." Here are one or two ex-

"Can the earth have a voice? Can the clouds have speech, To murmurand rail at the demi-gods? Trample them! Grind their vulgar faces in the

The earth was made for lords and the makers

of law; For conquerers and the social priests; For traders who feed on and foster the complex life;
For the shrewed and the selfish who plan and

keep; For the heirs who squander the heard that

"O Christ! and O Christ! In Thy name the strong language, theorized about the rights of rebellion and the duty of resistance. John Mitchell, in unmistakable language, advised rebellion and that of the sternest description.

The English press, then as to-day, howled with rage, called upon the Government for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, for Arms Acts, Coercion Acts and the other

> As sure as the Spirit of God is Truth, this Truth shall reign.
>
> And the frees and lowly brutes shall cease to be that the scenes he has made in drawing higher than men.
> God purifies slowly by peace, but urgently by fire."

> This poem was received with shouts of ap- in the Canute road, is the Canute Hotel, plause when read at the "Papyrus Club," and which bears the inscription: "Near this has been extelled highly by all critics. In spot, A.D. 1028, Canute reproved his courtgiven full sway; untrammelled by the conventionality he hates, and against which his bold, great nature rebels, the words are thrown out, the whole wrong ruling, wrong management, wrong principles of the world are set forth. He sees that the earth is given over to corporations. That the poor, the laboring man, the employees, are slaves bound hand and foot as much as ever the negro was enslaved, and his own love of freedom shrieks out Shame!

"Come from your mines and mills,

"The momenta man employs another, that moment the employed becomes a slave," he said to me last night, and his magnificent soulfull eyes flashed with his thought. " And this is wrong! radically wrong! Why should a few men own the earth, and possess the lives of those who are thrown to their care by the accident of necessity caused by the bondage of this conventional living which is all hypocrisy, all a lie? The world should he free to man as to animals, and as the good God meant it should be!"

Here is a man, a successful man, one who has been imprisoned, has passed through dangers and vicissitudes enough to make a marvelous book of strange and vital interest if 1880 was over \$250,000. He raised more than his history were written out in full. A man who ten years ago had no money and seemsecond mate of a vessel. Who says he then knew how to do but two or three things, and looked only for an opportunity to do one of them. Who, fourteen year ago, was a corporal in the British hussars. Thirteen years back a Fenian prisoner in Australia. Less than two years later picked up at sea in an open boat, an escaped convict. God save the mark! A man who is now editor and part proprietor of one of the most potent organs in America. Ay l or in the world. A widely-known poet. An author. And above all still a man. No failing off of individuality because of his success. A man with a heart, whose sorrow over the woes of any life, and yet one who says there is nothing deleful in life. Listen:-

In this brief life despair should never reach The sea looks wide because the shores are din;
The star that led the Magistill can teach us

The way to go, if we but look to Him. And as we winde, the darkness closing o'e" us, The hungry waters surging to the chin. Our deeds will rise like stepping-stones before The good and bad-to save or plunge us in.

A sin of youth atoned for and forgiven Takes on a virtue if we choose to flud, Whon clouds across our onward path are driven

driven
We still may steer by its pale light behind.
A sin forgotten is in part to pay for.
A sin remembered is a constant gain;
Sorrow, next joy, is what we ought to pray or,
As next to peace we profit most from pain.

"Do not look a week, a month ahead. Take care of the present. A man who does to-day what to-day requires of him is bullding surely

"Like a sawyer's work is life;

Oh! I tell you men and women, thinkers yet reached its zenith, as he is still a young and idlers, here is a man who has the man and perhaps hardly realizes the full force right view of life. Were he selfish in these thoughts, if he spoke such words as I have quoted and yet lived only for himself, we could despise him and find him weak. But day by day he lives up to what he sings, day years ago was a private soldier in the British | by day he draws more hearts toward him by deeds of generosity and kindness, done as only an Irishman, a lover of nature, the friend of all humankind, could over do them.

Last year Mr. O'Reilly was President of the "Papyrus Club," which is made up of nuthors, editors and magazine-writers, and not one of them but will give you a cordial greetthe name of Boyle O'Reilly. The editor, poet, author, Irishman, has a

bome in Charlestown. An hospitable home. Here is his study; this long room occupying half of the first floor. Artistic in all its arrangements, from the draperies at the windows to the statuettes, bronzes and pictures scattered about. No doors bar out the visitors: heavy, soft hangings cover the doorways. Perhaps the most striking things in the room (If the owner himself is not in) are these two great bronze busts. One the agonized head from the "Laocoon," the other the head of "War" from the "Arch of Triumph" in Paris. Strength-the strength he glories in here. But the first I should seize upon-after his books-if I were to'd to "take my choice," would be "The Praying Boy," a statuette-charming-expressivebeautiful. The graceful arms raised and expanded, following the movements of the face and eyes, which are turned toward the Sun. the great God of the ancient Irish. In the whole figure a devout story.

The books are kept in low shelves passing around, or nearly around the room. Kasy of access, open to all. "I have closed doors over my books! I will not have curtains! Books were never injured by dust, and I wouldn't put a decent book behind glass?' he

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Archbishop of Vienna has had a stroke of apoplexy. He is in great danger.

Mrs Catherine Howell, an old resident of Ameliasburg, Ont., died recently, aged 92.

The national debt of England is beld by about 23,000 people; that of France by about 4,000,000

A Grand Juror at Rockford, Ill., became so distracted by his duties in indicting criminals that he committed suicide.

A Wisconsin law, by which the designation of any person as "a d---d scoundrel" was made a misdemeanor, has been repealed. A \$22,000 contract has been given to Mr.

Gosselin for repairs and improvements to the

Riviere du Loup Roman Catholic Church. A playful scuille by two gamblers at Bodie, Col., ended in their winding themselves about each other and shooting until both

were dead.

disaster.

Criminals in Germany are said to have increased from 34,882 in 1875 to 600,642 in 1878. So much for the benefit of having a Bismarck.

The Roman Catholic priest at Lewistown, ill., went on a hilarious spree with a party of young fellows, and has been deposed by his Bishop. The Christian Intelligencer says that Swin-

burne cats opium and drinks to excess and rooms are scandalous and notorious Opposite the Southampton Docks, England,

A new three act comic opera, by Frederic Clay, will shortly be given at the Globe Theatre, London, entitled "La Belle Nor-

mande." with Miss Kate Munroe and Miss St. Quinten in the cast. A Boston restaurant keeper received an order from the deceased Mr. Harrington, through a medium, for an old-fashioned pumpkin pie. The medium ate the pie while

under the control of the delighted spirit. Engineer Williams was attacked by heart disease, while alone on his locomotive, on a Virginia railroad; but in spite of the suddenness of his death he was able to whistle down brakes and close the throttle, thus averding a

E. M. Yates and Dr. Craig, prominent men of St. Joseph, Mo., went to Herman Garlich's residence last spring, and gave him a severe whipping, because he had made charges against them. They have just paid \$2,000 and costs. Charles De Haven, a circus clown, made

sport of Robert Parrish in a bar room at Glasgow, Ky., by pulling his cars and playing various tricks of the saw-dust ring on him. Parrish warned him against continuing the fun, and then killed him with a knife. The active army of France for the year 1881 will be 498,497 men. Out of this num-

average of 39,000 men representing sick, absent on leave, &c., there remains a minimum of 459,370 men under arms. The marriage, more than once announced, and more than once postponed, of Mile. Louise de Pelissier, daughter of the late Duc de Malakoff, with a Polish nobleman, has

ber 52,750 are in Algeria. Deducting an

been definitely broken off. It is said that his pecuniary position is scarcely such as to have justified the marriage. Alphonse Montamat personated an old plantation negro at a fashionable New Orleans masquerade party. He sang one verse of the current melody. "O, dem golden slippers," the hostess playing the

plano accompaniment, and was about to be-

gin the second, when he fell dead among the

merrymakers. The recently discovered "comic burletta," by Charles Dickens-"Is She His Wife? or Something Singular"—is to be played in Birmingham next month as a part of an amateur theatrical performance. This piece was first produced at the St. James' Theatre on the 6th of March, 1837. Since then it has

been utterly forgotten. Gardening, as well as the art of making bouquets, is taught in the schools of Japan. and nowhere in Europe are there so many flower gardens as in that country. All new species and varieties of garden flowers and trees are sold at high prices, and become known throughout the country with great rapidity. Gardening is carried on by all classes

Frank Osborn, a sinner of Orange, Ind., not only held out obdurately during the Rev. Mr. Pott's revival meetings, but disturbed the services by his bad conduct. The minister preached at him night after night, but it did no good. At length he walked down the. aisle to Osborn with a club, and pounded his

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1881.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For February, 1881.

THURSDAY, 3 .- St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr (Jan. 16). St. Blaise, Bishop and Cons. Bp. Fitzgerald, Little Rock, 1867, and O'Connell, Marysville,

FRIDAY, 4 .- St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor. Bp. Flaget, Louisville, died,

SATURDAY, 5 .- St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. St. Dorothy, Virgin and Martyr. Less. Ecclus. parts of xliv. and xiv.: Gosn. Luke x. 1-9; Last Gosp. Matt. xii. 24-31. Obstruction, if obstruction is meant. Bp. Connolly, N. Y., died 1825.

Monday 7 .- St. Romuald, Abbot. Spalding, Baltimore, died, 1872. TUESDAY, 8 .- St. John of Matha, Confessor. WEDNESDAY 9 .- St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr (Jan. 30). St. Apollonia, Virgin and Martyr.

passed in thirty years for Ireland's benefit, when they offered battle. The loss on both and one abortive land act.

AFTER all the splutter and noise made over the Whig-Tory alliance, Mr. Parnell gained his point, which was to cause an adjournment of the debate until to-day (Thursday). This young man seems to have more brains than Gladstone and Northcote combined.

A curious feature in the Dublin State Trials, and one which clearly shows the bias of the Judge, is that he only gave the Jury a quarter of an hour to deliberate after they had told him they disagreed. He was afraid they would, if time was given them, bring in a unanimous verdict of acquittal.

THE cable tells us that Mr. Errington has seceded from the Parnellites, but it does not tell us when he joined them. If what the cable informs us about the secessions be true Parnell's following in the House must originally have been over a thousand, for to the cable's certain knowledge nine hundred and fifty have left him, and still sixty remain!

Labor note continue in the mining districts in England, and in Wales the Rebeccaites have it all their own way. Several men shave been wounded near Bolton, and one man kalled outright. Rioting in those districts is assuming alarming proportions, and yet we do not hear a whisper about the suspension of the glorious Habeas Corpus Act.

THE shadow of famine has not yet left Ireland. We hear distressing accounts from the County of Clare, and the latest news by cable is that the laborers in Kanturk are starving. It is consoling to know that the suffering is local and that if the British Government_ which rules Ireland-makes even a little such a thing as an Irish Government there would be no famine in Ireland. The British Government has more faith in coercion bills than measures of relief.

THE Honorable Luc Letellier de St. Just. ex-Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, died at 11.30 p.m., Friday, at River Quelle. The announcement of his death will not be cause for surprise as he has been ill for more than a year, and since the 15th of January his demise was daily expected. The name of the deceased gentleman obtained wide celebrity throughout the world owing to the constitutional question, which his quarrel with the Quebec is in fact already half built, if it is the in- ence that such is the case. It must also be with the doctrine of annexation.

Legislature was the means of bringing prominently forward two years ago, and which subsequently led to his removal. Mr. Letel- thus leaving only 136 miles to be constructed. lier was born in 1820 at River Ouelle, of Nor have the Company forgotten the tunnel which he was seigneur, so that he was sixty | under the St. Lawrence in their new scheme. years of age.

MESSES. WILLIAM WALSH, Cape Cango, N.S., Geo. Shears, Sherbrooke, Guysborough Co., N.S., and Robert Gilmour, Thurso, Q., have consented to act as agents for the Post and TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities, and are accordingly empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers. We take this opportunity of sincerely thanking those gentlemen, as well as others who are working so cheerfully and so disinterestedly in advancing the interests of our publications all over Canada and the States.

WE call the attention of our readers to a mass meeting of Irish Canadians, held in the capital on Wednesday night last. It was a spirited meeting, the resolutions were all that could be desired, and the promoters are to be congratulated. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Kingston have fallen into line, and now the Capital itself has followed suite. What are our other Canadian cities doing. We call upon Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Hamilton, London; all Irishmen are equally interested in the welfare of their native land.

friends by the stand they have taken. This is why the Irish Whigs are so angry. "If we were only them," they exclaim, "what a ships, Solicitor-Generalships and situations in the Civil Service. But these dogs in the British Ministry. manger, where is their use in Parliament?" They forget there is a country called Ireland.

GREAT sympathy is felt for poor Mr. Gladstone, whose health is suffering from the badgering and wickedness of the Irish members of Parliament. If they had the slightest regard for this great statesman they would at once withdraw their opposition and allow the Coercion bill to pass. It may be, of course, pointed out that the health of a few thousand Irishmen, whom the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act would ram into prison might suffer, but then they are not great English orators, and besides they are used to

THE debate on the clauses of the Syndicate agreement is not yet closed in the Ottawa House, though it will be in a day or two. They have reached as far as clause 15, and the Government are acting strictly on the declaration of Sir John that not a line will be changed to suit the Opposition. There is a division on almost every clause, always with the same result, a large majority with a strict party vote. The opposition seems to SUNDAY, 6.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. be carried on without the slightest hope of success, and the discussion goes wearily and monotonously on. It is a poor attempt at

Another disaster has befallen the British South Africa. Sir George Colley marched into the Transvaal to relieve Pretoria, Standerton, and two or three other places closely invested by the Boers. They allowed him to advance into their territory until they had THERE have been forty-nine coercion acts him in the defiles and at a disadvantage, sides appears to be considerable, but the British were defeated and compelled to retreat to their camp which they are fortifying. The probabilities now are that the positions invested will surrender, and that the Boers, when reinforced by the disaffected which the victory will rally to their standard, will invest the position of Sir George Colley, or perhaps try to take it by assault. The reinforcements from India will not arrive a day too soon to change the aspect of affairs in South Africa, and restore the tarnished prestige of the British arms.

> If the Toronto Globe is correct there is an important movement on foot, and one which must meet with the hearty approval of all true Canadians, for it is the first grand step towards a really national union. The Globe says, editorially :--

> "We are rejoiced to learn that the authorities of St. Michael's College propose to make arrangements which will secure for their under-graduates the benefits to be derived from attending the classes of the national university. If this project is carried out, four colleges belonging to the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches respectively will be affiliated with Toronto University, and their pupils will sit on the same benches and enjoy all the advantages of the national endowment. Every patriotic heart will rejoice to see this display of liberality, and will hope that still further progress will be made in the same direction.

