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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AN ABLE LECTURE.

SUNSHINE AND SHADE OF IRISH HIS TORY.

[FROM THE LONDON (ONT) ADVERTISER.

The lecture delivered last night in the City Hall by the Rev. Wm. O'Mahony was one of deep and present interest, and was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience that had assembled. Toe main part of the building was filled to the doors by those desirous of hearing what proved to be a most comprehensive historic resume of After reviewing the times and labors of Burgh, what is embraced in the title, "The Sun-Curran and Grattan, the speaker ably sketched shine and Shade of Irish History." The subsequent events. Ten years of unexampled proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to prosperity followed the effort of Gratton. the relief of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Leading on, he spoke of the years of '82-'98, On the platform in addition to the speaker were the Rev. Fathers Tieruan and Cummins, and Messrs. D. Regan, J. Egan, W. army, were again and again repelled by the Starr, James Dinahan, and the President, simple peasants, their hearts being filled with who occupied the chair and briefly intro- a courage increased by the burning wrongs duced the speaker.

Having briefly introduced his subject, and after alluding to the wide field before him, the speaker went on to say that on every hand were materials with which to plead the cause of Ireland, which occupied such great prominence in public thought. Though territory does not impart its greatness, though power of arms does not swell her influence, yet is she really great and influential in the eyes of the world-grand by the record of her storied past, influential by the innate virtue and worth that have ever been ber characteristics. For centuries has the struggle gone on in which her national existence was the stake, and she is as distinctively national to-day as when St. Patrick proposed to her chieftains the doctrines of the Cross, or when Brien led his brave Irish soldiers against the invading foe. Deep and heavy humiliations mark it, but her bright escutcheon is turn shed by no unworthy deed. Her history is a succession of light and shade.

ANCIENT IRELAND.

Speaking of the Ireland at the early stage of her history, the high state of her civilization was pointed out, as compared with that of surrounding countries, and further, that she was freer from vice and more cultured than were the other nations of the time Such a novel one that could only be carried on is testimony of history. At this early time gold, iron, silver and lead were discovered and intelligently worked to serve the wants he saw that Ireland could not successof the people, who at this time were known fully appeal to force of arms, but that her as Milesians. In the first ages of Irish only hope of succeeding lay in agitation history we find the people devoted to lives of industry. In the reign of Fiela, the Solon of Ireland, who reigned long before the Christian era, there is to be found the earliest example of summoning a parliament for the pose, a keen perception of human nature. of purpose of periecting existing laws, and the good order which reigned made it a good model of more modern assemblies. What a contrast this is to the Ireland of our day, when a paltry few have a voice in the deliberations that control her destinies. Have her children degenerated? Are they less capable to-day, in the full blaze of the enlightenment and progress of the nineteenth century, to understand and supply the wants of their country than in these ancient days? The position they have attained in the government of the countries that have adopted Irishmen will best answer the question. Twentyeight hundred years ago do we find almost the same machinery of government in operation in Ireland that we see in our own age in the most civilized nations. Virtue and honor were respected, and polygamy was a thing unknown, even in the days of paganism.

CHRISTIAN IRELAND. In graphic and eloquent terms was described the advent of the gainted Patrick and the conversion of Ireland to Christianity-a conversion unequalled in the annals of the world, accompanied with no bloody struggle, but simply that of intellect with intellect. Their learning and all kindred institutions flourished, utterly disproving the charge that Irishmen are opposed to education. From the fifth to the ninth century her lot was cast in the sunshine of interest, and her children won renown without a rival in the then world of literature and science. In the face of all this can it be said that the Irish people cannot govern themselves? In considering the disturbances in Ireland, the surrounding ctrcumstances should not be lost sight of, nor should they weigh in judging Irishmen. Crushed as they are, they would be unworthy the name did they not strive to better their condition; and although we deprecate violence, we must not forget that in many instances they were driven to it under sufferings too great for human endurance. THE DANISH INVASION

was next taken up, and the sufferings entailed thereby fully detailed, the many historic circumstances which led to the time of their expulsion noted and its effect upon the nation noted. When they were driven out Iroland again became prosperous.

SUCCEEDING EVENTS.

Passing on to the year 1169, the events connected with the time of Dermot McMurrugh were described, and the national indignation at his flagrant adultery. There is no character so despicable to Irishmen as that of an informer or traitor, and the poet Moore felt all this burning horror for the latter when he penned:

"Oh, for a longue to curse the slave, Whose treason like a deadly blight Comes o'er the cornells of the brave, And blasts them in the hour of night. And blass them in the hour of light.

May life's un-slessed cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim
With hopes that but allure to fly.

With Joys that vaulsh while he sips.

Like Dead Seaf fruits that tempt the oye,
Butturn to ashes on the lips," etc.

The effects were shown of the Norman invasion, the English Pale, and the dark 300 Years that followed, showing the full effect of the change of religion in England, while

of Cromwell, in the Island. Then came a resums of the stormy times of 1690, with the events of the stormy times of 1050, with the events of which history is replete, on till the time when the treaty of 1691 was signed, when Ireland for the first time acknowledged the supremacy of England. Passing on, it was pointed out that the law enacted in the reign of George I., giving England the right to legislate for Ireland without her own consent, virtually struck the death blow at the manufacturing in Ireland. The galling yoke of penal enactments was also laid on the Catholics. At the same time the colonists in America were beginning to show signs of discontent at the same grievances which Ireland complained. They rebelled, and we see the result in the giant Republic of to-day. and alluded to the struggle in which the trained troops of the King-the flower of his they had endured. In all these struggles the Protestants have stood nobly side by side with the Catholics in the struggle for liberty.

But now comes another cloud of misfortune in the destruction of the Irish Parliament. It was swept away, and with it the best hopes of poor Erin. The legislative union between the two countries was an accomplished fact. It is not necessary to enquire into the causes that led to it, and in this connection the speaker would only ask his hearers to bear in mind the prosperity of '82 and compare it with any period of the eighty years of Union which have passed, and draw their own conclusions.

Ireland has a population, the majority of which is decidedly Catholic, and the Catholic citizens were laboring under the effects of these " penal laws," which, in an evil hour for England, had been enacted. He said in an evil bour, because they have alienated from her warm Irish heart, that might have been led to beat responsive to her every wish, but could never be forced to smother one patriotic pulsation. There appears on the scene now a man who perhaps more than any other deserved the eeteem and love of Irishmen—Daniel O'Connell. He was idolized by them, and the warfare on which he entered was to gain the rights of Irishmen, within the limits of the constitution. A pose, a keen perception of human nature, of which he was perhaps the best judge of his day. The Irish people, always admirers of intellectual superiority, hailed with rapture the acression to their cause of a young barrister, whose boast was that he could drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament without hurting either himself or the Act The stupendous work which he performed all over the country, in organizing the people, and in educating them in this new method of redressing their wrongs, is almost incredible. The measure of his success in controlling his countrymen, as well as in winning their affections, may be judged from the immense numbers that attended his meetings, and from the harmony and peace in which they were carried on. His efforts to gain the emancipation of the Catholics were at length successful, and after hundreds of years of worse than slavery the shackles were stricken from the Irish peasant, and he was free to worship his God without paying for his devotion—the fearful tax of civil ostracism. His next effort was the repeal of the Union. In this he failed, and towards the close of his cureer his efforts were impaired by feeble health. He had sacrificed all for his country. On her altar he had placed his future, which was most promising; to her he had devoted the best years of his life, and now the remnant of that life he gave to the same glorious cause. He saw at this period spring up around him another party, comprised of younger men thoroughly devoted to their country, but filled with all the impulse imparted by youth and high resolve. The horrors of '47 had fallen upon the country, and Ireland was sunk in the terrible shade of a fearful famine; her children were dying by the readside; the terrible effects of the Union were gnawing at the vitals of the nation, and in sight of these things the doctrine was announced, "A thousand times better that Erin's stalwart sons would die fighting for the reiief of their country than linger in the heartrending sufferings of starvation." This bold doctrine was announced by John Mitchel. Though opposed to him at first, the Young freland Party soon ranged themselves be neath his standard, prepared to die if necessary for the cause of their country. Mitchel was speedily arrested and hurried into exile, and the leadership devolved upon one of the grandest characters which we meet with in Irish history, one of the most devoted patriots, meek and gentle as a lamb, but

brave and bold as a lion in the face of HONEST JOHN MARTIN.

of Longhorne. He too, like Mitchel, suffered the nenalty of exile. It is needless to enter into a detailed account of the working of this new party in Irish politics, suffice it to say that they undertook too much and utterly failed. It is easy now to see how futile was their efforts, but when we consider the circumstances that surrounded them; a people being decimated by famine, a country with every necessary tor the support of her population going to ruin, we can see their action, the last effort of a despairing nation. What and large sale of arms.

Liondon, December 4.—The principal in babitants had to join in the rejoicings of a galaxy of talent adorned this w Young an Dublin, December 2.—The High Sheriff of terest in the Court of Queen's Bench to day have their houses attacked. Trade was de-Ireland" party l There were Meagher, the

chivalric Smith O'Brien; the patriotic and gentle Martin; and though last, not least, our own gifted D'Arcy McGee. The cause upheld by such men must have been a noble one, and their error of judgment was of noble, generous and self-sacrificing men. HOME RULE.

The effort of these men was the last made, and brings us face to face with the great and exciting issues of to-day. The speaker then went on to say that Home Rule was enveloped in a cloud of misconception, which arises from ignorance on the malicious motives of public men or others. The idea is utterly absurd that the object of Home Rule in the proper sense is dismemberment of the British Empire. An agitation of a certain kind was not to be condemned, because it was by agitation that all the great reforms of the world have been brought about. Home Rule is not a new theory or a new idea by any means, and Canada itself has shown a most striking example to Ireland in this respect. We have here a Government responsible to ourselves, we manage our own affairs and treat England as we do any other Power. In Canada, did not agitation tend to bring about the present favorable condition of affairs, with our happy and comfortable homes? The separation of Ireland from England is a thing not to be thought of, and, moreover, the former land does not want it. What Ireland should have is the right to legislate in her own local affairs, which, as has been shown in the past, she can most successfully do. The British Parliament, not understanding, perhaps, the minute particulars of these affairs, cannot legislate properly, and are rather hindered in accomplishing their more proper objects. Home Rule would enhance the trade of England, the lecturer thought, provided it be considered in a genuine practical light, and to such a movement as this all might say "God speed." The lecture, of which we have given but a resume, was concluded with an eloquent

A cordial vote of thanks was then moved by Mr. D. Regan, seconded by J. Egan, and carried by a standing vote, to which Father O'Mahony made a suitable reply, and the audience retired.

Spread of the Land League-The Goverument Prosecutions - Postpone ment of Trial Refused-Boycotting Landlords-Parnell Receives the Freedom of Waterford-Orange Manifesto.

(By Cable.)

Dublin, November 30 .- The trial of Philip Callan, member of Parliament for Louth, charged with libelling Alex. M. Sullivan, ended to-day. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was postponed.... A detachment of the 9th infantry, consisting of 200 men, has been detailed to protect the workmen engaged in the con-truction of an iron hut in Pallas Kenry, a market town in Munster county, ten miles from Limerick. The hut is intended for the use of the constabulary, and a large assemblage of people gathered and threatened to tear it down as fast as it could be built, and would undoubtedly have done so but for the presence of the troops.... An armed gang attacked a sheriff to-day near Ballinrobe while he was performing his official duties. The entire neighborhood was thrown into a state of excitement, and it was with difficulty that the sheriff escaped rough handling.

London, November 30.-4 p. m.-The removal of the police hut to the place of its erection at New Pallas has been safely accomplished, the peasantry being overawed by everwhelming forces of soldiers, who pitched six tents, in which twenty five police will camp to protect the men engaged in the erection of the hut Two hundred of the Chatham division of mariners, who were recently ordered to Ireland, but whose departure was postponed, will start next week. A large force of police accompanied by infantry and artillery, proceeded to New Pallas at seven o'clock this morning to quell the disturbance there The Times says :- "The appointment of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, secretary to the Admirality, to succeed William P. Adam as First Commissioner of Works is significant. His views as regards to Irish land are well known. He has made himself the special champion of clauses in the land act of 1870 intended to facilitate the purchase of holdings by occupiers. In conducting Irish measures especially he will doubtless prove an able Lieutenant to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Foster.

Lonpon, December 1 .- The land meeting at Ballycastle, County Antrim, yesterday was a failure; only two hundred persons were p-esent, and the speakers were hissed.

Dublin, December 1 .-- At a meeting of the Land League to-day it was said that several Orangemen were members of the League, and that branches of the League had been established in every county of Ulster.

New York, December 1 .- The Brooklyn Land Leaguers has just appointed a committee to confer with New York members in reference to the advisability of sending Gen eral Butler to Ireland to defend Mr. Parnell and the other indicted members of the League. Nearly \$200 was subcribed for the defence fund.

London, December 2.-A Paris despatch says it is stated that the Land League bave invited Louis E. Michel, Communist to lecture in Ireland.

Dunlin, December 1 .- There is great excitement at Waterford by the constant public

the speaker briefly passed over the cruelties silver-tongued, whose oratory told held men states that not one-fourth of the illegal and pone the trials of Mr. Parnell and others. An business house was decorated with fings.

spell-bound; the brave and daring Mitchel; seditious acts of the people are reported. Twenty outrages have occured in his district the last two months. Several members of League are contributing to leading Austrian, French and Italian newspapers, creating a public opinion in favor of their cause. Lord Lurgan has refused the petiton of 600 of his tenants asking 50 per cent abatement of rents. He will give 10 per cent. This is the first conflict between landlord and tenants on the rent question in the north. Lord Lurgan's tenants are rich. The Secretary of the Ballaghaderin branch of the Land League, which comprises 1,500 members, reports that a Presbyterian minister has been enrolled as a member It is asserted that not a single town in Ulster Province is without branches of the organization. Protestants are said to be joining the League rapidly. The Fermoy Land League has prohibited a land agent from hunting on the farms of members of the

Lengue. London, December 2.-It is rumored from Maynooth that the Duke of Leinster, whose immense estates in the County of Kildare, covering 700,000 acres, yield nearly £60,000 income in ordinary times, has served all his tenants with notices to quit. The rumor is

credited. Boston, December 2 .- The movement to said American Counsel over to Irelandto assist in defending the Land League leaders originated in this city. Gen. Butler expressed strongly in favor of this scheme, but thought he could not get away from business at the time the trials would come off. Cablegrams asking Mr. Parnell's opinion are not yet answered. No action will be taken until he is heard from. The plan agreed upon was to send Gen. Butler, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Jere Black and Emery Storrs to Ireland. There was talk of Matt Carpenter as a substitute in case Black or any others were prevented from accepting the retainer. The project was started in consequence of a rumor that all the leading counsel in Ireland had been re tained by the Government. It is stated that American lawyers could practice in British courts only by courtesy, but that the British Government would not refuse to extend such

DUBLIN, December 2 .- Evidence of wide, capid spread of Land League terrorism in districts, bitherto peaceable, is increasing daily. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than a month ago. There is now almost a universal suspension of the payment of rent.

courtesy.

London, December 2 .- The Times' Dublin correspondent says that evidence of the wide and rapid spread of Land League terrorism in districts hitherto peaceable is increasing daily. Honest tenant farmers wince under the tyrannical pressure put on them by the League, and earnestly desire to be relieved therefrom. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse chan it was a onth ago. There is now an almost universal suspension of the payment of rent, G iffith's valuation only being offered on every estate in every district under the influence of the League The Dublin correspondent of the Times says the next proceeding in the State prosecution will be the striking of a special jury; this, however, will not take place for some days The Dublin Frecman's Journal announces that Parnell has suddenly returned to that city on important political business.