At the present time the Catholics of Ontario are almost handicapped in the race for University honors, honors which are every day more coveted and more recognized as the elements to success in the higher walks of life. We, therefore, say amen to the Globe

THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, always vigorous and enterprising, has now exertion it will disappear. If there existed taken hold of an idea which, besides adding to their own prosperity, will be of incalculable benefit to the commerce of Montreal when carried out, as carried out it will be, or we represented the people of Dublin from whom shall be greatly mistaken. Besides running they were selected to give a just verdict aca splendid ferry boat between Hochelaga and Longueuil to facilitate their transfer of passengers and freight, they also intend making St. John, N.B., the winter port for Montreal the Irish metropolis, and it is only fair to detest the Irish, that England's hatred follows and to accomplish this they will construct suppose they rendered a verdict according to the Irish across the Atlantic, but it is a wonan air line between the two places, covering the dictates of their conscience. The cable der that a great and enlightened Republic a distance of two hundred and seventy miles, informs us that the numbers stood should not do away with such a vile system of instead of going over the present route tra- ten to two, and although it does education, or rather of engendering prejudice. versed by the Grand Trunk. The new line not tell us that the majority were The system will certainly not have the effect via Marieville, Sherbrooke, Agnes and Bangor for acquittal it is the universal infer- of causing the Irish of Canada to fall in love

tention-as no doubt it is-to take advantage of the European and North American Road, We shall therefore, through the enterprise of the South Eastern, see before long a through line between Boston, Montreal and St. John not subject to stoppages.

THE manufacture of outrages in England has passed from the hands of private individuals into those of the Government. In the midst of profound quiet the Government, in order to justify their Coercion Bill, have inaugurated a mimic reign of terror, in which no one believes but the average Englishmen, who is willing to swallow any enormity provided it is represented to him as being perpetrated by an Irishman or a foreigner. Although he will wax indignant when told that English soldiers flogged women in Jamaica with telegraph wires he is prepared to credit the little story composed for him about the Irish poisoning the wells in the reservoirs, which comes to us by this morning's cable. If the Irish in England take to poisoning they have learned from the English; poisoning is absolutely unknown in Ireland, though, alas, too common in the "sister" kingdom. Disraeli once said that there could be nothing dishonorable THE IRISH NATIONAL PARTY in Parliament | in politics, and it looks as if the Liberale is not selfish. Not one of them can accept a think so too, or they would never countenplace, and they have given up their legiti- ance such atrocious rumors to serve polimate right of procuring places for their tical purposes. They know that no one out- Irish people, and if landlords gnash side England will believe calumny, but it is sufficient if the pale at the change, why let them. average Englishman believes it for the chance there would be for Colonial Governor- present. His shrick of indignation will give courage to the sinking hearts of the The average Englishman is easily frightened, he has never been invaded and he loves peace and good feeding as much as he hates being interrupted in his making of money. The report, therefore, of a barracks blown up makes him livid, and even when he hears it contradicted after, a shade of the paleness remains. It is truly a singular state of affairs. The two countries are not learning to love each other one bit, but rather the hate is becoming more intensified between them, and the fear they entertain for each other is almost as strong

as the hate.

THE Witness a few days ago drew attention to the prevelance in Ireland of such initial letters after the names of men more or less public, as T. C. (Town Councillor), J. P. (Justice of the Peace), P. L. G. (Poor Land Guardian), and scores of others of like nature inferring from their constant use the love of the Irish people for titles. It is not often we agree with the Witness, but we must confess that its arguments in the present in. stance have considerable force. Still there is an excuse for this harmless parade of letters, and it is this: From the treaty of Limerick to the year 1793, and indeed we might say until the year of emancipation. Irish Catholics were debarred from all honors, even rise as high as corporal, was amply shown in the battles in Spain, won most dethe bar; he was disqualified from holding commission of the peace. When flood gates were half opened the they naturally enough rushed in after the honors at their disposal, and the novelty of wearing them pleased them so well that they bore them with pardonable ostentation. Hence all the initial letters one sees on taking up an Irish paper. But even today it is difficult for an Irishman, particularly if he is a Catholic, to obtain honors in his own country. The Chief Secretary of Ireland is generally an Englishman, so is the Lord officials who hang around Dublin Castle. There are counties even now in the North o Iroland where such a thing as a Catholic Justice of the Peace cannot be found, and it must be remembered that J.P.'s are appointed by the Castle of Dublin, a thoroughly English institution. It is hardly a wonder therefore, that when an Irishman obtains any extra promotion, not that he need be grateful for T.C.'s and P.L.G.'s which are conferred by his fellow-citizens, it is no wonder that he is a little vain of them and sports them on state occasions, though it is a trifle ridiculous. But what shall we say of the fondness for initial letters in Canada, where the same causes do not exist? What about the alphabet which streels after the names of the Freemasons, the Orangemen, the Knights of St. Pythias, the Sons of Temperance, et hoc genus omne? What about the Sir Knights created in the lodge rooms without letters patent from the Crown, the D.P.G.M. and M.W.S. and B.S.R.? Our contemporary can see the mote in its neighbor's eye, but cannot see the beam in its own.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The jury which was empanelled a month ago to try Mr. Parnell and his friends is the first in Angle-Irish history placed in a box to try Irishmen for political offences which was not packed by the Crown. The members composing it were fairly selected by ballot and the consequence was that they fairly cording to their oaths. There were eight Catholics on the jury and four Protestants, a

interred that at least two Protestants were comprised in the majority, and, indeed, it is just possible there were four. But there were certainly two as the Catholic jurors numbered only eight out of the twelve, and hence we must conclude that religious prejudices had nothing to do with the verdict. And yet, notwithstanding the almost unanimous verdict, the Judge hesitates to formally acquit the Traversers. After summing up so strongly against them as to leave himself open to the accusation of bias this excellent Judge discharges the jury and leaves the prisoners in suspense until he communicates with the Castle. Nothing can be done in Ireland without consulting this anachronism, not even a judgment can be delivered from the bench. Although the present verdict was expected, we can heartily sympathise with the people of Ireland in their exuberance at a great triumph, for it is a great triumph without any manner of doubt. The verdict of the jury purifies the atmosphere of Dublin, which has been so long tainted with the miasma arising from the breath of spies, informers, castle hacks and place-hunters. It is an improvement on forty years ago, when O'Connell was convicted by an Orange jury and sentenced by Orange judges. The people of Ireland can be imprisoned and dragooned and oppressed in the future as they have been in the past, but never more can the Castle procure verdicts against patriots who struggle for justice within the pale of the constitution. The verdict of the Dublin jury will be endorsed by seven-eighth's of the the their teeth, and if the oligarchy turn Their reign, if not completely over, is fast drawing to a close. They have had their day, they have terrorised the island for centuries and it is now time they should step down and out with the best grace they may, and give place to honester and better men. The verdict of the jury is the verdict of Ireland, and we sincerely believe of the majority

of the people of the three Kingdoms. THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM. The last issue of the American Catholic Quarterly Review contains a logical and well written article on the late Presidential contest, and its bearings on the Catholic question. A month or so before the election took place the chances of General Hancock were deemed excellent. Nothing could be said against him personally, and he had not committed himself in any way. Even after Ohio and Indiana had declared for the Republicans the odds were still in favor of the Democratic candidate. The politicians counted the States on their fingers and found that the campaign would pivot on New York, that whoever carried the Empire State would capture the White House. It was then that a religious cry was raised by the Republican leaders. "What." said "shall' we permit the Pope to they, rule this great Republic; shall we have the Roman Catholic Grace for Mayor-Jesuit in disguise-and certainly a tool of Cardinal McCloskey. Shall we permit our military, civil, or even municipal. Until school system to be overturned and Popery 1793 a Catholic could not be an officer in the | to hold sway?" The New York Herald came army, though that he could be a private, or out with a series of strong articles, in which it said the United States was a Protestant country, and in fine the no Popery cry rang and the struggle will begin. The Governcidedly by Irish courage; he could not plead at throughout the land, and Protestant and ment will do its best to force on a rebellion infidel, Republicans and Democrats voted for | in that one unfortunate county, and then Garfield. Grace was elected, it is true crushit in such a manner as will strike terror but by a small majority, and the in the whole country. But if the organization cry was successful. Of course this of the League is as perfect as its friends say cry was a false one devoid of one word of it is they will bear the strain, although it truth, for the Catholics had no design on the | will be a time for proofs of fortitude unheard public schools, and even if they had, and if of. Even if one county he evicted the evictthe Democrats won, it would be all the same; | ed can scatter themselves through the others they could not interfere, for the democracy is and as the people will not pay rent their just as devoted to the system as their oppon- means of relief will be ample. And then ents. The Catholics of the United States, they can "boycott" the army and worry them however, have ample reason to detest the peacefully to death. If a universal strike public system and overthrowit if they legally Lieutenant, and so, in fact, are most of the could. According to a great American canals, rivers, stores, all over, what can an writer, Richard Grant White, the Public army do? This, it may be said, is pre-sup-School system of the United States is posing too much, but let us wait and see. This not only godless and vicious but utterly use- | is a strange century, and singular events have less. It does not educate, but it creates happened since it began. bigotry and prejudice between citizens who should be friends and brothers. Catholics SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT'S SPEECH. are compelled to support it with their taxes and as a return the system vilifies their religion. It is especially hard upon Irish Catholics for it vilifies their country as well. It is an English version of history which is | man, and under present circumstances he is taught in the schools, or at least in some of entitled to the honorable position he holds them, and the Boston Pilot is our authority and to the respectable salary accomthat the text book used in the Normal College panying it. Now that the Syndicate is an abridgement of Hume from which the pupils read the following infamous lies:-

"After the emancipation of the Catholics had deprived O'Connell of that means of collecting the rent, and of securing himself an income from the pockets of the impoverished Irish, he had raised the cry for repeal of the Union," etc.

Without travelling beyond the same page we find:-

"The potato crop again failed; there was a amine in Ireland, and though the British Government voted several millions to buy food for the starving Irish they again rose in rebellion."

We need scarcely say that the English did not vote any such sums, they simply lent money, which was pocketed by landlords and agents and repaid after with interest by money wrung from the people.

There are other calumnies in these public school books which are got off by heart and believed by the children-some of whom are Irish. It is, therefore, no wonder that some Irish Americans are ashamed of the land of just proportion according to the population of their fathers, that some native Americans

HOW WILL IT ALL END? There is now little doubt that a Coercion

of too sweeping a nature, they may turn round

and vote against coercion, vote against any-

thing in order to preventa land reform, and to

gain office. But if the Coercion Bill be passed,

under the circumstances? Surely their leaders must have foreseen coercion and guarded against it. Surely their resources And, in fact, Mr. Parnell has made provisions against coercion-for he has said :- The first arrest made under it will be the signal to suspend all payment of rent in Ireland." The thrill which this terrible announcement sent through the hearts of the landlords may be easily imagined. But will the plan succeed? We have seen within the past year or two what a power for passive resistance rests just as easy to pay no rent at all as to pay only Griffith's valuation, but it must be remembered that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus opens up resources to the Government which it could not otherwise possess. We must now, therefore, be prepared to witness a state of things without parallel in the history of the world. Here on one side is a Government which has at its command a large and highly disciplined army, a navy without equal, a powerful police force. an official staff celebrated for its efficiency gained by long practice, a united aristocracy and the will to coerce a nation which has been disarmed since the siege of Limerick. On the other side is nothing but a people accustomed to suffering and having within itself a powerful will and a desperate resolution to offer a passive resistance. If they had arms and military resources it would be more than a passive resistance that would be opposed to coercion, but as they have not there is no use in speaking of it, except to show that when a people adopt such an unheard of method of resistance their hatred must be strong, and the cause that impels them must be in propertion to the messure they adopt. But will they succeed in bearing the strain? As a matter of course arrests will be made indiscriminately, and the prisons will be immediately filled with the leaders, and menknown to the authorities as advanced Nationalists. If the present movement had commenced from above this would have the desired effect, and it would collapse like a balloon pricked in a dozen places. But it did not; it commenced from below, and we are informed by the Irish papers would not suffer materially. If the people refuse to pay rents eviction will begin, not throughout the island, but in one particular county, and that will test the question. The Government will bring all its terrors to bear upon one spot, all the harpies and vultures and police and informers will flock thither, take place on the railroads, on the wharves,

The English mail has brought us the full text of Sir Alexander Galt's speech delivered before the Colonial Institute in London. England. Sir Alexander Galt is an able agreement has been endorsed by the Parliament of Canada, the Pacific railroad will be commenced in real earnest, and, as without an upprecedentedly large immigration from Europe the road will not be a success, it is the duty of the Government and the interest of the Syndicate to make a bold attempt to direct the stream of immigration to the great North-West. It is for this-if for anything-Sir Alexander Galt is useful in London. And, yet, to confess the truth, much as we desire the success of his mission and the railroad-emigration policy of the Government, we have our doubts. Not that we do not think the North-West is the very best place on the Continent immigrants could come to find homes, but that the Government is not taking the best steps to induce them to come here. If Sir Alexander T. Galt is really anxious that the tide of immigration should roll this way he should try as much as he can to sink the colonial idea and to speak of Canada as an independent nation as nearly as possible. There has been a time in the life of the Canadian Ambassador, and that not long ago, when he was better qualified for the position he holds than he is at present, and the time was when he spoke out manfully in favor of Canadian independence. But observe what a difference a handsome

time to which we refer Sir Alexander was not even loyal to the old flag and now he is enthusiastically so. He is in this respect Bill of a stringent nature will pass through the House of Commons, though it is by no like the majority of our Canadian politicians who possess two sets means impossible that it may be defeated. If Gladstone-in order to ease the Radical con- of opinions, one for private conversation, the science—has given an insight into his Land other for the public platform; and though ten years ago Sir A. had only one set which he Bill, the Conservatives cannot be kept long paraded on his sleeve he has lately falien inin ignorance, and if it be, in their opinion, to line. Still it is perhaps unjust to accuse him of what we are not certain he is guilty of; a man is at liberty to change his opinions. But our chief object. ion against him and his London speech, is what then? What will the Irish people do because of its lack of wisdom. If he is really desirous of sending hundreds of thousands of emigrants to Canada for passive resistance are not exhausted. the less he says about flags, colonies and dependencies the better, particularly if he wants Irishmen to come here, aye, and Eng. lishmen. Is he not aware that the world is partly governed by sentiment, and that vast numbers of Irishmen have fled as much from the British flag as from the poverty it carried with it. Is he not aware that hundreds of thousands of Englishmen fled for refuge to the United States because it was a within the Irish people, and we know it is Republic, in preference to Canada. which was, until lately, at all events, an oligarchy after the manner of that obtaining in England? But he must not be aware, for he professes not to understand. He did. however, understand it ten years ago, or, perhaps, his intellect was clearer. The fit of imperialism our Ambassador has lately taken should not blind him to the truth, which is, that if Canada were not a Crown colony it would receive a large share of British, Irish and German immigrants. But why has he his hungry eyes fixed upon Irsland, or why does he not advise the landlords to leave? He ought to know the country is not over but under populated, and that if could support double its population in comfort, only for the system which impoverishes it. The Ambassador savs :--

"While speaking of Ireland and the Irish, "I may say, with nuch satisfaction, that in "Canada we have never experienced any "serious difficulty in dealing with them.
"Whatever may have been their lot or their "failings at home, they find in Canada the most fair and equal treatment in every respect, and in return they love and support "their new country and its institutions."