DUBLIN, December 2 .- Mr. Parnell and the other Land Leaguers have asked a postponement of their trial until after the 25th A private in 3rd Dragoons, stationed at Bailincollig, was to-day shot and badly wounded ... Police Sergeant O'Connor was nearly half murdered at Claremorris to-day, being brutally beaten and kicked by the mon. Minor outrages are increasing throughout Ireland.

has resolved to prosecute Garger, the proprietor of the Sligo Champion, for the alleged treasonable utterances of that journal in connection with the existing state of the conntry, and for its defence of the Land Lengue LONDON, December 3.-Three bundred ad-

Dublin, December 3.-The Government

ditional marines sailed from Portsmouth for Dublin to-day Irish landlords will evoke English sympathies by holding a series of meetings throughout England.... Doctor Grimshaw, Irish Registrar-General, has been threatened with death.

Dublin, December 3 .- The county of Leitrim has been proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance. An Orange proclamation has been extensively placarded throughout the county of Ulster, appealing to Protestants to prevent land meetings being beld. It is feared that disturbances will certainly follow.... The report of the Land Commissioners on Ireland will be completed within a fortnight, testimony having been received from every county in Ireland. The report will become a part of the Government's argument for land reform.

Dublin, December 4.-Dr. Thomas W. Grimshaw, Registrar-General, has received a threatening letter for refusing to dismiss a pensioner employed by him as a gardener on his estate near Dublin. He has obtained police protection.

LONDON, December 4 .- A manifesto to the Orangemen of County Down, commending the course recommended in the resolution of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, to organize counter demonstrations on the same days and at the same places which are appointed for Land League meetings, has received ten

thousand signatures, collected in two days, Dublin, December 5 .- Mr. Parnell, in addrossing a land meeting at Waterford to-day, said Mr. Gladstone dare not propose a satis factory solution of the hand difficulty. He thought that the colingse of the Cabinet was certain Waterford was en fele to-day on rangements for the reception of Parnell. The occasion of the greatest land menting held yet. Parnell was present and addressed the multitude. This evening he was given a grand banquet, and to-morrow will be presented with the freedom of the city.

affidavit of Mr. Parnell was submitted aboving that his parliamentary duties would be interfered with if he were kept from the Commons while the trial was going on, and that he had done everything he could to get an early trial. The Attorney-General said that Mr. Parnell's position, parliamentary or otherwise, was no consequence. The Court must mete out equal justice to all. Up to this point no one in Court had an idea of what the necision would be. Mr. Parnell was not in Court. The only League member present was Mr. Egan, who was feeling somewhat uncomfortable in consequence of the cutting sarcasm of the Lord Chief-Justice earlier in the day, when, in the Evening Mailcase, he breeches, long-tail cont, and prolonged upper had complained that the application against lip, has served as a study for many of our that paper was not on the part of all the traversers, but "only of Mr. Parnell, who rising artists, who appear to have been animight be regarded as their head. The League | mated with the one idea-to make him as relawyers were confident of a postponement. pulsive as possible. In this they have suc-When Mr. McDonough sat down and the ceeded admirably, as the illustrated papers Chief-Justice arose, the former wore a half testify. From observation, however, of my smile of confidence on his face, and seemed fellow-countrymen. I fail to detect any to be impatient for a decision. But at the first sentence of Chief Justice May, Mr. Mc-Donough's glasses dropped from his nose, his arrive at is that these zealous pencillers have. eyes started out and every one in the Court astonishing words which dropped from the judgment, said that for several months the country had been in a state of anarchy. A Land League, had practised a system of dishonesty. Owing to an unauthorized con-spiracy people were so terrified that they were afraid to assert their rights. If Mr. Parnell prise me that such ejaculations should eshad to complain of anything it was of himself and his associates. He had endeavored to procure alterations of the law by violent speeches and menaces, and he had no one but himself to thank if he was in an awkward position in regard to his parliamentary duties. The application was refused.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case LandLeague against the Evening Mail. The attachment was refused, though the costs are to be paid by each party as a matter of justice, though two of the Mail articles were objectionable. Justice Barry summed up the united opinion of the Beach when he said: "If detendants who move for this attachment had suspended or even withdrawn from their agitation during the pending of the prosecution he could then understand that their trial should not be prejudiced by hostile criticism on what has passed. But so far from suspending or withdrawing from the agitation it is carried on with undoubted vigor. Meetings are held, speeches are made, and all the machinery of the Land League are kept energetically at work. For us then to grant an attachment upon articles other than those I have specified would be simply to make an order that while defendants and their organization are at liberty to do, say or publish whatever they think fit for the prosecution of their political purposes, no voice is to be raised and no pen is to be wielded on behalf of those who believe their most vital interests to be menaced and assailed. Such a proposition seems to me entirely unreasonable and one that the Court could not accede to. The Court then granted an order intended to deter from similar publications in the short interval previous to the trials, but ruled that the attachment applied for should not be issued and there be no costs." Justices O'Brien and Fitzgerald concurred in the Chief Justice's opinion. The order was made absolute, but the Court ordered that no attachment should be issued. The effect of this will be to prevent similar publications pending the State trials. Justice Fitzgerald said he would be inclined to make no order at all. The position of the traversers, he said, would have been different if they themselves refrained from endeavoring to throw odium on the prosecutions of Land Leaguers. If the Attorney-General had moved for an attachment he feared the Court would have had to attach these same traversers.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6 .- It is stated the refusal of the application for the postponement of the State trials has caused alarm in the ranks of the Land Leaguers. While delivering his decision the Chief Justice seemed greatly excited. It is understood Mr. Parnell and others of the indicted gentlemen will attempt to go to London to attend Parliament. It is also understood in that case they will be arrested. It is thought with the five indicted Irish members out of the way almost any land bill can be passed in the House of Commons. It is said the Irish member of Parliament who showed no sympathy with the Land League received a threatening letter and fled to England.

New York, December 5 .- The Tribune's London cable says :-- "The wild proposal of Gen. Butler to defend Mr. Parnell is absurd. No foreigner is allowed to plead in Ireland."

WATERFORD, Dublin, December 6.-At the land meeting vesterday Mr. Parnell denounced the Government as 100 weak to deal with the land subject. He said the Government hoped to crush the movement by depriving the people of their representatives in Parliament, but nothing now could put down the agitation until the tiller of the soil became the owner. Mr. Parnell charged the Government with entering into a conspiracy against the Irish people, and said: "Mild justicagiving," meaning assasination, "was only attempted when there was organization," meaning "Boycotting," etc. A proposition to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell was carried with considerable opposition. The dissenting members of the Municipal Council have been more or less "Boycotted." Wholesale intimidation was exercised to compel co-operation in the arwindows of several establishments were smashed, when it became known the owners would not join the popular movement. In two cases a watch was constantly kept to see that no business was done there. The inbabitants had to join in the rejoicings of one of the most important counties in Ireland, was in the decision of the application to post, stroyed, and the result was that almost every

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Sin,-The absorbing topic of the honr is, essentially, Ireland. In the mill, in the market-place, in the mansion, and in the cottage, Ireland is the burning question. And no wonder, for, at every turn, huge posters, announcing in glaring characters, more murders and fresh plots in that similarity between them and these absurd caricatures; and the only conclusion I can perhaps, their own photographs at hand. At was suddenly appalled at the scathing and one time Pat is seen behind a hedge waiting for a victim; at another posting up a speaker's lips. The Chief Justice, in giving threatening notice; but always "armed and well prepared," and in the most aggressive attitude. No wonder, then, I repeat, that wo large portion of the people, instigated by the hear honest Englishmen declare that the whole race should be exterminated; and pious old ladies assert that the Irish-the dreadful Irish-are worse than Zulus. It does not surcape their lips, nor their belief (and it is general) that Ireland is a nest of assassins, and that its verdant hill and valleys bristle with the bayonets of a peasantry to whom outrage has become a duty. The perusal of the daily papers, with their lists of murders, manufactured by bigoted correspondents in Duolin, ieaves them no other alternative. I say "manufactured," advisedly, and I shall at-tempt to prove it. "Murder is no longer considered a crime by the main body of the Irish people. Murderers are considered herocs and public benefactors." This, culled from a leading London daily, is improved upon by a provincial journal which declares that "Murders are of daily occurence in the Sister Isle." These are specimens of what are being served up for the breakfast table of the newspaper reading public of England.

Now, let us see if the assertion of this authority, "that murders are of daily occurrence" is borne out by facts. If it be true, then there must have been perpetrated in I reland since the commencement of the agitation, three months ago, no fewer than eighty-four murders! I shall leave your readers to see how strangely at variance this is with the fact that only five murders, agrarian or otherwise, have been committed.

Taking a peep at the criminal callender of peaceful, law-abiding England, for the same period, we find that no fewer than twentyfour murders have taken place! Four of these, including the diabolical outrage at Acton, were perpetrated in one week. Most of the learned judges at the recent assizes complained of the state of their respective calenders. The prisons teem with criminals; there are men and women now under sentence of death, yet we never hear, or read of, Crime in England." Would it be unfair to ask the editors of those papers which are dealing out such outrageous nonseuse about Ireland to their readers, and who are daily lamouring for coercion, suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and other pains and penalties for my afflicted countrymen, to look at home, and think of some plan to prevent the outrages on defenceless women and children which are of daily occurrence in this country. I think that by so doing they would be fulfilling the duties of their position much better than by holding up as a martyr the Irish landlord, and urging on the Government to add to the already too-heavy ourdens borne by the poorest, most downtrodden, yet most virtuous peasantry in the

Is it not a satire, sir, on the ideas of justice possessed by the editors of the English Press the self-constituted mouthpiece of freedom. throughout the world, that while in one. column they rave for coercion and repressiva. measures unknown in free countries, for Ireand in another they weep over the miseries sudured by the subjects of the Sultan and the.

Czar. My object in writing this is to lay, a few facts before the English Catholic portion of your readers, and to help to clear away gay false impressions they may have gained by perusal of the English papers of the state of? affairs in our ancient Catholic land.

Your obedient servant, FRANCIS J. BRADLEK. In Liverpool Catholic Times.

ARCHBISHOP MCHALE ON THE KNOOK APPARITIONS.

Bishop O'Hara, of the Scranton, Pa., diocese who has recently returned from an extended pilgramage to Rome and the noted places of Ireland, preached at the Cathedral in Scranton, Nov. 21, before an immense compresation, giving a graphic description of the gracious reception accorded to himself and Bishop Shananan, of Harrisburg, by Popce Leo. Bishop WHara described his visit to Knock, the obscure Irish village recently made famous, and said that it was specially interesting. Before going to the chapolabo called on Archbishop MacHale of Tuam, who, although over ninety years old, is still olear of mind and vigorous of intellect. While at breakfast with this venerable prelate, Bishop O'Hara intimated his intention of visiting Kuock, and found the Archbishop somewhat reticent on the subject. He finally said that so fer there had been no evidence presented to warrant the approval or disapproval of the manifestations. He had appointed a committee of the clergy, however, to inquire into the matter and they were still engaged in the investigation.

REDMOND O'DONNELL;

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE. CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

"It is good to be home," she said. "Take off these tiresome things, Ninon-quick-and

The deft-fingered French girl obeyed. The floating, brown hair was brushed and bound for the pillow, the lace and tulle, the silk and diamond sprays were removed, and her night-robe donued, and Katherine thrust her feet into slippers, and drew her chair close to the fire.

"Anything more, mademoiselle?" "Nothing, Ninon; you may go."

The maid went, and the heiress was alone She felt tired and sleepy and out of sorts, but still she did not go to bed. She lay back in her chair and listened to the bleak morning wind howling through the trees of the park with closed, tired eyes.

"Marie De Lansac! Marie De Lansac!" She seemed to hear that name in the wailing of the wind, in the ticking of the little Swiss clock, in the light of the cinders, and, with it ringing still in her ears, she dropped asleep.

"And, sleeping, she dreamed. She was Boating somewhere down a warm, golden river, overhead a sunlit, rosy sky, all the air quivering with music. And as she floated on and on in a delicious trance she saw the golden sky blacken, she heard the winds rise. and the river darken and heave. The music changed to the wild song of a siren, luring her on to the black depths below. Down, wown she felt berself sinking, the cold waters elosing over her head. She looked up in her death agony, and saw her lover standing safe ou the shore and smiling at her throes. She

stretched out her arms to him. "Help, Gaston, help!" she strove to cry, but the tising waters drowned her voice, and the shrill wind bore t'em away. The siren song grew louder. She could hear the words, "False as fair! false as fair!" And still the waters rise. The white arms wreathed round her lover-standing smiling there-s beautiful, deriding face mocked her over his shoul-

"I am Marie De Lansac," said the taunting voice, "and he is mine."

Then the bitter waters of death closed over her head, and with a gasping cry she started up awake-the fatal words yet ringing in her ears, " False as fair! false as fair!"

The chill, gray light of the October dawn filled the room, the fire had died out black on the hearth, and she was cramped and cold. Even in her dreams that warning came to her! She drew out her watch and looked at the hour. Only seven, but Katherine Dangerfield slept no more.

CHAPTER X.

BEFORE THE WEDDING.

MARRIED on New Year's Eve! Married on New Year's Eve, Katherine! Do I hear you wright? Is it possible, you really mean this?"

Sir John Dangerfield, seated in dressinggown and slippers before the study fire, laid down his Times, and blankly asked this question. His daughter stood behind his chair. keeping her face steadily averted.

"Let me look at you, child-come here. Let me see if this is my little Kathie who sang her doll to sleep yesterday, and who comes to me now and asks to be married on New Year's Day. Ah, you cannot—you do not mean it after all."

" Papa, I do," Katherine cried, desperately, feeling again what a cruel thing it had been of Gaston to subject her to this ordeal; "at have explained already.'

* You have repeated Mr. Gaston Dantree's Plausible pretexts of which I don't believe one word. He dared not face me again; he sidered you to come to me and obtain my consent to your marriage on New Year's Eve. Coward! craven coward!"

* Papa, don't. You misjudge him-he is no coward-even you have no right to call him so. Oh, papa, how can you be so unkind to him, to me. You were so harsh to him when he spoke to you before, and you knew he would not, could not retort in kind. You wouldn't like it yourself-to sit still and be abused. You must not call Gaston such hard names. Even from you I cannot bear

But in the depths of her heart, even while she fought desperately for her absent lover, she felt it to be true. He was a coward. " Hear her," the baronet said, with sup-

pressed intensity; "hear her take his part against me-this man whom she has not known two months. Well, well, it is the reward the old always receive from the YOUNG."

Two white arms clasped his neck, two impetwous lips stooped down and kissed him. " Papa, darling, is it generous of you to say this? You know I love you dearly, dearly; but, papa, I love him too. I can't help it, I don't know why; I only know I do with all my beart."

He looked at her tenderly—the hard bitterness of his mouth relaxing into a smile, half-sai, half-cynical.

" My little one," he said, " my little one, you don t know why. Shall I tell you? A little for his dark eyes, a little for his silken hair, a little for his seductive voice and sugary words, and a great deal-oh, my romantic Kathie-for your own poetical imagination. If you saw Gaston Dantree behow the surface for an hour you would scorn him your life long. But you take this goodlooking Louisianian at his own valuation, and invest him with a halo of nobility all your own, and set him up and worship him.
My daughter, take care, take care. Your god will cramble to clay before your eyes; and what is left then? Believe me, Kathie, there is more needed to make a wife happy than long lashes and a musical voice."

Katherine looked up and met her father's eyes (all for the first time, her lips compressed into a resolute line. An hour ago she had seemed to him a wayward little girl-he knew now, for the first time, he had a woman to deal with-a woman in love, and resolute to have her way.

"You treat me as though I were ten years old and asking a new plaything. Papa, ! love Gaston, he wants me to be his wife, and I have promised. A promise given should be a promise kept. I will marry him, or go to my grave unmarried."