Now, this in fact is true, and we wish more of them had come to Canada in times past than have come, but we protest against the policy of emigration altogether when there is no necessity for it either to Canada, the States, or elsewhere. Sir Alexander Galt is also unhappy in his figures. He states that since 1815 upwards of 1,350,000 peeople have left the British Islands for British North America, not counting the immigration from the European continent. Well, but where are they now? Leaving the million and a half French Canadians out of the count, this that if Parnell and Davitt and all the present | large number and its natural increase should leaders withdrew to-morrow the League now leave us a British population of about six millions, not including the British population in the country-before 1815, and its natural increase, which should be four or five millions more, if we base our estimate on the increase in the neighbouring Republic, which in 1815 had only a population of seven or eight millions. There are two causes which prevented the increase, and Sir Alex. T. Galt knows what they are about as well as any man in North America. One was Canada's reputation for eternal cold, an unjust one, and the other its reputation as an English colony with pro-monarchical tendencies, which was not altoget aer undeserved. The rebellion of 1837 kept tens of thousands of Europeans away from Canada. If our Ambassador would really serve Canada let him in future expatiate as truthfully and as eloquently as he knows how on the glories of the North-West, but let himnot pander to Imperialism and Jingoism by his rabid endorsement of their ideas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHO WILL BE THE CANDIDATE. To the Editor of THE POST :

Sir,-It is a well-known fact that the Irish Catholics of Ontario have not a fair representation in the House of Commons at Ottawa. In view of this, I think, sir, that the coming candidate in the Conservative interest for East Northumberland should be a Catholic. Are we forever to be but the hewers of wood, and the drawers of water? Now, there are a number of Irish Catholics in the Conservative ranks who would creditably represent East Northumberland, Mr. D. R. Murphy, a barrister, of Trenton, is a clever Irish Catholic, and one whose whole life has been most consistently devoted to the interest of the Conservative party in the County. Then again, there is Mr. J.S. Ryan, a talented young Irish Catholic, who, too, has done yeoman service in the Conservative army of East Northumberland. He is largely bound up with the interest of the Riding being a large property owner. Throughout the whole county, Mr. Ryan is well and favourably known, and would, in my opinion, poli the largest vote of any prospective candidate in the Riding. Indeed, Mr. Ryan merits such recognition at the hands of his party, as he was largely instrumental in returning Mr. Keeler in the election of 1878. Mr. Ryan 100 is an able speaker, and if elected would prove an Irish Catholic representative of whom his people and his party in East Northumberland might well feel proud. It has been currently reported in different quarters of the Riding, that Mr. Ryan is to be the coming man, and this report seems to gain strength each succeeding day. Irish Catholic, who, too, has done yeoman serceeding day.

Yours, &c. AN IRISH CATHOLIC. TRENTON, 26th Jan. 1881.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. At a recent meeting of the Arnprior Literary Association, the following resolutions

were passed :-Moved by P. McGonnigal, seconded by MICHAEL HEAVY, That the members of the Amprior Literary Association hereby avail themselves of the first opportunity to express their deep sorrow and regret at the loss of one of their most respected members, Richard Patrick White, the late lamented Secretary of this Association, and also place upon record the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-members for his private worth and manly sentiments, and we hereby tender our most sincere sympathy to his suddenly-bereaved parents in their great loss. We further resolve that a copy of the foregoing resolution be signed by the President and salary creates in a man's opinions. At the | Secretary, and forwarded to Mrs. Jag. White.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

_Six of the Oka Indians have been acquited. The trial of the others has been postponed till next July.

The Irish American says the British Govrnment have taken away their arms from he 18th Royal Irish. This is rather a loubtful report.

outiful logish owe a debt of gratitude to the Irish party, whether they acknowledge it or not. What other party or cause could be or not. Whige and Tories embrace each other? _Has Mr. Chapleau, or has he not, succeed-

ed in settling North Shore affairs to the satisfaction of the Syndicate and the Quebec onservatives? Mr. Houde would scarcely go it blind if an arrnagement were not agreed

_The Liberals of Canada at least should not abuse the Irish Parliamentary party for obstruction, for what else have Mr. Blake and his followers been doing the past six weeks: They saw a great majority in front of them, and yet they persisted.

-The New York Herald is nothing if not enterprising. Its latest "improvement" is seeking out pretty girls who move in high life and mentioning their names. The flogging young May gave Bennett has not had the slightest effect, seemingly.

_It is really difficult to satisfy the London Times. When a landlord or agent is reported to have been shot it cries for coercion, and now when its Dublin correspondent tells if the country is profoundly quiet it stil. cries for coercion. Toujours Perdrix.

...The N. Y. Star says that since the New York Herald has become pro-British it has gone down in circulation from 100,000 to less than half. It is at any rate plain to those literature have been trodden already, and I who read that journal that in its death notices few Irish names appear, when six months ago was full of them.

-Mr. Peter O'Leary is in Montreal once more, after travelling extensively in the British Islands, addressing labor unions, and having been examined by a Committee of the House of Lords on the Irish Land question. Mr. O'Leary is like the wandering Jew, only that his career is infinitely more useful.

-One can scarcely move around town vithout encountering a politician who thinks t his duty to say, " well, old fellow, have we not achieved a great victory? 86 of a majority," and this irrespective of the unhappy man's politics last Monday. We trust the Syndicate will make places for all such loyal

-Lady Florence Dixie is about to start for South Africa as military correspondent for the aristocratic London Morning Post, and Mrs. Langtry, the celebrated beauty is to go on the stage. Are the aristocracy scenting a revolution which will cause them to make themselves useful, in order to earn their daily bread?

-The Earl of Carnaryon's letter to Mr. Bright, in defence of the House of Lords, is weak and puerile in the extreme and unworthy of an answer from Mr. Bright, who. though his knees have grown weak on the Irish question, is still a great man, infinitely superior to the noble Earl of Carnarvon who so grossly attacks him.

-Mr. Clogher, agent for the Duke of Devonshire's Irish estates, is boycotted. This is sthe gentleman who, two years ago, wrote to a friend in London that the Irish had still a tremendous power in their hands if they would use it which was doubtful, namely, the power of passive resistance and nonpayment of rents. They have, in fact, used t, and Mr. Clogher is one of the victims.

-The laborers of Kanturk, starving for the necessaries of life, forced their way into the workhouse with the hope of getting relief. People must be in a bad way when they try to get into a workhouse. But let them wait, the Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Reg. Fid. Def, as the coppers have it, are preparing Mountjoy and other places for the accommodation of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Irish subjects. And yet they are

-In order to silence the Irish members in the English House of Commons, the Government are thinking of introducing the cloture in vogue in the French Chamber of Deputies. This would not be so tyrannical altogether if it did not happen that it will only be used against the liberties of the Irish nation. According to the cloture rule two-thirds vote of the House is empowered to close a debate. which is eminently satisfactory to the Whigs

-We wonder if Lord Dufferin is laughing in his sleeve when he recommends the Irish to emigrate to Manitoba where their Church is supreme. Come, my lord, why don't you come out yourself, for it is really your Church which is supreme As it Irish Protestants were not as bitterly nostile to the landlords as Catholics. If we were in prophetic humor just now we would say that it will yet come to pass that Lord Dufferin's children will be good Manitoba farmers. May nothing worse befal them.

-The Rev. Mr. Carmichael, in his eloquent sermon on Sunday, informed his audience that the English preached the Gospel to the Irish and the Irish then carried the light to the Scotch. This is news which has not come by cable. We always imagined that when St. Patrick converted the Irish, the Anglo-Saxons were Pagans herding swine on the banks of the Elbs and the Weiser. The reverend gentleman's mind must be running on the other favors England has bestowed upon Ireland such as buckshot, poverty and

-Predictions concerning the near approach of the end of the world are multiplying on our hands. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, gave the earth quite a few years to exist, but a scientist of Washington has knocked the spots out of this reverned preacher. He says there is an immense black block moving about somewhere in space, which is soon to come in contact with our earth and knock it into smithereens or a cocked bat. Now then is the time for the subscribers of the TRUE WITNESS to come along and go into space with our receipts in their pockets.

-The descendants of Scots who bled with Wallace, and were led to glorious victory by Bruce, have celebrated the anniversary of the great poet who has immortalized the deeds of those heroes in song with becoming enthusiasm this year. The fame of Burns is growing brighter and brighter each year, and while the stars of his contemporaries pale and are snuffed out, his but grows all the more luminous. When we stand in presence of the mountains they all appear nearly the same size, but as we recede from them to a considerable distance the highest of them assert their majesty. So it is with Burns. Some of his contemporaries had the "Guinea

stamp," but his was "the gou'd for a' that." -There is an interlude in the drama being enacted in Ireland. The players are taking a short rest. The two hundred "Fenians" who entered Sheffield with sanguinary design turn out to be so many poor laborers looking for employment. Windsor Castle has not

been attacked, and save the ravings of the landlords and their dependents everything is profoundly quiet. Mr. Gladstone is reported to be willing to divulge the secrets of the proposed Land Bill to satisfy his Radical supporters, before passing a Coercion Act. For the rest, we are informed that Davitt has gone to Paris, with the object of arranging for the transfer of Land League funds to a French bank, to put them beyond the reach of his friend," the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

It is all very well to sit down and enjoy the dolce far niente and the elegant mode of living which £750 a year confers, but it palls grows tired of doing nothing. Before I was week in London I felt the necessity of exercising my powers, physically and mentally, but the difficulty was in finding the means I formed the resolution of at least making a show of earning my salary, and with that object in view I sat on the back stairs of the Royal Palace with the gold stick in my hands looking as wise as the owl of Minerva but I soon grew tired. No one came near the back stairs. It was truly monotonous employment. After a week of this kind of thing I brought some paper and a pencil with me, and set myself to pass away the time in literary pursuits. I shrewdly guessed that any work of mine issuing from the press would have a ready sale. It is not every day the public is privileged to read a book written by a Baronet, who is also Usher of the Back Stairs in waiting. But the trouble is what to write about. All the paths of am not an original genius. It is true I might write a history of the poets and poetry of the Kingdom of Timbuctoo, if I only knew the poets of that country, or had read any of their poetry, but I do not, nor I have not, and there was the end of it, I next began to grow morose and melancholy; my food did not agree with me nor did my dry sherry do me the least good. In fact I was happier on the Lachine Canal, far happier, and I often wished myself there again, but on the same principle that a revolution never goes back Sir Myles O'Regan could never again revert to his original position. Then I commenced to more—at last I really thought I was growing a helpless imbecile—I used to sit for hours on the second step watching an old grey rat which came from its hole at intervals and looked upon me with a glance, I thought, of positive contempt. Perhaps it was a royal rat which was descended from illustrious ancestry who had never worked for their living. Perhaps. -But, Mr. Editor, 1 have written about that animal more than once before, and if I refer to it again you will surely think I am really crazy. It was in such a mood I was one day seated when some one tapped me on the shoulder and startled me. I turned round and saw a middle-aged man of stout build and cruel expression of face. His under lip protruded, and his small grey eyes scintillated like those of a basilisk.

"Pardon me, sir," said the intruder, "but are you Sir Myles O'Regan?"

"Yes sir; what is your business with me?" "This letter will inform you, sir, as to my personality;" and he handed me a sealed envelope, which I opened and read. The contents were as under :--

Durlin, January 13, 1881. Dear Sir Mules:-Allow me the privilege of introducing to you the celebrated Bence Jones, Esquire, a gentleman who, like you and me, has been maltreated and robbed by the Socialists of Ireland. He is a man of great energy and force of character, and any thing he proposes for your consideration will be to your advantage if you choose to accept I would go to London and introduce Mr. Jones in person, only I am detained in the Castle drilling a corps of informers, so as to be ready for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. By the way, if you meet of clean, well-clad Irishmen on foot. It is not a few hang dog looking fellows who have no the weather tempts them to take an airing conscience, and believe they have no souls, you might send them across, as in the coming emergency we shall want all we require of good men and true to swear anything required of loyal subjects. The Assistant Secretary informs me that there is not a single soul of the '67 gang left. Talbot, Nagle, Warren, Schofield, Massey and Corydon all have been sent across the Styx by the Fenians, one after the other, and we are in a sad fix for useful men. Wages will be given according to their swearing capacity.

Yours fraternally,

HUGH BOYCOTT. Sir Myles O'Regan, Bart.

was so deeply immersed in the contents of this interesting letter that I quite forgot Mr. Jones until a gentle cough reminded me of his presence. "Pray sir excuse me, our friend Boycott's

read it over twice. I am so glad to see you. We are brothers in misfortune you see." "I am glad to find you animated by such

noble sentiments; but to business. Is there anyone listening?" " No.

"Well, I have a proposition to make to you. There is a revolution going on in Ireland but it is not yet completed and never will be if I | Star despatched a cablegram to meet him on can get men of nerve and courage to pre-

"But how?" I am trying to form a central anti-revolutionary Society here in London, which must be secret, but bold and aggressive. Matters | message was purposely misconstrued into one have come to this that something must be of a revolutionary character, and while not done, if we would save the glorious system of | being exactly suppressed, nevertheless, was landlordism from perishing. The landlords themselves are, I regret to say, flying from Ireland like frightened rats, the Conservatives of England have not the power to crush the movement: the Liberals have not the will and at all events the Radicals are keeping them tied down. What we want is an excuse that will make them act and drown Ireland in blood. We have tried threatening letters, no use, we are making the country luake with a Fenian scare, but no armory is blown up, and once the panic subsides it will be difficult to convince either the people or Parliament, that the Irish are not a quiet

suffering people. "But my friend Boycott writes to me for a batch of informers, so that he must expect

something." "I am sadly afraid even informers wont answer. The English people will not permit any more wholesale hanging, except upon the strongest provocation. Now, what would suggest is this. Let a few of us form the society of which I speak, let us separate and go to different parts of the country, let us immolate each other for the general good, and then the troops will be put in action and the cursed Irish exterminated."

"I confess I don't quite understand you." "In all great enterprises destined for the the Church of St. Agnes, was very largely general good there must be sacrifices. Now, it is known that you and I and Boycott and a few others have rendered ourselves so ob- told heavily on the poor of all classes. To

nated the blame would at once be laid at their door, and we would be avenged in a sea of blood."

I shuddered, and he went on-

"You are a young man from Canada, with no wife, no ties, no friends, no"—
"Excuse me, I have indeed very dear friends. There is the prettiest girl you have ever beheld in Lachine, and it was only yes-

terday I wrote"---"Miserable man; trifle not with me, Bence Jones. Just think of it, you will go down to history as the saviour of aristocracy.

"I prefer taking my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave in another fashion. I would like to die of old age, if it be all the same to you. Besides, who would mind the Back Stairs. Now, you seem a determined fellow, suppose you commence with yourself?"

Beuce Jones grew livid in the face and drew a dagger from his bosom. For the life after a little, and an active mind like mine of me I don't know how he managed it as he wore a shirt which buttoned behind him, but. nevertheless, I saw the dagger. I saw it descend and it was sheathed in the breast—of a heart I had placed in my breast pocket for lunch. But I fell, Mr. Editor, and the bottle of claret which I had in the other pocket was sprinkled over the stairs.