"Then Heaven help you! My years on earth will not be many-don't interrupt me, Katherine; I know what I am saying—and when I am gone, and you are left to that man's mercy, I say again Heaven help you!" "He has given you no earthly reason to say it? Eatherine exclaimed, "and it is not like you to be unjust. It is a shame, papa! a shame! You know nothing wrong of himmething. Even the grim, pittless English law takes the prisoner in the dock to be inmocent until he is proven guilty. You speak of him as though he were a villain, doubledyed? I repeat, it is a shame to slander the absent in this way, and a soldier who has

be the last to do it. You wrote to New Orleans to find out his character-did the answer justify such dark suspicions as these?" a pause. "The answer left me as much in the dark

as ever. Mr. Dantree's character in New Orleans is simply nil-no one knew anything much either to his credit or discredit. You defend your lover stanchly, Katherine. I you are, with all your special pleading, cannot make a hero of Gaston Dantree."

"I don't want to make a rero of him; he suits me well enough as he is. As he is, with all his faults, whatever they may be, I am willing to take him-to hold to him all my life; and be very sure, whatever that life may prove, no one alive shall ever hear me complain of him."

"I believe you," her father said, quietly; 'you're not a model young lady by any means, but you deserve a much better husband than Gaston Dantree. Child! child! you are hopelessly in attended—I might as well talk to the trees waving yonder outside the window as to a romantic girl in love. But think a moment—think how little you know of this man. Who is to prove he hasn't a wife already out yonder in the Southern States ?"

pang in her voice as she uttered the ludignunt cry. "Marie De Lansac!" the name that had haunted her dream that morning came back.

"Ah! Kathie, flying into a passion will not prove his worth. I repeat we know nothing of him-nothing but what he has chosen to tell or invent. Do you really believe, my poor Donna Quixote, that if some freak of fortune deprived you to morrow of the present, treat her civilly for my sake." Scarswood and its rent-roll, be would prove faithful to the love he has vowed? If you were pennile-s-as he is-do you believe he would ever make you his wife?"

She met his sad gaze full; but she was white to the lips.

"I believe it, papa. I know how I would act by him; poverty-disgrace even-would only make me cling the more devotedly to him. I would take his part against all the world, and why should I think him the less generous? Paps, it may be your duty, but you torture me! What is the use of saying such things except to make me miserable? But it was not her father's words that made

her miserable-it was the doubt in her own heart, the conviction that he spoke the truth. Not all her insane infatuation could convince her that this man was either loyal or true. She had been brought up in a peculiar way enough, this impulsive Katherin-, and if there is any excuse to be made for her wilful perversity, it lies in that. Motherless at the age of three, left to a doting father, spoiled by Indian nurses, indulged in every caprice, she had grown up headstrong and full of faults. The Indian colonel had taught her to scorn a lie as the base crime of a coward; and taught her to be as true as steel, loyal, generous, and brave; and she knew in her inmost heart that Gaston Dantree was none of these things-was twice as unstable as water. Only her girl's fancy had gone out to him, and it was too late to recall the gift.

Her father drew her to him and kissed her. "I will say no more-not one word; and yet it is a cruel kindness. Do you know what I should have done, Kathie, when that fellow came here to ask your hand? I should have said, She is there; take h r if you will. She is quite ready and capable of running away with you to-morrow, if you ask her; but as long as I live, not one farthing will she ever receive from me-not though she were starving. I will never forgive her; I will never see her. She is in love with you; take her and whon the honeymoon is over-starve! I mean this, Mr. Dantree, and we Dangerfields know how to keep our word. Beast I don't, but he—that is—oh, papa, I Kuthie, he would never have set foot again within this house, and you-you would hate your father. I don't think I could bear that. and so, oh, child! marry him, if you will, on New Year's Eve-what does a month more or less matter?-and may the good God keep you, and defend you from the fate of a broken hearted wife!"

> She made no reply; her face was bidden on his shoulder.

"I fear for your future, my child!-I fear! I fear!' the old soldier said, with strange pathos-"I foresee more than I dare tell. Kathie, listen! Do you"-his steady voice taltered a little-"do you think you could bear to be poor?"

"Poor, papal" she lifted her head, and looked at him in surprise.

"Yes, Katherine; to be poor-not as we were poor in India, with servants to wait upon us, and a colonel's pay to live on; but it were to ai ; and it may be soon-child, be still-and you were left alone in the world friendless and portionless, to earn your own living as other girls do-do you think you could bear that ?-to eat poor food? to wear poor clothing? to labor for others?-that is the sort of poverty I mean."

She gazed at him, lost in wonder. "Poor, poor! I, a baronet's daughter, the heiress of Searswood! Papa," bursting into

a laugh for the first time-" what nonsense are you talking? It is impossible for me to "But suppose it were not"-he spoke with

feverish eagerness, shifting away from the gaze of the bright, wondering eyes-"suppose it were possible-suppose such a fate overtook you-could you bear it?"

"Sir John Dangerfield," the young lady responded, impatiently, " I don't want to suppose it-I won't suppose such a preposterous thing! No, I couldn't bear it-there! I would rather die than be poor-living on crusts-wearing shabby dresses-and working for insolent purse-proud common rich people. Papa, I would just quietly glide out of life in a double dose of morphine, and make an end of it all. But what's the use of talking such rubbish? I'm Katherine Dangerfield, heiress; it is about as likely that I shall go up to the moon, like Hans Pfaal. and live there away from everybody, as that

I shall ever turn shop-girl and be poor." He set his lips hard beneath his iron-gray mustache, and his soldier's training stood him in good stead now. Of the sharp pain at his heart his face showed no sign.

"And you consent, paps—you dear, goodnatured old papa?" the girl said, her cheek close to his, her lips to his ear; "you do conent? I am only seventeen, and silly, no doubt, but let me be happy in my own way. I can't help liking Gaston-I can't indeedand I want to trust him-to believe in him. You'll let me, won't you? You wan't say bitter, cynical things any more. And you know you won't lose me, as you would if I laugh. Are there ghosts, do you know at married any one else. You'll only gain a Scarswood? Such a dear, romantic old son instead—and we'll all live together here, house ought to be haunted, you know, to as the fairy tales say -- happy forever after.

He sighed resignedly, disengaged himself, and arose. "When a woman will she will," etc. Have your own way Katherine. Let the wedding be on New Year's Eve. I give von carte blanche for the trousseau-order what you pieuse. I can say no more than that. I will make the best of a bad bargain, since it is inevitable; but I can't like him-I never can. Marry him if you will, but I would al. life, and in two months you marry the man

had rather not meet him. And Katherine-

"Well, papa," she spoke rather sadly. It seemed very hard that the two beings on earth whom she loved best could like one another no better than this. Her father was | py girl you ought to be!" standing with his back to her, looking out of don't think the worse of you for it, but it the window at the beeches tossing their won't do. Even you, my child, eloquent as striped branches in the high autumnal gale.

"Yes, papa—what is it?" "Don't offend Mrs. Vavasor." He spoke with an effort. "You don't like her, and you take no pains to hide it. Katherine, it won't do."

" Why not, papa?" "I can't tell you why-only she is your guest; as such she should be treated with courtesy."

Well, I do try to be courteous—that is, I try to endure her; but papa, she's simply unendurable; it stifles me to live in the house with her. I don't know why-1 suppose we're antagonistic, as Gaston says, but my flesh creeps when she comes near me, just as it does when I meet a toad. She's like a serpent, papa—one of those deadly cobras we used to have out in India-with her glitterwife already out yonder in the Southern ing eyes, and her sharp, hissing voice, and her noiseless, gliding walk. Why can't you give her all the money she wants and pack her off about her business?"

" Because -well, because the world is civilized, and she is our gnest. Let us respect the sanctity of the bread and salt. She has a hold upon me-I may admit that much--and it places me in her power. If I or you offend her, Katherine, it is in her power to injure us both more than I can say. It is impossible to explain: I can only say for "I will try For your sake, papa, I would

do austhing." "Except give up Gaston Dautree! Well, well! it is the way of the world—the way of women-a very old way too. And now go-I think I'll settle my mind by reading the Times after all this. Arrange everything—buy the wedding dresses, let the wedding guests be bidden, and when the hour comes I will be ready to give my daughter away to a man of whom I know nothing. That will do, Kathie-I'd rather have no thanks. Let the subject of Mr. Dantree be dropped between us-it is a subject on which you and I can never agree, though we talked to the crack of

Kutherine laid her hand on the handle of the door. There was a swift swish of silk Mr. Vavasor, poor dear-your mother never outside. She flung it wide. Had that odions little wretch, Mrs. Vavasor, been listening? But the passage was deserted, and a tall Indian cabinet hid the little crouching figure completely.