Jones fied after repeating his murderous dagger thrust ten times in the same fatal place (for the chicken) and I cried out: Murder, murder, murder!

More to come. From yours truly.

Myles O'Regan, Bart. P. S.—I notified you in my last my correspondence would cease, but I never dreamt then I would have such a marvellous tale to

M. O'R.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE "BLIZZARD" AND ITS DAMAGES-THE LAND LEAGUE NETWORK-THE N Y. "STAR" AND ITS CORRESPONDENT-MISERY IN THE GREAT

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. DEAR SIR,-Last Friday, 21st, will long be remembered by New Yorkers as one of the dreariest days in the meteorological calendar. for more than a decade of years. Rain and sleet poured down incessantly for nearly twelve hours, and the early toilers, men and women, wending their way to labor, stumbled and fell, jostled and slipped into each others arms and assumed the most ludicrous attitudes. The street cars, horses and drivers, along the various avenues resembled nothing so closely as a perambulating procession of ice-houses. Things assumed a very serious aspect later in the day, when business men found New York completely cut off from all communication with the outside world. The various systems of telegraphs, that stretch out like arteries from the great heart of commerce, were lying prone upon the streets of tne city, looking more like huge hawsers of ice than the tiny wire used to carry the magic spark. Telegraph operators from the city were speedily despatched to points, where communication could be obtained, and were kept busy at work for 48 hours, through the medium of trains, teams and messengers. Meanwhile battalions of repairers, ably assisted by a number of Canadians, sent for the purpose, were making herculean efforts to clear the wreck. Not until Monday, were they successful, and communication once more established. The loss to telegraph and telephone companies will not fall far short of

a million dollars Affairs in Irish circles here, to the casual observer, are seemingly very quiet, but on closer inspection there is an undercurrent of activity, not at first noticeable The Land ably furthering the cause and aiding the efforts of their struggling brothers in the old land. Walking along the streets of a Sunday afternoon you canuot help noting the number surely: for it is anything but tempting. The walking, too, is simply execrable-mud and slush nearly knee deep-what can it be, then? These men are all Land Leaguers, who are too busily employed all week to devote the time necessary to such a vital problem, and so choose the Sabbath for mature deliberation to perfect and carry out their plans. Last Sunday there were more than a score of lectures delivered in various parts of the metropolis, on the "Irish Question." Your correspondent had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on the "Land Question in Ireland," delivered in St. Antoine Church. Sullivan street, on that day, which for eloquence and lucidity it would be very hard to surpass. When I state that the lecturer was the Rev. Father O'Farrell, well known and beloved in St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, a number of years letter is of so interesting a nature that I had to | since, it is not necessary to say more. The church was densely crowded and every word that fell from the Rev. Father's lips, intently listened to.

The Star of last Tuesday complains very bitterly at the conduct of the British authorities towards its special correspondent in Ireland, Mr. Stephen J. Meany. Immediately after Mr. Meany's departure for Ireland, the arrival, ordering him "to go immediately to the front." As Mr. Meany is well known to the Britishers as one who never lagged behind where the cause of his beloved country is concerned, the Star is of the opinion, this not delivered for some weeks. Again, all Mr. Meany's correspondence has evidently been tampered with, and so badly delayed as be quite worthless to this paper. This is only an instance of the old despicable tactics repeated over again. There is nothing at all strange about the fact that while other journals are allowed every facility in free England, the leading and Irish Catholic organ of New York city alone should meet

with obstruction. At a recent fair held in St. Francies Xavier Church, a stand of colors was voted to the "gallant Sixty-ninth." The presentation will take place on Monday, Jan. 31st, accompanied by a dress parade and review in the armory. Governor McClellan will review the regiment, and Mr. Richard O'Gorman will

make the presentation. At the early age of 27 years, Rev. Father Charles F. Payton expired at his father's residence last Wednesday. He studied at the American College in Rome, and was ordained May, 1877, in the Cathedral of St. John Lateran, by Cardinal Monaco La Valetta. Returning to America, he was appointed by Cardinal McCloskey to St. Agnes Parish. He was beloved by his congregation. The funeral, which took place last Monday from

attended. The recent spell of inclement weather has yet been blown into atoms, no armory has noxious to the Irish that if we were assassi- one, whose business compels him to be about need.

at all hours of the night, human nature presents itself in the most pitiable and degrading phases. Miserable looking wretches, in the shape of women, glide noiselessly from the darkness, perhaps with a still more wretched infant in their arms, soliciting alms. They follow you with a piteous tale and cling to you with the teracity of despair. As your heart is touched and your nickel between finger and thumb, the miserable "limb of the law" appears, and with a bound the poor wretches once more enter the darkness. Very often as you wend your way around Printing House Square, amid the noise of engines and printing presses thundering out the early editions of the morning papers, your foot trips on some soft object. Mechanically, as you stoop to see what it is, the little bundle of rags rises up and discloses to your astonished gaze the wretched figure of a poor little bootblack or newsboy. He has been sleeping over the grating of the engineroom (built generally under the street), and this cold, wintry night is saturated and dripping with the steam bath he has had. It is truly a sad, heart-rending sight; and yet we wonder that the features and frame of these little children have taken on the weazened look and crippled gait of premature old age. Of course, there are societies established and prospering to ameliorate the condition of these poor waifs. Not one of these urchins but are well aware that they can obtain good food, clothing and lodging if they would only suffer restraint. "Ah. there's the rub. Don't send me to prison, Judge," said an urchin, at the Essex Market Court yesterday. Don't send me to prison, and I'll never sleep over a grate again." And the kind (?) hearted Judge gave him one more chance one more chauce, in all probability, to take up his old lodgings and sniff the polluted atmosphere of Printing House Square-free from all restraint.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

TRUE WITNESS Donation.... A Wexford Quebecer.
E. L.
Mr. McElligott
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-A Wexford Girl.

John Flynn, Ethel, Ont.

Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E.

Magure

A Friend.

Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E. I.

L. O'Gorman Danville, One. O'Gorman, Danville, Que.
O'Keefe, Danville, Que.
O'Farrell, Danville, Que.
King, Danville, Que. 'Lachine"
Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont.
John F. McGowan, St. Anicet, Que.
M. J. Doherty, Sorel
Per Michael McEntry, Cornwall John McGrath, Lachine..... John McGrath, Lachine
Fr Graham
Michael Healy, Cambria, Que
Michael Gilboy, Rouses Point.
St. Abne's, Q.
H. McKeon, Kempiville, Ont.
Sheen, Ont., per L. Sattery
Yale, B. C. , B. C... Trainor, Johnston's River, P.E.I... IRISH LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-Please publish the following list of subscribers to the Land League Fund.

Yours truly, F. L. EGAN.

Kingsbridge, 22nd Jan. 1881. Amount received......\$34.75

Less postage and registration paper...

10

Robert McGrory, \$1; F L Egan, \$1; Patrick Keefe, 50c; John Griffin, 50c; Michael Courtney, \$1; Hugh McPhee, 50c; James Howard 50c; Edward O'Connor, \$1; Thos Hussey, \$1 Patrick Clare, 25c; Patrick O'Loghlen, 50c Garvey, 25c; John O'Neill, \$1; John Keeffe, \$1; John O'Rielly, 50c; Edward Kenrick 50c; Wm McBride, 50c; Jos Griffin, \$1; Alex Young, 50c; Will McGrory, 50c; Edward Hayes, 25c; Wm. Lannon, 25c; D. Doolan, 50c; Jas Dalton, 50c; Matthew O'Connor, 50c; Thos O'Rielly, 50c; P J Griffin, 25c; Jno Sullivan, \$1; Thos O'Connor, 50c; Florence McCarthy, 25c; Michael Dalton, 50c; Jer Sullivan, \$1; Maurice Dalton, jr, 50c; John E Sullivan, 50c; Maurice Dalton, sr, 50c; Wm O'Neill, 50c; Michael Dean, 50c; James Joy, \$1; Thos Sullivan, \$1; Martin Whitty, 50c; Nic Austen, 50c; Michael Dooling, 25c; Thos Crouk, 25c; Hugh O'Fay, 25c; John Bowler, \$1; Thos Styles, 50c; Robt Knightly, 50c; John O'Reilly, 25c; John Lannon, 25c; P J Sullivan, \$1; collected by Thos Ford, \$1.75. Total, \$34.75.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN OTTAWA. MASS MEETING OF IRISE CANADIANS ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

We take the following report from the

Ottawa Citizen :-A mass meeting of Irishmen was held in St. Patrick's Hall last night for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Land League Association lately formed in this city. Among those present were Senator Howlan, Ald. Heney, Conway and O'Leary, ex-Alderman Starrs. Messrs W. Kehoe. E. A. Johnston. L'Orignal, P. Lunny, J. Casey, P. E. Ryan, J. Lyons, Wm. McEvela, J. Higgins, P. Brennan, E. O'Leary, J. Findlay, E. Mahon, Capt. McCaffrey, F. Finan, P. Egleson and J. Redmond.

Ald. Heney was appointed chairman, and Mr. Brennan secretary.

It was moved by ex-Alderman Starrs, seconded by J. Lyons, that we, the Irishmen of the capital of the Dominion of Canada in mass meeting assembled, join in responding to the call from our country at home to contribute our mite towards the defence of Parnell and his compatriots, and also take this opportunity of showing to our countrymen at home our sympathy in their patriotic

struggle against landlord tyranny. Senstor Howlan addressed the meeting, drawing a comparison between the producers in England and Ireland and those of America. showing the former were unable to compete with the latter owing to the excessive burdens that were placed upon them through an unjust land system. The present agitation not only affected Irishmen but English and Scotchmen as well. So great was the injustice to which they were subjected that the ering from this unjust competition the American producers, had come to take an interest in the demand made by the Irish for a reform in their present land system. After speaking at some length, he quoted from Lord Dufferin, to show the evils which the land system of Ireland was inflicting on the people, and concluded by an eloquent peroration to the effect that no matter where Irishmen cast their lot, they were always warmly attached to the cause of

Speeches were also made by Messrs Starrs. Lyons and Johnston, after which the resolution was carried.

It was then moved by J.P. Lunny, seconded by Capt. McCaffrey, that this meeting endorses the patriotic stand taken by Mr. Parnell and his associates for the regeneration of our native land, and hereby pledge our heartfelt sympathy in the cause they are so ably, determinedly and constitutionally agitating. After a few remarks by Captain McCaffrey

in support of the motion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Starrs said that Senator Howlan had promised to deliver a lecture shortly in aid of the Land League of this city, which an-

nouncement was received with applause. The chairman then announced that the subscription list was opened and all desirous of subscribing could do so. A number of those present responded to the call, after which the meeting adjourned.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The usual weekly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Land League was held yesterday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. Thomas Hanley, Esq., took the chair in the absence of the President. After the adoption of the minutes the Secretary read a communication received from the Treasurer of the Irish National Land League, Dublin, acknowledging the receipt of the \$225 forwarded by the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society through the Montreal Branch. A suggestion was then made that a more systematic method of collecting funds for the League be adopted. A long discussion followed and finally it was moved and seconded that two collectors call upon the Irish people residing in the different districts, and also upon all business men with whom our Irish citizens deal and ask them to subscribe: and that the names of those who give and of those rich Irishmen who refuse be handed in and laid upon the table for consideration by the League. The motion was carried unanimously.

Several stirring speeches were then made against Forster's infamous Bill of Coercion now being forced through the British House of Commons by English antipathy and hatred of Ireland. The outcome of the discussion was the general wish of calling a mass meeting to condemn the obsolete and tyrannical mode of dealing with the Irish people. A motion to that effect was then drawn up and met with an unanimous approval, the date and other arrangements to be left in the hands

of the Executive Committee. Another suggestion was thrown out, which coincided with the views and ran in harmony with the feelings of the meeting-it was that another lecture be delivered under the auspices of the League to swell the funds. The name of John Boyle O'Reilly, the great Boston poet and orator, was mentioned as being eminently capable of drawing a crowded house. A happy idea struck a prominent member, who remarked that, in conjunction with the lecturer, Mrs. Parnell or her patriotic daughter, Miss Fanny Parnell, should be invited to grace the occasion and recite some of her soul-stirring poems. There could be no doubt that the ladies would flock to see and to listen to the patriotic sister of the gallant leader of the Irish nation.

It was then moved and seconded, that the Executive be instructed to make arrangements for another lecture, and to take into consideration the suggestions that had been made.

After the collectors and members had handed in their subscriptions, and the new names had been placed on the roll, the meeting was closed.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTICES.

From the Montreal Gazette, Dec 24th, 1880.1 WE ARE PLEASED to notice that a great many | speculators. League has already established a net-work of branches around Manhattan, that are working harmoniously together, and quietly but very McCarthy, 50c; Edward Flynn, 50c; John name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, laying of track and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy our curiosity we visited Dr. M. Souvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, so that we could speak with our own authority of it. We think that such a method. which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souveille, after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a welllearned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instruments free of charge.

> [From the Montreal Star, Oct. 23rd, 1880.] By request we visited the offices of Dr. Souvielle, 13 Phillips Square, and examined his invention called Spirometer, with the aid of which he treats the above diseases. The instrument is an ingenious contrivance, and enables the patient to inhale the vapors arising from the medicines used in a simple and effective manner. The merits of this mode of treatment have been recognized by some of the principal hospitals in Europe, where they are constantly in use. We have no doubt the Doctor will meet every success here, where there are a large number suffering from Asthma and Lung Diseases. [From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 8th, 1880]

There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his invention, called the Spirometer, for the cure of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh incurable diseases as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Phillips Square as an office, where we paid him a visit on Saturday last. intellectual, evidently well skilled in anatomy and physiology, a linguist, capable of speaking five languages, and possessing, apparently, thorough knowledge of all the phases and details of the various respiratory diseases from practical observation. Dr. Souvielle proceeded to explain the modus operandi of his invention—the Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and after hearing the Doctor's explanations, the treatment—that of inhalation—seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed in the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the sufferer. These inhalations are naturally carried direct to the organs affected by disease people had come to the conclusion that a and, of course, prove in this manner by far change was desirable. The English farmers | the most effective. In Europe this mode of themselves finding that they were suf- treatment is now thoroughly recognized and practised, and we learn that since his arrival here Dr. Souvielle has treated most successfully several of our own citizens. Persons suffering with such diseases as head this article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor. who gladly explains his method free of any charge. He deserves success, and if able to achieve only half of what is claimed, he will, indeed, be a benefactor of mankind.

Ireland, and ready to help her in her hour of dealer of Toronto, was killed yesterday on the Northern Railway,

ROUND THE WORLD.

Coal is selling in Toronto at \$7.50 per ton. Viscount Lymington, of London, Eng., is

The provinces round Candahar are in rebellion. Senator Carroll fell at Ottawa yesterday and

sprained his ankle. The Governor-General will give a State

ball on the 9th inst. The Quebec Parliament is further prorogued

until the 24th March. Maud Brown, the Toronto bigamist, has been further remanded.

The Census Commissioners have commenced work at Ottawa.