Miss Dangerfield rode out under the open sky and sunny downs with her affianced, and Mr. Dautree simply heard that papa had consented that the marriage should take place upon New Year's Eve-no more. But he could easily infer the rest from Katherin's clouded face

"The sharp-sighted old haronet has been abusing me," reflected Mr. Dantree; "he has taken my gauge pretty accurately from the first. I wonder how it is, that my face, which makes all women fall in love with me, makes all mon distrust me? Is it that women as a rule are fools, and the other sex What an awful muddle I nearly are not? made of it by carrying that confounded packet of letters about. Katherine's a prey to the green-eyed monster already, and will be for the rest of her life. I suppose it is in he eternal fitness of things, somehow, that plain women should be always savagely jealous, especially when they have remarkably handsome husbands. Before the year ends I will be the son-in-law of Scarswood Park, and the husband of eight thousand a year! Gas- black, glittering eyes strangely upon her. ton Dantree, my boy, you're a cleverer fellow

than even I gave you credit for." There was a dinner-party that evening at Scarswood, and Mr. Dantree, with a fatuous "Mrs. Vavasor!" she cried out, "what do smile, made known to all whom it might convenience but the hanny day was new Mrs. Vavasor!" she cried out, "what do you look at me so? cern that the happy day was near. Mrs. Vavasor's black eyes sparkled with their sunkiest light-the rustling silk twisted, and twined, and gleamed about her in more serpentine coils than ever. She flashed a glance across at Peter Dangerfield, who sat, with spectacles over pale, near-sighted eyes, on the opposite side. And Captain De Vere stroked again his big, heavy, dragoon mustache, and shot sharp glances of suppressed ferocity at the smiling bridegroom elect.

"Hang the beggar! I'd like to throttle him, with his self-satisfied grin and confident airs of proprietorship. I suppose Sir Johu's falling into his dotage-1 can't account for is in any other way, poor little fool," with a look at Katherine; "if he treats her as I know he will treat her after her marriage, I'll thrash him within an inch of his life, fore George! I wish I had asked her myself."

The wedding day was announced, Katherine was congratulated, and a little before midnight, with her lover's parting kiss still on her lips, singing softly, she went up to her room. Draped with rose-silk and laces, the carpet wreaths of rosebuds on snow, puffy sitken chairs, a Swiss musical-box playing tinkling tunes, fire-light and waxlight gleaming over all-how pretty-how pleasant it looked. And Kutherine, in her dinner-dress of rich mazarine blue, and sapphire ornapuffiest of the chairs with a tired sigh.

There came a soft tap at the door, not the tap of Ninon. Katherine lifted her dreamy eyes from the fire.

The door opened, and Mrs. Vavasor en-

tered. She too still wore her dinnerdress-the rich sea-green silk glowed in the light far behind her. The diamonds that were not from the Palais Royal flashed spleudidly on neck, and arms, and ears, and fingers. Her shining, luxuriant black bair floated over her shoulders, and the smile that rarely left her was at its brightest on her face.

"Am I an intruder?" she asked, gayly. What blissful visions of ante-nuptial felicity have I frightened away? You will forgive me, I know, my pet. I had to come. Kathie, dear, you don't know how glad I am your wedding day is so near."

She took both the girl's hands in hers. Katherine's first impulse was to anatch them impatiently away, but she remembered her father's warning. This odious, fulsome, fawning creature had some mysterious power over him; for his sake she must be civil.

"You are very good," but, despite the best intentions Miss Dangerfield's voice sounded cold. "Will you sit down, Mrs. Vavasor?" "No, love; I will stay but a moment. See.

it is midnight. Weird hour!!" with a shrill make it complete. I suppose every house, as the post says, where men and women have lived and died, is haunted, and we all carry our ghosts with us through life. But I won't turn prosy and metaphysical on this bappy night. Ah! darling Kathie, what an enviable girl you are-how brightly your life bus been ordered. Seventeen, rich, flattered, caressed, and beloved! I suppose you have never had a single wish ungratified in your fought for his country as you have, ought to most sooner see you dead than give your fate you love with your whole heart—a man like

into his hands. Keep him away from me-I one's dreams of the Olympian Apollo. And goes to market, and this little pig stays at home.' Katherino Dangerfield, what a hap-

"I am happy, Mrs. Vavasor."

Still Mrs. Vavasor stood, and looked at her. How strange the gleam in her eyes, how strange the smile on her lips! The firelight sparkled on her emerald silk, on her costly jewels, on her shining laces, on her coils of satin black hair. Katherins had never known fear in all her life-but something in that woman's face made her shrink away in a sort of terror.

" Mrs. Vavasor," she said, rising and turning white, " what is it you have come here to say to me?"

The widow laughed aloud-that shrill, metallic laugh that rasped upon the ear.
"What have I come to say?" Why, to wish you joy of course, and to tell you I am

going away." "Going away!" Ah, Kathie, what a poor dissembler you are! The light of unutterable relief and gladness lights all your face at the words.

"Going away, my dearest; and if I dared harbor so inhospitable a suspicion, I should say you looked glad to hear it. But you're not, are you, Kathie, love-and you will speed the parting guest with real regret? Yes, my pet, I am going-never to come back -well, not more than once again, perhapson your wedding day. For I think I must really come to your wedding, little Kathie, and wish that beautiful Mr. Dantree joy. How well he loves you, Kathie; he is one of those artless, frank kind of men who wear their hearts on their sleeves, for all the world to read. Yes, I leave Scarswood just lovely blue silk and sapphires, you are fear- as surely as we both stand here." fully and wonderfully like her. Would you believe it, Miss Dangerfield-your mother once prevented my marriage?" " Mrs. Vavasor?"

"Yes, my dear," the little widow said in her airiest mauner, "prevented my marriage. It was all for the best, you know-oh, very much for the best. I am not speaking of knew him. I was quite young when my little romance happened, a year or two older than you are now. He was scarcely older than myself, and very handsome-not so handsome as that divine Gaston, though, of course. And I was-well, yes-I was just as deeply in love as you, my impetuous darling are this moment. The wedding day was fixed, and the wedding dress made, and at the last hour your mother prevented it. It is nearly twenty years ago, and if you will believe it, the old pain and disappointment. and anger, and mortification comes back now, as I talk, almost as sharply as they did then: For I suffered-as I had loved-greatly. I have never seen him for twenty long years, and I never want to now. He is alive still, and married, with grown-up sons and daughters, end I dare say, laughs with his wife-a great lady, my dear-over that little episode of a most silly youth. And I-I eat, drink. and am merry as you see, and I forgave your mother, as a Christian should, and married poor, dear Mr. Vavasor, and was happy. Your mother died in my arms, Kathie, and now I am coming to her daughter's wedding.

She laid her hand-burning as though with fever-on the girl's wrist, and fixed her "Look for me on your wedding day, Ka-

therine-I shall be there!" The girl snatched her hand angrily away.

You frighten me.' "Do I?" with her mocking laugh. "Now I never meant to do that. I don't mean anything, how could I ?-but best wishes for you. Good night, Katherine-bride electheiress of Scarswood-baronet's daughtergood-night, and pleasant dreams.

> 'The morn is merry June, I trow,
> The rose is budding fair;
> But she shall bloom in winter snow But she shall bloom in winter snow
>
> Fre we two meet again.
>
> He turned the charger as he spoke,
> Upon the river-bore,
> He gave the reins a shake, and cried
> Adieu forevermore,
> My love!
> Adieu forevermore!"

A last derisive glance of the black eyes, a taunting smile-singing Mr. Dantree's song -Mrs. Vavasor vanished.