The rumor of Turkey's active interference in Albania is contradicted.

Type engineers are asking an advance of 15 per cent in their wages. The rise in the Sacramento river has caused

damage estimated at \$1,000,000. The Public School Board of Toronto has a

surplus of \$4,724 from last year. Dyphtheria is very prevalent in Hull; ten

deaths have occurred in two days. Cholera is predicted in the Western States

during the coming summer season. Chicago Driving Park Association will dis-

tribute \$40,000 at its July meeting. Skobeloff pursued the Turcomans 36 miles

from Geoktepe after the battle there. It is stated that a branch of the Jacques Cartier Bank is to be started in St. Rochs.

The Commercial Travellers' Association has voted \$500 to the Toronto General Hospital. Dyphtheria is reported spreading in the

neighborhood of London and the adjacent townships. Public meetings in the interest of the Scott Act agitation are to be held in St. John, N.B.,

next week. It is anounced that the Scott Act will be submitted to the electors at Hamilton on the

31st of March. King Humbert gave the poor of Rome \$800, and Pope Leo XIII. gave the poor priests in the city \$1,200, on New Year's Day.

R M. Wanzer & Co., of Hamilton, are putting in a large amount of new machinery, and purpose erecting a large new factory shortly in that city.

A Committee of Ottawa citizens are testing the qualifications of their Aldermen. Against seven they claim they will have no difficulty in proving disqualification. From the progress of the debate in the

appears likely that the clause abolishing penal legirlation will be adopted. The carnival season does not promise this year to be gay at Rome; the only remnants of its former budget of gayeties will be the races

French Chambers on the new Press bill, it

and the chalk-pill throwing in the Corso. Garabaldi's wife and children recently visited Nice, the birthplace of the General. The latter will not put foot in Nice. Its cession to France in 1860 made him furious.

The Marquis of San Mainto, a "dead beat" Sicilian nobleman, has come forward as a fencing master in Paris. The scars of twentytwo wounds attest his experience in forty duels.

Mr. John H. Inman of Danbridge, Tenn., came out of the Confederate army at 20 with less than \$100, and got a place in a New York cotton firm. He is now reputed worth \$1,500,000.

John McDougall, of New York, a wel!known pool-seller, opened a bucket-shop in Boston on Monday last. Now it is alleged he has decamped, owing several thousands to

At a meeting of the Toronto City Council Street Railway Company to proceed with the laying of tracks in certain districts was carried unanimously.

Emma Davis, of Malone, N. Y., has been arrested charged with systematic attempts to noison Gertie Manning, a young lady who resided with her uncle, Warren Manning, and for whom Emma was housekeeper. It is feared that Gertie will not recover.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Bloor Street Metherdist Church, Yorkville, in a sermon, has condemned duncing in terms more elegant than polite. The descons of the church are reported to have suggested to the pastor the propriety of more chaste expressions in iuture.

It is said that small-pox and dyphtheria ire making fearful ravages in the Counties of Bellechasse and Dorchester, and are creating quite a panic amongst the people. $ec{L_c}$ Quotidien asks the Local Government to send a medical man to the relief of the distressed people.

In the election in Edinburgh to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the resignation of Duncan McLaren, Liberal, his son, the Right Hon. John McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, was returned by a majority of 7,450 votes over Mr. Jenkins, Independent Liberal candidate.

A farmer named Peter McCallum, residing in the Township of Aldborough, Ont., claims to have discovered the long-lost Charlie Ross among the Tuscarora Indians. Mr. McCallum states that he has had correspondence with Mr. Ross, which establishes the child's identity beyond peradventure.

QUEEN'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING .- We bespeak for those who attend the concert at the Queen's Hall on Thursday night a rare musical gr. tification. Madame Carreno, one of the greatest living planistes and Tagliapietra, the renowned baritone singer, will undoubtedly draw the leading musical people of our city. The principal musical professors of the city have united in requesting the attendance of their pupils to hear the performance of Carreno on that occasion, and at their request the price of tickets have been placed within the reach of all, 50c admission and 75c for reserved sents. (For programme and particulars see advertisement.) We advise all who can be present to secure seats immediately at the Queen's Hall office, 226 St. James street.

NASAL CATARRH ASTEMA, BRONCHITIS .- It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souveille's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter, and the instruments expressed to any address. Pyhsicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cure speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex aide-Surgeon French Army, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamp for reply.

There is no Evaporation or Deterioration in strength about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The ingredients of this incomparable antirheumatic and throat and lung remedy are not volatile, but fixed, pure and imperisbable. Thomas Fulford, a well known cattle Pain, lameness, and stiffness are relieved by it, and it may be used with equal benefit externally and internally.

O.M. TWO ORGANS.

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

THE SCAFFOLD.

Lachance, the Arthabaskaville Murderer, Explates his Crime on the Gallows—Par-ticulars of the Execution.

ARTHABASKAVILLE, Jan. 28.—The execution of Lachance, the Bulstrode murderer, took place, according to law, this morning at eight o'clock. The inhabitants of the district were on the way to the place of execution from an early hour this morning, notwithstanding the severe weather. Their interest in the affair was very great, as both the parties were well known in the vicinity. When the murder first leaked out, and the investigation placed the guilt of it on Lachance, the parents of the unfortunate man were so affected by it that they could not remain in the country but lett for the United States, to try to relieve their minds from the agonizing thought ever present before them.

THE AFFEARANCE OF THE PRISONER

this morning suggested nothing of brutality, but rather the reverse. He has a short and slim frame. His appearance indicated a man of about 20 or 21 years of age, and that the deed for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law was not premeditated by him, but was the result of his fevered state of mind in being frustrated in his designs, in itself a punishable offence. He slept but a very few minutes during the night, but this morning took a very hearty breakfast. He appeared to be somewhat stupified by his position, as if he did not fully realize it. Father Resther was him during the whole of the past night.

At 8 o'clock, the expected time, there must have been outside the walls at least from 900 to 1,000 spectators, but not many had permission to get inside the jail precincts. At 8 o'clock the prisoner made his appearance

ON THE SCAFFOLD

with his hands fastened to his side, as is customary. As he came up he had his coat thrown over his shoulders and was without any covering for his head, and, as a consequence, shivered greatly, as the air was biting. Father Resther addressed those assembled to witness the execution, and stated that Lachance admitted his horrible crime. The bolt was then drawn. He writhed in a most marked manner. As the spectators witnessed the

HORBIBLE CONTORTIONS

title malefactor their sympathetic feelings were aroused. Nevertheless they did not lose sight of the dreadful deed which ended in this a unner for the guilty man. After the body was suspended for fifteen minutes it war cut down and the usual inquest held by the Coroner. The body was then coffined and buried in a corner of the gaol yard.

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

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 .- The vote was taken on Mr. Blake's amendment last night as follows: YEAS--Messrs. Anglio, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee, (St. John), Burpee, (Sunbury), Cameron, (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Chariton, Cockburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Geofficion, Gillies, Gillmor, Guthrie, Haddow, Holton, The present position Glen, Gunu, Huntington, Killam, King, Larue, Laurier, MacDonnell, (Lanark), McDonnell, (Inverness), McIsaac, Malouin, Mills, Olivier, Paterson, (Brant), Pickard, Rinfret, Robertson, (Shelburne), Rogers, Ross, (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Skinner, Sir A. J. Smith, Suther- John Stafford; 2nd Vice-President, E. Letang; land, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Wheler, Wiser, Yeo. Total, 54.

NAYS-Messrs. Allison, Arkill, Baker Bannerman, Barnard, Beatty, Beauchesne, Benoit, Bergeron, Bill, Balduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Bunting, Burnham, Carling, Caron, Cimon, Colby, Cockburn (Northumberland), Connell, Costi-Grandbois, Hackett, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, MacDonald (King's), Sir J. A. Macdonald, McDonald (Cape Breton), Macdonald (Pictou), Macdonald (Victoria, N.S.), MacMillan, McCallum, McCarthy, Mc-Conville, McCuaig, Macdougall, McGreevy, McInness, McKay, McLennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Manson, Masson, Masson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Montplaisir, Mousseau, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Ouimet, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queen's), Poupore, Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Rochester, Ross (Pundas), Rouleau, Bouthier, Royal, Ryan (Marquette), Ryan (Montreal), Rykert, Schultz, Scott, Shaw, Sproule, Stephenson, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Tilley, Tupper, Valin, Vallee, Vanasse, Wade, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright-Total,

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam contains no dangerous narcotic drug, but is a purely vegetable healing balsam. It cures by loosening the phlegm and corrupt matter from the Lungs and expelling it from the system. Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and all pectoral diseases yield to it promptly. All desiers sell it. F 25.2 promptly. All dealers sell it.

SIR ALEX. GALT IN ENGLAND.

Sir Alexander Galt, Canadian High Commissioner, delivered to-night an interesting lecture on "The future of Cauada," in the rooms of the Royal Institute, at the Gosvenor Gallery, before a very distinguished audience. Sir John Rose occupied the Chair. Sir Alexander was received with cordial applause, which was frequently repeated during the course of his address. He said that the correct imports were \$17,500,000, and the exports \$18,000,000, and that the debt of Canada on the 30th June was \$40,000,000.

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

S. R. ROGERS. Ce larville, Grey County, Ont. F 25-2 SCENE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIA-MENT.

MR. BIGGAB BILENCED, SITS IN THE STRANGERS GALLERY -- ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 25. The following telegram appears in the New

York Herald:-In the House of Commons to-day, upon Mr. Gladstone moving a resolution giving precedence to Mr. Forster's bills for the protection of life and property in Ireland, Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, Home Rule member for Carlow County, rose to a question of order, saying that the resolution was irregular. The Speaker ruled the resolution in order, and Mr. Gladstone moved it, strongly appealing to the House to aid in the passage of the bills. Mr. O'Connor (Home Ruler) opposed the motion. Mr. Finnigan, liberal and advanced nationalist, member for Ennis, continued the discussion on Mr. Glad-tone's resolution, and, in the course of his speech, was called to order four times for irrelevancy. Mr. Milbank, Liberal member for Yorkshire, moved that Mr. Finnigan be no more heard, as he had been called to order four times. Mr. Finnigan was proceeding to renew his observations when the Speaker said :- 'If Mr. Finnigan disregards the authority of the Chair I k: ow what course to take." Mr. Finnigan then obeyed the ruling of the Chair. Mr. Arthur O'Connor (Home Rule member for Queen's County) moved as an amendment that the order of the day be now read. Mr. Biggar, Home Rule member for the County Cavau, having been several times called to order for irrelevancy, and having ignored the ruling of the Chair, the Speaker named him to the House as disregarding the authority of the Chair. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved that Mr. Biggar be suspended from serving in House for the remainder of the day's sitting. The motion for the supension of Mr. Biggar was carried by a vote of 160 to 30. The Speaker then summoned Mr. Biggar to withdraw and the latter withdrew to the strangers' gallery. Mr. Healy, Home Rule member for Wexford, moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Gladstone opposed an adjournment, the motion for which was negatived by a vote of 269 to 35. Mr. Dwyer Gray, Home Rule member for the County Carlow, moved an adjournment of the House, owing to the absence of Mr. Biggar, who, he said, was deeply interested in the debate. This motion was also negatived by a vote of 277 to 34. Mr. Byrne, Home Rule member for the County Wexford,

renewed the motion for an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Gladstone declared that if the debate had proceeded without obstruction the government would have consented to an adjournment, but the Home Rulers baving thrown down the challenge the Government advised the House to continue the debate until it was concluded. Sir William Harcourt, the Home Secretary, explained that the debate could continue until the House had decided on Mr. Gladstone's original motion. Several Irish members con-

"How thin is Sara Bernhardt, Pa, That shadow of a shade?" "Why, just about as thin, my child, As pic-nic lemonade."

tinued the discussion.

But if Sara would only take Burdock Blood Bitters she could add to her flesh and beauty very materially. These popular bitters are no fancy drink, but a pure and powerful tonic that acts upon the Stomach, Liver, Skin and Kidneys, purifying the blood and regulating the secretions, while it renews exhausted vitality. See testimonial in another column.

F. M. T. A. OF ALMONTE.

The Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, now nine years in existence. has ever been a model in this district for its progress not only in the cause of temperance, but also in financial and literary matters. safe and the efforts of old and new members are ably guided by the Chaplain, Rev. Father Coffey, P. P. The result of last general election of officers has been as follows:-Prosident John O'Reilly: 1st Vice-President. Secretary, P.C. Dowdall; Assistant-Secretary, James Kelly; Treasurer, Peter Bourke. Committee of Management:—Messrs. J. Dowdali, A. Maiden, P. Daley, R. O'Sullivan, P. Delaney, M. McAuliffe, B. McGowan, D. Maher and J. McElligott.

Many most remarkable cures of Deafaces gan, Coughlin, Coupal, Coursol, Currier, have been performed by Hagyard's Yellow Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Desaul-Oil the certificates of which the proprietors nier, Desjardins, Domville, Doull, Drew, will cheerfully furnish; it is the most potent Dugas, Elliot, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitz- remedy known for all varieties of inflammasimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, tory action-taken internally and exter-Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), nally applied, it cures Croup, Rheumatism, Colds, Sore Threat, and is a perfect panacea for all manner of pain, lameness and flesh F 25-2

BREVITIES.

January 27. At Aylmer, Godfrey Maurice, accused of murder, has been acquitted.

There was a diastrous fire at Portage La Prairie, Man., on Tuesday night.

Four thousand dollars worth of a fire occured at Ottawa, yesterday evening.

Alfred Elmore, R. A., recently deceased, was a native of Clonakilty, Ireland.

Waterdown, Ont., has suffered to the extent of \$5,000 by a fire which occurred there yes-

terday morning. At the weekly meeting of the Quebec branch of the Irish Laud League, held last

night, \$113 were collected. ST. CHARLES (RICHELIEU RIVER) .- On the 24th instant, the following gentlemen were elected to the Municipal Council for the en-

suing year: Mayor, Joseph Brin; Councillors, P. Benoit, N. Paradis and N. Thetreault. ." HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."-Our daily brend is sweetest when gained by honest toil. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is an honest oil, and honestly speaking, it cures more cases of Aches, Pains, Lameness, Stiff oints, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism, Desfaces, Colds, Sore Throat

and Inflammation, than any other remedy

offered for sale. No household should be

F 25-2

without it.

Holloway's Pills .- Weak Stomachs .- The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from enfeebled digestion, all of which might be readily dispelled by these admirable Pills. They remove all unpleasant tastes from the mouth, flatulency, and constipation. Holloway's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, helping digestion to that healthy tone | number of adult males who drink no beer at | subject in two lights-the light of unqueswhich fully enables it to convert all we eat | all, and the other host who partake of it only and drink to the nourishment of our bodies. in the most moderate manner and at more or Hence these Pills are the surest strengtheners and the safest restoratives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedles for impaired appetite, eructations, and a multitude of other disagreeable symptoms, which render miserable the lives of thousands. These Pills are pense of running the United States Governapproved by all classes.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS AGAIN VICTORIOUS—SIR GEORGE COL-LEY'S FORCE DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS-PRESENTIMENTS OF COMING DISASTER TO ENGLISH ARMS AND INTERESTS.

London, Jan. 28. - News received from the Transvaal indicates that the Boers have taken up a position in the Drakenberg Pass, which is among the last of the steep ascents leading to the Plateau. They have permitted General Bir George P. Colley, whose progress has been only about twenty miles since he began to move, to advance unmolested through some of the worst places in the mountains, but their position will enable them to await an encounter when his troops are fatigued with rough travelling, while the Boers will have behind them a comparatively level plain through which, in the event of defeat (as they are almost all mounted) they can retreat much faster than the British can follow.

The correspondent of the Times at Durban says:—"The Boers are anxious to know if General Colley has terms to offer them. Pretoria has provisions which could last a month. The town is deserted, but is covered by the guns of the fort. The country around is patrolled daily for a radius of six

miles." London, Jan. 28 -A despatch from Durban says that further fighting between the Boers and the cotonials, under General Sir George P. Colley, began to-day; the fire of artillery was distinctly heard at a telegraph station which is within four miles of the scene of action. The struggle is supposed to be between General Colley's advance and a force of Boers. He must have been met, or overtaken, after leaving Mount Prospect. The weather is improving, and it is understood that General Colley will push operations. On account of their recent defeats and losses the Boers are said to be much disheartened. The Boers have, however, received reinforcements from Heidleberg, and, it is thought, may yet be able to make some serious resistance to the march of the colonials through

the Transvaal. Later intelligence from the scene of today's battle says the fighting on the part of the Boers has almost ceased, and that General Colley is confident of a decided success. Should this prove true, he will have before him the task of relieving Pretoria, Standerton, Potcheistroom and Wesselstroom, which are closely invested by the Boers, before the bulk of this work will be over.

DURBAN, Jan. 28.—A despatch from New castle, dated to day, announces that Gen. Sir George Colley's artillery opened fire upon the Boers and his infantry then advanced, whereupon the Boers retreated out of range.

LONDON, Jan. 28 -A Durban despatch to the evening edition of the Times, referring to the action mentioned in the despatch from Newcastle to-day, says :- The Boers had received reinforcements from Heidelberg. Their force opposing Gen. Colley numbers between two and three thousand. They re turned the British fire, but the engagement seems to have been trifling.

London, Jan. 29.—A Durban telegram says the Purban Rifles have been burried forward to the support of General Sir George Colley. The Indian troops are anxiously awaited.

LONDON, Jan. 29 .- A despatch from Durban says that au officer just in from the front reports that the troops of the left wing rested within six miles of the enemy's position. Gen. Colley then moved to the right with the 58th Regiment fighting naval brigade and the Royal Artillery, with the cavalry in rear dismounted The 58th stormed the Boer's position. The Boers then opened fire on the 58th, and the latter repulsed them. The Boers were strongly reinforced, and gave a terrible fire, when the fighting became general, with desperate losses on both sides

London, Jan. 27.—In the House of Commons this evening Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Secretary of State for War, said, in reply to a question concerning the reported battle to day between the Colonial troops under General Colley and the Boers, that the Govwhich somewhat altered the aspect of affairs as presented in this morning's deseatches. He said the attack had been made by General Colley in a pass with-in the Transvaal border, which had been repulsed. The number of casualties was as yet unknown, but they were reported to be heavy. General Colley, however, gained his camp, three miles from the scene of battle, which it is believed at the War department he will be able to hold till the arrival of reinforcements. In conversation held subsequently, Mr. Childers expressed his personal belief in the truth of the later despatch that the colonial attack on the confirmed by still later despatches. He is now busy intrenching his camp three miles from Langsnek, and will there await reinforcements. The 58th Regiment suffered severely, and had it not been that artillery fire from the colonial batteries frightened the boers' horses, General Colley's losses would have been still greater. Much excitement prevails here over the news, and many people profess to see in it a sort of prophecy of disaster to English arms and interests everywhere.

Gen. Colley is understood now to admit the genuineness of the letter sent by him to the Cape Town authorities before the present war began, and advising the military occupation of the Transvaal, which letter fell into the hands of the Boers, and was published by them in Dutch, as a justification of their rising, but says it was so mutilated in the

translation that its sense was destroyed. General Colley must await the infantry reinforcements now on their way to Pietermaritzburg by railway, whence they have 200 miles to march before they join Colley. The horses to mount the Hussars are still on the way from Cape Town.

General Colley's engagement with the Boers will probably result in the surrender of the garrison now besieged in the Transvaal

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

The consumption of malt liquor in this country has increased over 100 per cent. in ten years. "During 1880," says the Retailer, the organ of the brewers, "taxes were paid on 13,374,000 barrels, or 414,000,000 gallons This is equivalent to about 150 mugs for every man, woman, and child in the country. Leaving out the females and children, this vast quantity represents 600 glasses a year for each man over 21 years old in the United and every species of external injury to which States. When we consider the very large humanity is liable. We have examined this less protracted intervals, it is evident that some other Americans must drink a great deal. At five cents a glass this beer manufacture of 1880 brought \$375,000,000, or about \$7.50 per capita for every man, woman, and child. This is a quarter more than the total ex-

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

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

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

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon 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 city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

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

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

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements

to subscribe for the True WITNESS. We want active intelligent agents through ernment was in receipt of later intelligence out Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfer-

> ing with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at

\$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all Boers had been repulsed with considerable the conditions by forwarding the names and loss. General Colley's repulse is fully amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other eex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalt on their busbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well.

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.

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. Surrounded as we are by destructive agents,

artificial as well as natural, the chapter of

accidents necessarily occupies a large space in the record of physical suffering. But for the kind Providence that in a measure shields mankind from the consequences of their own neglect, recklessness, and brutality, that chapter would be much longer than it is. Still, the number of human beings bruised, distorted, mutilated, and destroyed every year, by fortuitous causes is immense. Unf.rtunately the last is greatly augmented by unbefore help reaches them, which will put the skilful treatment. Limbs are lopped off Boers in possession of artillery. lameness and distortion superinduced and perpetuated, and unutterable pain and sorrow inflicted in thousands of cases, where the application of the proper remedy would have revented such lamentable consequences But." exclaims the inexperienced reader. "what is the proper remedy? Every surgeon has his pet theory, his peculiar style of practice. The faculty disagree-who, then, is to be trusted?" We answer, let the preponderance of testimony decide the question. That preponderance is in favour of Hou-LUWAY'S CINTMENT as the best and salest dressing for wounds, bruises. burns, scalds. tionable evidence from foreign sources, and the light of personal experience. We find that during the campaign of the Crimea, both in the stationary hospitals at Gallipoli and Scutari and in the ambulances at the seat of war, the Ointment was used with the happlest effect as a dressing for sabre cuts, bayonet punctures, and gunshot wounds. This is

history. The French and English surgeons

admit the fact, and the government of both

nations have, we understand, authorised the purchase of large quantities of the preparation for army purposes.

But, in addition to the proofs of its efficacy derived from abroad, we have the testimony of our own senses. We know that it rapidly relieves the agony of contusions, cuts, dislocations, fractures, and other injuries of the fibre, bones, muscles, and integuments, allays the immediate inflammation, and prevents the fever which, under ordinary treatment, so frequently supervenes. It has also been applied, in this region, with striking benefit in cases of stiff joints and similar affections.

Our purpose in this article is to touch especially upon its unparalleled usefulness in all cases of injury arising from accidental causes, and to recommend that it be kept on and wherever casualties of this kind are to be apprehended. No western settler, no traveller by land or water, no railroad station, no steumboat's medicine chest, no family household should be without it .- Buffalo Com mercial Advertiser.

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND Pulmonary Complaints, " Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.

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

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

CHILDREN TEE PRING .- THE MOTHER finds a faithful friend in MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and disrrboa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Coscly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Malne. 7-G

DR. KANNON.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 2991 St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18-G WANTED—A Catholic Gentle-

man in every town and parish in the United States to act as Agent for the American Catholic Quarterly Review. Liqural terms to active canvassers. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper, and address for full part culars.

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Publishers and Proprietors. Publishers and Proprietors, 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. P. O. Box 2465.

In Minnesota, U.S.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published and sent free to any address.

Catholic Colonization Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn., U.S. THE PRINCESS

FULL WEIGHT BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Patronized by Her convinced. Patronized by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains recipes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post free. Address: WM. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors, Sorel, Que., O-nada.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Street, Tees, Costigan & Wilson, 100 St. Peter Stree Montreal. Wm. Johnson & Co., 77 St. James St., Montreal Jas. Pearson, 14 King St. West, Toronto. F. R. Butcher, St. John, N. B. W. L. Mackenzle. Winning, Vanitoba. 50tf



-THE-

CERTICURE PILLS

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS! Price 25c. A trial will convince.

Wholesale by LYMAN SONS & CO.. MONTREAL

AT STE. THERESE

A Splendid Farm on the Banks of the River St. Rose,

Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth. Good stone house, 42x35 feet, three stories, barns good stabiling for cattle, and two houses for workingmen; a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

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

also at

GRAND LINE,

Three Miles from Ste. Therese,

A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cuitivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns. Terms Easy. Particulars on applying

at 249 Commissioners street, or 430 Mignonne.

A CONTRACTOR STATE

Medical.



Cathartic Pills

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

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

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching catharare the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

LUBY'S

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

FOR

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

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

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to see young people prematurely bald or prematurely grey; It is a source of humiliation to those deficient of heir and a source of anxiety to their friends. The question is, how can these things be remedied? We mswer by using LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR

RUPTURE!

RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they car of cure, send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at other Office, and be cured.

HOPE FOR DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Brann. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whispors heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York, or S. W. Corner 5th & Ruce Sts., Clacianati, C.

J12,26, F2,16 M2,16

OF CHEST OF METAL STATE OF THE Tho MParest and Best Medicine ever Made. bination of Hops, Buchu, Manand Dandelion, with all the hest and rative properties of all other Bitters, the greatest Blood Pulifier, Liver ator, and Life and Health Restoring makes Regul eer carth. an possibly long exist where Nop is od, so varied and perfect are their No disease o operational and the season of the agod and infirm.
To all whose of imployments cause irregularity of the howelsors, urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer. Tonic and mild Stimulant, the Bitters are invaling and make, without intoxicating.

No matter what your for ellings or symptoms are what the diseason and then it is use then litters. No matter what your to entire to symptoms are what the disease or all wheat is use then litters. Bon't walt until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, used tom at once it may save your life. It has save of hundreds. \$500 will be paid for a car so they will not curse or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urgo them to use Hop B. mifer, but use and unyo them wile, of drunken nostrum, but the Purest Medicine ever made; the "MYALIDS and MOFF" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I.G. is an absolute and irrestible cure for Drunkenes, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All solid by druggists. Bend for Circulal. Hop litters Hig. Co., Kochester, N.Y and Toronto, Ont.

J. N. ROUSSEL, NOTARY PUBLIC,

Huntingdon, P.Q.

For THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. "FOUND DEAD."

["A young woman was found dead in a garret early this morning by Bergeant -(New York Paper)].

Alone in a wretched gurret The floor her hard, cold bed; With naught of kin around her, A woman lay cold and dead.

No mother to ease her suffering Or tell in a gentle tone Of the land where her soul was drifting, No-" dead in a gurret, alone."

Oh, God! how her soul must have longed for A friend who her sorrow would share, For the voice of some gentle companion To speak to her God in prayer.

But no sound save the fierce winds of winter, Gave heed to the sufferer's moan; Forsaken by all she had cherished : "Found dead in a garret alone."

And still, this poor, wretched creature Was guileless and bright once, I know She was "somebody's darling," and blessing, In the innocent past, long ago.

Oh, come! all you fav'rites of Fortune; You petted and pampered draw near; Come, see the reverse of the picture, And know that a sister lies here-

Nay, shink not : poor soul, she won't harm you,

She's only a pauper, unknown, A wait whom nobody cares for, " Foun I dead in this garret alone."

SCOTIA'S NATIONAL BARD.

Anniversary Celebrations.

This day week being the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, "Auld Scotia's" National poet, was duly observed in this city by the various Scottish Societies. In the evening THE DANQUET,

under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, took place in the City Club, which was attended by about 150 ladies and gentlemen . Mr. W. Angus, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. Buntin the Vice-chair. In the course of the evening a deputation comprising Mesers. A. McGibbon and Newton, was sent to the Thistle Society to carry the greetings of the Caledonian's. In return the Thistle sent Messrs. McRobie and Bain to return thanks for the kindly greeting sent. The usual toasts were then given and honored, that of the "President of the United States" being responded to by Consul-Genera' Smith. The ast of the evening, "The Memory of Barns," was drunk in solemn silence, and was afterwards responded to by Prof. Graham, of Richmond. "Canada Our Home," was ably and heartily spoken to by Rev A J Bray. "The St. Andrew's Society," "the Press" and "the Ladies" were appropriately responded to by Mr. Macrae, Q.C., Vice-President St. Andrew's Society, Messrs. J. Stewart, R. White and Newton, after which the party dispersed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." During the evening songs were given by a lady present, Mrs. Warner, the Vice President, Mr. Bain and others, and Mr. Neil Warner recited in his usual masterly style a poem to the memory of Burns.

THE THISTLE SOCIETY.

The concert given by the Thistle Society in Nordheimer's Hall, in honor of the day, was an unqualified success. Mr. J. N. Greenshields, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and on the platform were Mr. J. Stewart, President of the St. Andrew's Society ; Irish Protestant Benevolent Wilson, of St. George's Society, and many other gentlemen.

After an appropriate opening address by the President, the musical programme was proceeded with. "There was a lad was born in Kyle," was effectively sung by Miss Thorburn, and loudly encored. Mr. D. Robinson followed with "The Laird of Cockpen," and in response to an encore saug a numerous ditty, "The Signs of the Times in the A B C." The Society Pipers at this stage entered in full costume, and the "Lorne Reel" was executed in spirited style by Messrs. McLennan, McNeill and Armonr. The next piece was a reading, "A man of the world," by Miss Mc-Garry, who was deservedly applauded. Mr. J. R. Blame gave a fine reading of "O' a' the Airts the win can blaw," followed by Miss Thorburn who sang "Jenny's Bawbee," and later in the evening "Caller O'u." The lady also sang "Comin thro' the Rye" in answer to repeated demands. A number of popular Scotch arias were played by Mr. Chas. Reichling, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Herbert Paton, Miss Thorburn fellowing with "Buy my Caller Herrin," a song in

character.

Short ulogistic addresses were now given by Messrs McCorkill, McGibbon and Newton, after which Mr. D Robinson sang a comic selection entitled "What's a Married Man to do," and was encored to the echo. He then sang "Mrs. Jones' Musical Party." Miss Thorburn then sang the "Fish Woman's Ballad," after which the "Reel of Lulloch" was danced by Messrs. McLennan, McNeill, Armour, and Fraser to the "screachin" of the bagpipes. Mr. H. Patton gave a song entitled "Ye Clouds that Course," with violin obligate, and was followed by Miss McGarry, who read "The Legend of the Thistle" in a very pleasing manner. "Last May, a Braw Woer," was artistically sung by Miss Thorburn, and as an encore she sang a ballad entitled "Once Upon a Time," "Samuel Thompson," an original soug, by Mr. Robinson, completed the programme. "Auld Lang Syne," and the English National Anthem having been sung, a large portion of the audience adjourned to an adjoining room, where dancing was engaged in and kept up until the "wee sma hours syant the twal,"

The Deputy Sheriff of Arthabaska has been notified by the Minister of Justice that the murderer Lechance, who is sentenced to be hanged on the 28th inst. EPPS COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING

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THE FASHIONS.