Hours and hours after Katherine sat very still, very pale, and very unlike her bright, dashing, defiant self, before the flickering fire. What did it all mean? Mysteries in books were very nice, the thicker and blacker the better; but in every day life-well, they were exasperating, What power did this woman hold over her father ?--why could be not speak out and tell her! If he could not trust the daughter who loved him, whom could he trust! What did Mrs. Vavasor mean by her sneering taunts, only half bidden, her innendo, her delusive smiles and ments set in fine gold, sank down in the plances, her ominous song? Was it in the power of this dark, evil woman to part her and her lover?

"No," she said proudly, lifting her head with that haughty grace that was her chief charm; "no man or woman on earth can do that. Nothing in this world can come between Gaston and me, unless he should

"False!" Not even to herself could she repeat that word. She got up shivering a little.

"It grows cold," she thought; "I will go to bed, and to-morrow I shall tell papa, and beg him once more to explain. I cannot endure that woman's presence much longer." If early rising be a virtue, Mfss Dangerfield

possessed it. She might dance all night, until " the wee sma' hours ayont the twal," but she was prepared to rise at six next morning, as fresh as the freshest. When Sir John came out on the terrace for his morning smoke, he found his daughter pacing up and down slowly in the pale, chill sunlight. A scarlet bournous wrapped her, and her dark face looked wan and sombre from out its

glowing folds. "You here, Katherine!" the baronet said, as he stopped and kissed her. He was very gentle with her of late; there was a sort of and, abnormal tenderness in his face now. It did surprise him to find her here so early but looking again at her, he saw how heavy the bright eyes were, how slow the elastic foot fell, the shadows on the tell-tale face. "What is it, Kathie?" he asked. "You look as though you hadn't slept last night. 'Has

anything gone wrong?" "Well, no papa; nothing exactly gone wrong, perhaps; but I feel unhappy, and cross, and mystified. I didn't sleep last night, and it's all owing to that detestable woman. Light your cigar, papa, and I will tell you while we walk up and down." She clasped both hands round, and round his arm, and looked with dark, solemn eyes "Papa, I want you to send her away. She is a wretch afternoon."

-a wicked, plotting, envious wretch! I was others of us go through life, and don't find happy last night. I don't think lever was one completely happy day. It is the old happier in my life. What business had she nursery story over again: This little pig to come and spoil it all? I hate to be unhappy-I won't be unhappy | and, papa. I insist upon your sending the odious little killjoy away !"

His bronzed face paled perceptibly; an angry glance came into his steel-blue eyes. "You mean Mrs. Vavasor, I presume What has she done?"

"Done!" Katherine repeated, with angry impatience-"she has done nothing-she is too cupning for that; and it isn't altogether what she says, either; it's her look, her tone, her smile that insinuates a thousand things more than she ever utters. That horrid, perpetual simper of hers says, plainer than words, 'I know lots of things to your disadvantage, my dear, and I'll tell them, too, some day, if you don't use me well.' I hate people that go smirking through life, full of evil and malice, and all nucharitableness, and who never lose their temper.'

"You seem to have decidedly lost yours this morning my dear. May I repeatwhat has Mrs. Vavasor done?"

"This, papa; she came to my room last night, instead of going honestly to bed like any other Christian, and began talking to me about my-mother. Sir John Dangerfield took his cigar sud-

denly from between his lips, a dark red flash of intense anger mounting to his brow. "About your mother!" he repeated in a tense sort of voice. "What did Mrs. Vavasor say about your mother, Kathie?"

"She said for one thing, that my mother once prevented her marrfage. Now, did she?

"Not that I am aware of. Was that all?" "Well, that was all she accused her of. but there were volumes implied. My mother one week preceding your wedding day. You | died in her arms, she said, and she had long look as if you did not understand-but you ago forgiven her. Papa, if ever I saw a devi are ever so much relieved after all. By the in human eyes I saw one in hers as she said bye, Katherine, you grow more and more like it. She hated my mother; she hates me; your mother every day. Just at this moment, and if it is in her power to do me or you any as you stand there in the firelight, in that harm, she will do it before she leaves Sussex

"Katherine, for Heaven's sake-" "She will, papa!" Katherine cried, firmly "All the barm she can do us she will do. But is it in her power to really harm us? The will is there fast enough, but is the

Mark 5., "My child," he said, and there was a sob in every word, "It is in her power to ruin usto ruin you.

Katherine looked at him-very pale, very grave, very quiet. You could see at once how this impulsive girl, ready to cry out lustily with impatient anger over little troubles, would bear great ones.

"Then Heaven help us!" she said, "if that be true. I don't understand, and it seems to me you will not explain until the blow falls. Perhans I could hear it better if I knew bo orehand what I had to endure. Just now i seems strangely impossible. You are a wealthy baronet and I am your only childhow can a woman like that injure or ruin us? Papa," suddenly, " is there any flaw in your right of succession to Scarswood-is there any heir whose claim is better than your own?"

He looked at her, a look that haunted her for many a day, with eyes full of trouble.

"And if it were so. If there were a claimant whose right was better than my own-if some day, and very soon, Scarswood were taken from us, and we went out into the world poor, disgraced, and penniless, how would it be then. I have asked you before, I ask you again—could you bear poverty. Katherine? Could you bear to leave Scarswood and its splendors, and go forth among the women and man who work, and be happy?"

(To be Continued.)

Croup, that dire disease, has lost its terrors to those who keep Yellow Oil at hand Congestion and Inflamation of the Lungs. Now is the season to guard against sudden attacks of diseases. Ask your Druggists for Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Into one of our largest drapery stores entered a gentleman the other day and with the air of one who had been used to this sort of thing all his life, you know he said to the astonished sales-woman, "Give me a yard of maroon-coloured flannel to-match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily he began again: "I beg pardon; I mean a yard of flaunel to match a maroon coloured habyhere (producing a bit of flannel from his vest pocket), I want a yard of that."

The Physical welfare of children is seriously The Physical welfare of children is seriously endangered by the adminis ration of indigestible and drastic medicines in ended to relieve costiveness, some stomach and flatulence. Give them instead that bland gentle, yet efficueion remoty, Milk OF MAGNESIA. Having an agreeable taste and a milk like smoothness it requires no persuasion to induce them to take it. Sold by all Chemists.

Consumption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, baving had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable r medy for the speedy and permenent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, A-thms, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to reliave human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions | does one not speak of the murder committed for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, Leicester? Why does one not speak of the 11-eow-G

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

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

On a a fairly uncrowded street of New York twenty men were counted as they passed rapidly along. Of the twenty exactly ten turned easily to the right when they met a pedestrian. The other ten then took a great deal of trouble to turn to the left, and made much confusion.

"Here is a sketch," said the poet, Unto the editor gray.
"That I tossed me off in an idle hour.
To pass the time away."

"Here is a club," was the answer.
In a bland and smilling way,
"With which I frequently loss me off
Six poets in a day."

"William," observed a Milwaukee woman to her husband, "Mrs. Holcomb feels pretty wish you would drop over there and see her.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN ROME

A Friend of Ireland Addresses A Roman Paper.

To the Editor of The Aurora.

"Sin-The article published in your excellent journal on the Irish question, under date the 4th instant, is such as to awaken sentiments of gratitude, not only in every breast which loves Ireland, but in any person who detests injustice and cruelty.

"To raise the voice against the abuse of power wherever it may exist was always considered the sign of magnanimity; but when this abuse comes from those who aspire to enjoy the reputation of "civilization" and "hu. mantarianism, and with these great words try to acquire and increase their power and influence in the world, then to raise the voice is the sign of a courage which leaves the common herd, and fears nothing in defence of the holy cause of truth and justice.

"The way in which, in the article of the 4th instant, the Aurora explains the state of the agrarian question in Ireland is certainly conformable to the pure and simple truth. dely any Englishman, inside or outside of Rome, lay or clerical, to confute a single statement made in it, or to discover even a small inaccuracy. Public opinion was enlightened by that article, because many are ignorant of the present state of the question. Assuredly it is not in the interest nor in the desire of Eugland that the European public should see clearly into the matter.