One of the hansome dresses of the season is seal brown plush, with plaitings of old gold satin set in the flounce, with its scarf draperies shaded from seal brown to old gold twing sts pelerine cape. Some beautiful plush dresses are combined with faille in evening

The Pilgrim suit is one of the most popular of street suits. In corduroy, shades of gray or brown with silvery gray plush, make a stylish suit, a little scarlet, pale blue or marone satiu appearing in the hood and cordings. An alms pocket, added to the right side, is caught in by the waist cord.

The patent seal skin bids fair to rival the real seal fur, especially in the estimation of those who value lightness in their out of door apparel. It is fifty two inches in width, and is beautiful in appearance. The joining of the seams requires to be extremely well performed, or else the good effect is spoiled.

A new petticoat has been brought out in London so arranged as to keep the short skirt out at the back just at the spot above the ankle where it frequently anoys by talling in. The plan is a simple one, and consists merely in a crinoline steel being run through a casing in the back breadth, where it stands in stiffly and holds out the dress, to the great comfort of the wearer.

The elaborateness which characterized the fashionable coiffure of a few years ago has vanished. The rats and the mice, the puffs and the pads, have given place to sim le coils, with perhaps a comb for those who have ceassically shaped heads. For thosel who must have more elaborate coiffures, the front is trizzed or banged, and the back hair is looped or plated and fancy pins are put through it.

Close fitting wraps show the Jersey form, and are of chenille over satin, and trimmed fur. Entire cloaks in chenille, the most dressy having gold thread woven in the fabric and gold cord used in trimming. Dressy ulsters of drap and ecru cloth have hoods lined with red or scarlet satin, the seams being corded with the same, and the cuffs and pockets corresponding. Copper buttons of large size are the only ornaments.

It is generally understood that two materials are required to perfect the design which is now expected in all costumes; but it is not infrequently the case that three and sometimes four different materials have part in the combination. Thus, we see, in a promenade costume, the shirt or the foundation of faille satin or French cashmere; a narrow plaiting of the material of the skirt, or of red, blue or old gold satia borders the foot; above this is a side plaiting, from eighteen to twenty inches deep, of silk or woolen plaid, . r of satin damask; surmounting the wide plaiting is drapery of plush, festooned accross the front and caught up with large silk cord, terminating in heavy tassels, or with flots of saturibbon of the colour of the cashmere, or of the ground of the faconne stuft, while the pardessus is a polonaise.

In the first terrible winter spent by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, the seeds of pulmonary diseases were planted, and took deep root in families which became the progenitors of thousands of the American people. The prevalence of consumption, thus early developed, directed the attention of the most eminent physicians and scientific men to an investigation of its cause and the means of prevention and cure. The best results of professional studies on this subject are combined in Dr. J C. Ayer's Cherry Fectoral, which is now recognized as the world's remedy for coughs, colds, consumption and other discuses of the torost and lungs. We believe it to be absolutely certain in its remedial effect. It is a safe, pleas ant and reliable remedy, and if kept on hand in every household, will prove, in many cases of Mr. F. B. McNamee, President of St. Patrick's colds, coughs, &c., a means of preventing more Society; Ald. Mooney, Vice-President of the serious results. - Richmond, Va., Religious Trancelil

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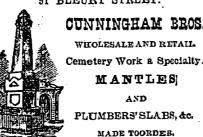
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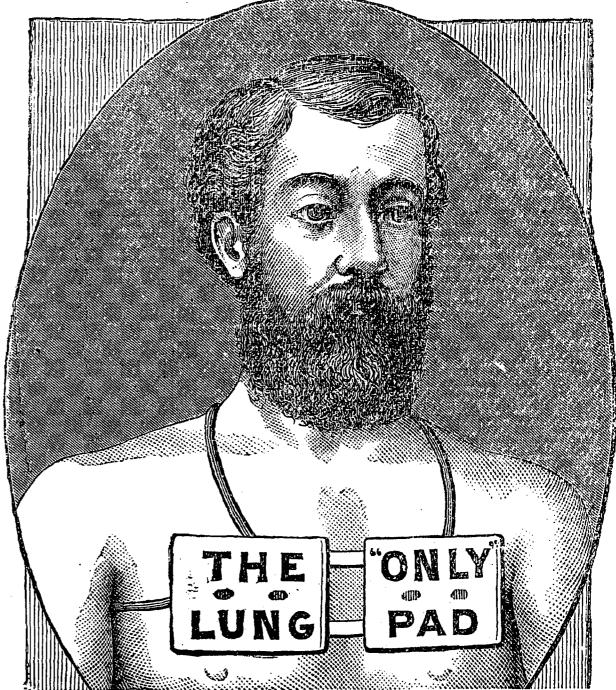
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MONTREAL.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Commons is still sitting at one this afternoon. The discussion is practically confined to Irish members who are repeatedly called to order, but the debate is good humored. Mr. Playfair, deputy speaker, has relieved the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone re-entered the House after ten this morning, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Forster has been absent four hours during the night. The Conservative leaders are also working by relays. Mr. Gladstone about 1 p. m., declared he could not accept a compromise, but if the vote be now taken on the main question the adjourned debate on Mr. Forster's would be resumed to morrow, today's sitting having virtually gone.

In the Commons repeated motions for adjournment by the Home Rulers were successfully resisted by the Government, with the assistance of the Conservatives, which, early in the evening, was promised by Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader, amid loud cheers on both sides. Mr. Parnell arrived shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, and was enthusiastically received by his sup-porters. It is impossible to tell how long the struggle will continue.

Mr. Dawson, Liberal, said Mr. Forster was seeking to impose laws against which the country would rise en masse.

Mr. Gladstone's speech, in which he declared he could not accept a compromise, was in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Parnell that a division might now be taken if the Government would agree to postpone the debate on Mr. Forster's until Thursday.

Sir Stafford Northcote intimated the readiness of the Conservatives to continue the session if necessary.

The House divided at 2 p.m. on Mr. Gladstone's motion to give precedence to Mr. Forster's Protection bill, and was carried by

The House sat till 10.30 this morning, and then adjourned till Thursday.

London, Jan. 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day the debate on Mr. Ferster's Irish Coercion bill was continued. Mr. Henry Labouchere, member for Northampton, and editor of the London Truth, made a long and able speech against the policy of Coercion in Ireland. He quoted from former speeches of Cobden, Bright and others, showing how the natural instincts of justice had impelled the Irish people into their present course, and that to punish them for it would be the greatest blunder of the century.

The press in general this morning praise

Mr. Bright for his great speech in the House of Commons last night. Mr. John Bright made a long and powerful speech, in which he denounced the Land League which he said degraded the Irish people. He said that the Land Bill was a splendid monument of

freedom. The debate was adjourned. London, Jan. 27 .- I'he suspension of Mr. Biggar for disregarding the admonitions addressed him by the Speaker seems to have precipitated the first pitched battle of the Session between the Government forces, assisted by the Tory opposition and the Irish party. Like many other great battles it came about by accident, and found the Irish party unprepared. It was a veritable surprise, and though the struggle lasted twenty-two hours, and became practically a drawn battle, it somewhat damaged the mora's of Home Rulers by bringing their small party into direct conflict with the overwhelming majority. At the outset of the engagement no one, seeing the Government lists crowded with Liberal and Radical supporters, could have doubted the ultimate result of any physical struggle in the how the jurors were divided in the State trials House. The fight which began to-night on the direct question of coercion is considered a foregone conclusion. The responsibility tor this condition of affairs rests upon Mr. Biggar's shoulders in forcing the hands of his friends in the ab-sence of Mr. Parnell. Had it not been for Mr. Biggar's persistence the dehate on the Premier's motion would have flowed in a dull but constant stream of more or less prosy oratory, until the Irish members had exhausted their rights, without coming into conflict with the rules of the House. It was expected that this process would have exhausted weeks of time, and that then the debate on the direct question would have been inaugurated with the help of a powerful section of the English members. It is more doubtful whether that support can now be re-

lied upon, because the English Radicals regard rhe opposition offered by the Irish to minor points of the Ministerial programme as factitions. They fear either that, if organized obstruction is persevered in, the Government will be forced to adopt measures of repression which will constitute a precedent dangerous to Parliamentary liberty should the Tories ever again return to power, or that the Ministry will be unable to carry on the work of the Government and become discredited with the country, a result that would lead to the return of the Tories. There are four or five exceptions among the extreme Radicals, men like Joseph Cowen and Jesse Collins, who seem inclined to unite themselves heart and soul with the Irish members in opposition to coercion, though doubtless they do not in all cases approve of the tactics of the extreme Irish members. They admit that in Mr. Biggar's case they were fighting under a disadvantage, feeling themselves to be at least techincally in the wrong. In explanation they allege that for some days the Speaker's ruling has been unfair, and he has used his power to prevent the Irish members from freely discussing the questions under consideration. They claim that Mr. Biggar was not really out of order in pursuing the line of argument, for which he was several times called to order, and finally suspended by a vote of the House. As it was the first time that the somewhat despotic power of "naming" a member to the House had been put in force against the Irish members they resolved to mark their disapproval by moving the adjournment of the debate. This was done twice, an unusual proceeding, but the Government seeing their opportunity to make a fight on an issue in which they were certain to be supported by the public opinion of Great Britain, resolved to challenge a conflict which the Irish party could not refuse. The result,

LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The New York Herald's mons. despatch this morning says :- The week's de-Mr. Cowen and Mr. Labouchere, strongly

Press a feeling of anger is showing itself

Parliament and public opinion towards ire-

hold that resistance to the Coercion Bill is

factitious and is carried on in the interest of

ures were required in order to make life tolerable in Ireland. This intellec-tual duel between former friends excited the keenest interest, both inside and outside the House. The Badical attack was keen, able and vigorous. Every joint of the Ministerial armor was searched, and, judging from the way the Tressury bench flinched, some of the arrows went home. Mr. Gladstone was nervous under Mr. Cowen's atack, and Mr. Forster's face grew actually savage as the member from Newcastle denounced "official Liberalism." Mr. Labouchere's speech was very trenchant, telling and sparkling. Even a Ministry possessed of all the virtues does not like to be criticized by old friends. The attacks brought joy, not only to the Irish but to the Tory camp. In their replies Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone showed their an-

novance. Mr. Bright's defence of coercion surprised everybody, especially those who have read his speeches against similar measures in the past, and knew that he threatened a short time ago to break up the Cabinet if Mr. Forster's proposals were adepted. He was intensely bitter and showed an unusual display of temper. Mr. Gladstone's speech was an example of brilliant oratory. As a writer says to-day, "he dealt with his facts and statements as a great artist." He was impassioned in his language, and very romantic, frequently gesticulating. He laid on his colours as the great colourist Furner did, by the finger loads. In was in fact a Turneresque speech from beginning to end. The piece was blazing with colour. It Tories and Liberals, and derision and interruption from the Irish party. The latter charged the Premier with distorting and misrepresenting the acts and words of the League leaders, and overstepping the bounds of moderation. Mr. Gladstone certainly laid himself open to these charges when he refused to accept Mr. Parnell's corrections of the terms alleged to have been used in his speeches in Ireland. The question was whether Mr. Parnell had used the word "unjustly" when advising the peo. le not to take farms from which tenants had been evicted. The Premier was bound in fairness to accept Mr. Parnell's repeated assurances that the word "unjustly" was always used.

During the progress of the speech the temper of the House grew very angry. Mr. Parnell's interruption created quite a storm, the howling completely drowning his He continued standing and the Speaker said that if he wished to reply he would have an opportunity of doing so as soon as Mr. Gladstone finished. Notwithstanding this promise the Speaker called upon a Conservative member, who moved an adjournment of the House, thus preventing Mr. Parnell from replying before The Irish members declare that the Speaker was guilty of partisanship. The Government has cause to fear the effect of the Radical protests outside the House: The working classes seem alarmed at the close alliance between Mr. Gladstone and the aristocratic wing. The extreme Radicals charge the Government with having adopted the Tory policy and are inclined to resent the attempt at coercion, while the overwhelming majority of Parliament support the Government measure.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the dissatisfaction existing in Great Britain at the exclusive occupation of the House with Irish affairs had not escaped the attention of the Government, who would eventually propose such steps as they might think advisable. Mr. Gladstone declared that the debate on the second reading of the Bill for Protection to Life and Property in Ireland should commence the day tollowing the first reading which he certainly expects at this sitting.

Mr. Johnson (Solicitor-General for Ireland) said the Government has no knowledge as to in Dublin, and has no intention to grant new trial to the Traversers.

Mr. Childers, Secretary of War, stated that, by 10th February, 4,500 reinforcements will have arrived at Natal. There were 4,100 troops scattered over the Transvaal before the war. After General Colley's reverse he had arranged for further reinforcements, but Gen. Colley telegraphed they were not necessary. The Boers are to be treated according to the rules of civilized warfare. General Colley telegraphs that the Boers behaved with perfect courtesy, and committed no outrages.

The debate on Forster's Bill was resumed, when Mr. Lewis, moderate Conservative, strenuously supported the measure. Mr. Russell, Liberal, and Mr. Sullivan,

Home Ruler, opposed coercion. Mr. Gabbet, Home Ruler, moved the adournment.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion. Mr. Parnell said the Irish members woul hold out. It would be better to adjourn, and probably a division might be taken on Tuesday night, when the debate is likely to be

continued.

At 3:20 a.m. the House is still in session. The Irish members have declined to allow a division on the motion for the introduction of Forster's bill. Last night it was arranged that the House sit continuously till the bill is read a first time, the supporters of the bill to be divided into relays and the debate be continued until all the Home Rule members have exhausted their right to speak.

ANOTHER BEPORT

London, Jan. 31.—It was stated to-day in the House of Commons that the Government will not grant a new trial in the case of the Traversers.

The disposition of the Irish members of House of Commons foreshadows an all night sitting with obstruction tactics.

London, Feb. 1 .- The debate on Mr. Forster's bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons last night, and the efforts of Home Rule members to obstruct the debates were desperate. Mr. Parnell was very defiant. He said that the Tories and Liberals were united to bully, crush and degrade Ireland, but he would resist the nation and their backing. He spoke with insult, and the Speaker called him to order many times. Mr. Parnell threatened to prolong the sitting for three days. His colleagues in speaking on the bill insulted Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington. The House is still sitting. The Government have news of the arrival of a number

of infernal machines from America. LATER.-The House of Commons is still however, is that both in the House and in the sitting, and the scenes therein are awful. Sandwiches, soda and beer are plenty, and members take turns in sleeping while imwhich augure ill for the future attitude of pudent speeches are being made. In fact, land. All sections of the Liberals and Tories Parliament was never before put to such ridicule. The papers this morning unite in urging immediate cloture, and it is likely to be used as soon as both parties are unani-

London, Feb. 1.-At 11 o'clock this mornbate on the Coercion Bill has been enlivened | ing the Commons were still in session. At by four remarkable speeches, which made a 6:45 a motion for adjournment was rejected deep impression on the assembled legislators | by 121 to 27. Healy, Home Ruler, resumed and the outside public. On the Radical side, the debate and spoke considerably over an hour: About 8:30 there was a considerable protested that coercion was no cure for the influx of members who had been resting. present troubles, while Mr. Gladstone and The Ministers present are Harcourt, Dodson, Mr. Bright maintained that coercive meas- Childres and Forster. The most notable fea-

declaration of the pronounced Badicals, Ropewood and Broadhurst, that they, though reluctant to curtail constitutional liberties,

were convinced of their necessity. London, Feb. 1.—At one this afternoon the Commons are still in session. The Home Rulers are so well prepared with relays it is said they will be able to prolong the sitting at least until Thursday. During the morning O'Shaughnessy, A. M. Sullivan and Finnegan spoke. Biggar moved the adjournment. He was twice called to order by the Deputy Speaker and once by Cross, Conservative. He then sat down. The debate was contined by Barry, Vice-President of the Home Rule Confederation. Gladstone returned to the House at noon.

A COLLAPSE OF VITAL ENERGY in lung disease is greatly accelerated by the loss of flesh, strength and appetite invariably attending it. It is one of the chief recommendations of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypopshites of Lime and Sods, that by reason of the blood-enriching and nourishing properties of the last-named in-gredients, it renews failing strength by compensating for losses already sustained, while a healing influence is at the same time exerted upon the inflamed membraneous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchise, by Cod Liver Oil. Digestion is stimulated and appetite improved; the nervous system acquires tone and vigor, and the secretions undergo a healthy change when it is used. Purchasers should see that the bottles (sold at 50 cents provoked explosion and cheers from the and \$1) have the firm's name blown in them, and that the wrapers bear a fac simile of our signature. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto. B 25 Feb.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, FRB. 1. FINANCIAL.

Sterling Exchange was firmer, but money was unchanged. Good paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent., as to name and date, while call loans are 4 to 5 per cent., and time loans 5 o 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was 4.81 and 4.85 for call and time loans respectively. Here Sterling is firmer at 85 prem. for 66-day bills between banks; 83 to 81 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York 4 to 2 prem. Documentary quiet at 74

At the morning board stocks were weaker. Montreal fell 1 per cent. to 1744 bid; Commerce, 4 per cent to 137; Montreal Telegraph per cent. to 126; and Gas 3 per cent to 1531. Ontario and Richelieu, stocks were steady at 974 and 554 respectively.

Morning sales—25 Montreal, 176; 10 do, 175 85 do, 175; 25 do, 174 ; 10 do, 174 ; 75 Ontario, 98; 9 do, 973; 1 do, 98; 25 do, 973; 40 Commerce, 1373; 25 Toronto, 144; 50 Montreal Telegraph, 126; 100 do, 1251; 50 do, 1253; 50 do, 126; 25 do, 1253; 25 Gas, $154\frac{1}{4}$; 125 do, $154\frac{1}{4}$; 50 do, $153\frac{3}{4}$; 50 Canada Paper, 115; 75 Richelieu, $55\frac{1}{2}$; 3 City Pas—

The Stock market this afternoon closed firmer. At the close 1264 was bid for Mon-treal Telegraph, and 554 for Richelieu. Afternoon Sales.—25 Montreal, 1741;

do, 174½; 25 do, 174¾; 25 do, 175; 100 Ontario; 97½; 25 Commerce, 137½; 150 Montreal Telegraph, 126; 25 do, 126½ 25 do, 126½; 58 Richellen, (seller 60 days) 55½; 79 City Passenger, 110.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There was no perceptible increase in the volume of business last week, but a feeling of cheerfulness and hope for the future conwholesale trade. The January payments were generally met satisfactory, as were also the over due bills called in in the beginning of the month for the purpose of making the annual audits. A bright opening for the spring trade is now assured. The leading features of the week are an improvement in real estate in Montreal, and encouraging accounts from the lumbering regions, all reports agreeing in stating that the number of logs got out, show a great increase over the past few years.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers both here and in Quebec continue to complain of a few houses in the trade who persist in cutting rates. These are generally men with small capital and inferior stock, who, by accommodation on the part of leather merchants and the banks manage to keep their heads above water by selling poor goods at a reduction on the price lists of well established houses. Spring orders are quite numerous and the hoursof labor in some factories have still to be extended. We quote: - Men's thick boots, \$2 30 to 3.00; do split, \$1.75 to 2; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.50 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.50; do split, \$1 to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bals, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bals, \$1 to 1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRY GOODS .- Merchants continue to speak hopefully of present and future business. Spring importations are coming to hand by every steamer, and will be complete in a week or so. Both the wholesale and city retail trade is active and in a much better condition than at this season last year, and remittances also keep pace with the times. Cottons are firm at present, in sympathy with both English and American markets, and in England an advance of 5 per cent is being asked for repeat orders. Prices for cottons here are unchanged and will remain so until the mills begin to sell to wholesalers at net prices which they will do after the present season is over. In the meantim, although the mills both here and in the States are well stocked with orders, competition is increasing, and this promises some important results.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. - Business is confined almost entirely to the jobbing trade, but prices are generally fi.m. A greater activity is looked for in a few weeks but until then wholesalers will have a compara-tively quiet time. English manufacturers are now scarcely so willing to contract shead as the collier's strikes have enhanced the price of coal. We quote: Borax, 15c to 16c; Saltpetre, \$950 keg; Aloes, Cape, 15c to 17c; alum, \$1 85 to \$2; castor oil, 9½c to 10½c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 33c to 35c; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb, \$3.25 to 3.35; sal sods, \$1 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 571c to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 80c to 85c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48c; camphor, Am. ref., 40c to 42c; gum arabic per lb. 20c to 25c; gum traj. per lb, 45c to 90c; copperas, per 100 lbs, 85c to \$1; blue vitriol, 6c to 7c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48.

Funs. - Manufacturers have been well

ture in the early part of the debate was the declaration of the pronounced Radicals, Latest London advices state that at Rudson's Bay sale Muskrat declined 10 to 15 per cent; large Beaver advanced 20 per cent, and small do. 10 per cent. At Lampson's sale, seasoned Muskrats declined from 5 to 10 per cent, and Apossum advanced 10 per cent We quote: - Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c. kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1 00; Otter \$8.00 to 10.00. Mink—Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear—Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6.00. Skunk-Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

FISH.-There is a good healthy demand for this time of year at about previously quoted rates. We quote Labrador Herrings, \$5 50 to \$5.75; ditto No. 2, \$4 to \$4.25; ditto No. 1 small, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 1 Split Herrings, none in market; Green Cod, No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; ditto large, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Salmon, No. 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50.

GROCERIES .- In consequence of the satisfactory result of the great auction tea sale in Toronto, on behalf of a Montreal House, teas may be quoted slightly steadier. We quote common to choicest Japans at 18c to 50c; Gunpowder at 30 to 65c for extra first; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c; Congon at 20c to 50c, and Twankay at 26c to 30c. In cosee there is scarcely anything doing and we quote nominally as before. Green Mocha, per lb., 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; Maracaibo, 21 to 23c; Chickory, 12 to 121c. Sugars are firm and the demand has continued to fall principally on yellows. Porto Rico, 7\(\frac{3}{2}\) to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; yellow refined, 7\(\frac{3}{2}\)c to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Cubas, 10\(\frac{3}{2}\)c to 11c; granulated, 9\(\frac{3}{2}\)c to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Molasses and syrups are firm though not active. We quote, per Imperial measure, as follows: Syrups, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugarhouse, 35c to 37c. Spices are quiet. White pepper is stronger at 17c to 184c; and black at 13c to 16c; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassis, 13c to 18c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

HIDES .- The market is weak on account of an over-production all over, and stocks are large in all hands. For the present we quote farmers' prices, though they would no doubt be shaded in some instances. We quote:-Beef hides, No. 1 inspection, \$10; No. 2, \$9; No. 3, \$8; calfskins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to 1.20.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Travellers are about starting away with spring samples, and as country buyers have been awaiting their visits, the effects of the exodus will probably soon be visible here. Pig iron is steady in sympathy with both European and American advices, but no large parcels have changed hands. A report of the New York market says :- Nearly all the furnace companies assume a position of indifference at the moment, having, as they allege, scarcely anything to offer for prompt delivery, and nothing for future, except at about 26 for No. 1 X foundry. There seems to be some little stock offering from second hands at 24.50 to 25, however, and it is even intimated that some producers give it to be understood that bids of the latter price would not be refused. Holders continue to ask about full rates for tin plates. Cut Nails 3 in. to 6 in. are quoted at \$2 60 for large and small quantities of 10 dy to 60 dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern. Galvanized iron is in moderate demand at 71c to 8c for No. 28; 7c to 71c for 26; and 61c to 7c for 24. Horseshoes are in good demand and firm at \$4 25 to 4 50 for RLode Island pattern. Bar iron \$1 85 to 1 90. Pig iron—Siemens, No. 1, \$21 50; Coltness, \$21; Langloan, \$20 50 to \$22: Summerlee, \$19 50 to 21; Gartsherrie, \$19 50 to 21; Glengarnock, \$19 50 to 21; Carnbroe, \$19 50 to 21; Eglinton \$18 50 to 19 50.

LEATER ing is not large, manufacturers preferring to purchase only for immediate wants. With a weakness in the hide trade some dealers look for easier terms before long, when a better demand may reasonably be looked for. We quote:—No. 1 B A sole, 26c to 27c; No. 2 B A sole, 24c to 25c; No. 1 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 21c, 22c to 23c; slaughter No 1, 27c to 29c; harness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1 10 to \$1 30; splits, best crimping, 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; patent leather No 1, 16c to 17c; end leather, 14c

Oils .- There is very little movement, and stocks are quite equal for current wants .-Gaspe and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 60c S. R. Pale Seal, 66c to 67 c: Straw Seal, 46c to 48c; Pale Seal, ordinary, 65c to 66c.

Petroleum .- Prices are down in London to 21c, and there is a fair enquiry. Car lots in Montreal, 24½c per Imperial gallon; broken lots, 25c to 25 c; single barrel lots, 26c to 24 Ac.

Wool .- An improvement is looked for by about the middle of February, but trade at present is dull. Manufacturers have been in the city looking over stocks but have taken very little. We quote:—Domestic lamb, 28c to 34c; fleece, 16c to 20c; Australian, 28c to 30c; Foreign medium greasy cape, 18**4c to** 19c.

MONTREAL PROVISION MARKET, Feb. 1. The market to-day was fairly steady and presented no new features of interest. Butter is selling in small parcels at about quotations, the largest sale mentioned being 150 packages of Brockville grade at 18c. Cheese is steady at 13c to 14c and eggs in sympathy with New York are weaker and unquotable. A report of the latter market saays:—The supply of eggs has not greatly increased, but demand is most at a standstill, and holders had to give way even to secure attention to the small offering There is no sign, it adds, of recovery. The exports of butter from New York last week were 11,453 pkgs, including 11,123 to Great Britain, and 330 to the continent. We quote prices in Montreal :- Cchoice Eastern Townships butter, 20c to 23c; fair to fine, 19c to 22c; Choice Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; fair to fine, 18c to 21c; Choice Brockville, 18c to 21c; Westernat 16c to 20c; Kamouraska 14c to 16c; rolls, 17c to 20c; creamery, 27c to 28c. Cheese is still very firm at 13c to 14c. Dressed poultry is steady at the following prices:-Turkeys, 8c to 9c; chickens 6c to 61c; geese, 6c to 7c. Game steady but quiet. Deer seiling slowly at 5c to 54c per lb, and venison, saddles, 8c to 9c; partridges, per brace, 60c to 65c. New Canada Mess Pork is firm at \$17.25 to 17.50. Lard, 42c to 42gc. Dressed hogs scarce at \$7.20 to 7.35. Hams, city cured, 12½c to 13c.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET .- FEB. 1 The attendance of farmers to-day was not cleared out of stock, and are now preparing up to the average, for which the severe for next season's operations. Raw furs are weather is held to be responsible. In the dairy produce line we noticed the sale of fresh eggs at 50c per dozen, very few being on the market. Colorless butter, evidently of poor quality, and made up in prints, went at 30c and 32c, but for the real article 35c and 40c was still asked. Account sales of apples received to-day from Liverpool reported sales of American apples at 10s to 12s per bbl., and of Canadian at 14s to 15s. These prices are not encouraging to shippers, as good winter fruit on the spot is worth \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. Grain, poultry, vegetables and fish were unchanged.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00 Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per bush. 60c; Beans, white and vellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. - Crapherries, Cane Cod. per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00 Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00 White Grapes, per 1b., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$2.50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears

\$6.00 per box.
Vegetables.—Potatoes, new, per bag, 20c sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per brl \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen

40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c. POULTRY AND MEAT .- Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50 turkeys, 9c to 10c per 1b, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25 bee 1 per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2.75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 23c; eggs, packed, per doz., 24c to 25c; new laid, 40c to 50c; Roll butter first-class, 19c to 23c. Venison, 4c to 41c.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET-Jan. 31

The cattle shipping trade is dall but the local demand for butchers' stock is very fair. Exporters find it cheaper to operate via American ports, and on Saturday last Mr. N. Kennedy shipped 4 cars of Canadian cattle to Boston in bond for the European markets. For these he paid 5c to 5 c. Good cattle are now cheaper here than in the States, for in New York Western wethers, heavy for export, are quoted at 61c to 61c; mixed do, 51c to 61c; do Jersey and near-by, 5c to 6c. Dealers having cattle here to day were :-Wm Roberts, 2 cars of cattle and 50 sheep, from River Beaudette; R Wood, 14 cattle and 21 sheep, from Brockville; James Wright, 1 car cattle, from Brighton; Archie Elliott, car of cattle, from Newcastle; Smith & Elliott, 1 car do; M Fyfe, 1 car, from Peterboro; Butchers' cattle sold at Viger market at 3c to 4c, and most of the offerings were from this market where there were no reported transactions.

Sheep are in good demand here for export, and from 5c to 5½c would be paid. One dealer owns between 400 or 500 head, which are awaiting shipment here to Europe, via Portland.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles sheds since last Monday were :- Cattle, 28 cars; sheep, 2 cars, and 17 horses.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET-JAN. 29.

The supply of hay last week was below the average, and the quality was inferior. Straw on the contrary, was in abundant supply, and was slaughtered at almost any price. Nearly 300 sleigh loads of bay changed hands at from \$11 to \$13, per 100 bundles of 15 ibs., for the best qualities, and \$9.50 to \$11 for lower One or two exceptionally fine lots brought \$13.50 and \$14. Sales of straw aggregated about 150 loads, prices ranging from \$3 to \$4 50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

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