"It was thus always, according to her polities, that she acted, so that an impenetrable veil should hide from foreign nations her conduct in the affairs of that island where an over-fine policy has always presided in the execution of that code of which your article has said so well. It will remain in the annals of England as a stain of blood (and it might have added of infamy), which all the waters of the British seas will not be able to wash out in eternity.

"The most dispassionate observers must confess that, whilst England has always repressed more or less feroclously, and on that account always efficaciously, the attempts the Irish have made to publish to the world their greivences and their trials, she has on the other hand always denounced that to other nations the turbulence and the ingratitude of the Irish, who, scorning such kind treatment, have always repelled fiercely the paternal cares of a Government which had no other desire than that of civilizing them. It the poor Irish have despised the gift, and have held an attitude of suspicion towards the giver, it is because they knew well the ancient Times Danaos et dona tirentes?

"The desire on the part of England to civilize the barbarous races subject to her rule is all tinsel, which now the nations of Europe have begun to distinguish from go d. The disinterestedness and the delicary of this Old Eugland is now too well written in the history and in the memory of other nations to be forgotten. Everyone knows what this work of civilization was on the banks of the Bosphorus and on the Ganges, and whether it has been always generous. The Indians, the Afghans, the Zulus, the Basutos would be able to tell us to-day what kind of civilization is that which Lord Beaconsfield and his disciples would wish to impart paternally amongst them.

"The article of the 4th inst, alludes to the crimes and as-assination and revenges of all sorts which have transformed Ireland accordng to English journals, into a den of brigands. But this gigantic publicity which the demi-gods of the Angle-Saxon Press give to the murder of the two lords-Leitrim and Mountmorres-can only deceive the simple. If the Press of the civilized world and all the telegraphic agencies on the terraqueous globe were to combine to repeat them every day, these two crimes would still remain two, and humanity would have only to mourn over again the death of the same two men. Their titles of "Lord" cannot make their death equal to the death of a hundred men. Call then as you will, break out into hyperboles of every kind-the landlords killed were two, not

more than two, and only two. "I do not want, Mr. Editor, to justify this murder: but I beg the over-severe consors to remember that the victims to samine in Ireand in this century alone were two millions. What a hecatomb compared with the offering of the omnipotent Irish landlordism.

" Moreover, to these crimes it has been sought to give a signification exclusively political, with what right? Who assures us that they were not caused by other motives?

"Are we certain these acts of violence were not the verdicts of the summary justice of a people wearied of seeing too long unounished some one of these mediaval tyrannies which are not yet unknown to the modern faudatories of Ireland.

"If, placed between dishonor and hunger, the tenant has recourse to vengeance, would you rather attribute his crime to deep-laid nlans of political rebellion than to the impetus

of a boiting passion? "I repeat it. No good lrishman will praise the murder of a man even if he be the cruellest of landlords. Veng-ance belongs to God, and is not a right of man But before condemning Ireland wholesale for the annasination of two aggressors the English newspapers should have called public attention to the numerous crimes committed daily on their side of the Channel. During the past week there were six murders in England. Who takes note of them? Why by Anderson and Grimes at Newcastle? Why does one not speak of the particide Collins at wife-murderer Smallcombe at Bristol? Or of John Binns, of Bratford, who almost killed his mother-in-law? Or of the innocent daughter of Shepaid, who was found brutally murdered, Friday fortnight, in

London? "1s it because slaughtering women is of such common occurrence in England that English sensibility is accustomed to it? Or is it because the most horrible of ansausinations, that of a girl of eighteen, is not of the same enormity before the tribunal of

humanity as the murder of a lord? "I conclude, Mr. Editor, by thanking you beforehand for the jusertion of this letter. Permit me one last observation. If, as it seems, Ireland will be put under special legislation, because two or three sgrarian crimes have been committed, England should, for stronger reasons, be treated in the s me way. In short, if in Ireland the life of a landlord is not secure, neither is the life of the innocent daughter of the honest

artisan in England. "A FRIRND "P IBELAND."

WE BELIEVE

badly now since the loss of her child, and I That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery You might say that all fieth is grass; that in the world; and people are tast finding this we've all got to go the same way; and see if out, whole families keeping we'l at a triling she is going to use her dripping-pan this cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—
afternoon."

U. & A. Rochester, N.Y.

THE WORLD FROM THE SIDEWALK

Did you ever stand in the crowded street,
In the glare of the city lamp,
And list to the trend of a million feet
In their quidatly musical tramp?
As the surging crowd go to and fro
Tira pleasant sight I ween,
To mark the figures that come and go
In the ever-changing scene.

Here the publican walks with the sinner proud, And the priest in his gloomy cowl, And Dives walks in the motley crowd With Lezarus, cheek by jowl, and the daughter of toll, with her fresh young

hear',
As pure as her spotless fame,
Keeps step with the woman who makes her In the haunts of sin and shame.

How lightly trips the country lass
In the midst of the city's ills!
As reshly pure as the daisled grass
That grows on her native hills,
And the beggar, too, with his hungry eye
And his lean, wan face and crutch, a blessing the same to the passer-by. And he gives him little or much.

When time has besten the world's tatoo. When time has detect the world's tatto,
And his dusky armour dight
Is treading with echoless footsleps through
The gloom of the ellent night.
How many of these shall be daintily fed
And shall sing to slumbers sweet,
While many will go to a sleepless bed
And never a crumb to eat!

Ah me! when the hours go joyfully by,
How little we stop to heed
Our brothers' and sisters' despairing cry
In their wos and bitter need!
Yet such a world as the angels sought
This world of ours we'd call,
If the brotherly love that the Father taught
Was felt by each for all.

Yet a few short years and this motley throng Will all have passed away, And the rich and the poor and the old and the

young
Will be undistinguished clay,
And lips that laugh and lips that moan
Shail in silence alike be sealed,
And some will lie under a stately stone
And some in the potter's field.

But the sun will be shining just as bright,
And so will the silver moon.
And just such a crowd will be here to-night,
And just such a crowd at noon,
And men will be wicked and women will sin
As ever since Adam's full,
With the same old world to labor in,
And the same God over all. N. Y. Evening Post.

Correspondence.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sir,-The Presbyterian form of heresy has dways exhibited less brains and more malicnency than the other sects of confusion. To hear the unctuous gabble of such men of God as congregate in "Erskine" (his forensic lordship, I suppose) Church, Moutresi, one would be led to imagine that, being at peace within their own pastures, the gentle shepherds are happily enabled to devote some of their gigantic intellect-their " popery " compelling genius—to the " Ev-an-ge-li-za-tion" of the "Roman Catholics of Lower Canada." It is "a fery goot purposes," as Sir Hugh Evans would say, but, if their success without be no better than their achievements within the culvinistic paddock, I opine the "Roman Catholics of Lower Canada" had better not swallow the Gospel according to the shoulderbranded ruffian of Geneva. The Presby-terian heres, is more prolific of sects than any other phase of unbelief. Here in Glengarry there are petty localities of three or four hundred souls, which have witnessed:-1st. A grand split in the old Kirk. 2nd. The buildng of a Free Kirk. 3rd. Another split from he Free Kirk; and 4th. The building of a Presbyteriau-Methodistic-every-man-his-ownbawler-and-the-devil-take-the-hindmost-Yankee-notion Conventicle. Heaven inspired ranters i agree among yourselves; show the world some shadow of union, before you carry your evangelization budget to the "Roman atholics of Lower Canada." What a precious laughing-stock you make of yourselves, ye

Argonauts in search of bread and butter. The late "anniversary meeting" Guzette, November 25th) was a noble exhibition. Rev. Warder "took the chair," and skirmished for an hour or two along the lines of the 46th pealm. "God is our refuge and our strength" quoth the good man. Now, don't imagine that the God he referred to is the God of the Christian. It is a Calvinistic deity—a Fatum, or fate—a veiled Mokanna being of Geneva workmanship—a Portent that only exists to damn every man, woman and child unjuformed by the spirit of Subbatarianism and anti-bilious hypocrisy. A hardhearted divinity, very similar to the Pluto of classic Greece, without one particle of compassion for poor, halting human nature. A Deity that hates flowers, scowls at the sun, bhors a fiddle, and forbids a stomach to diest on the "Sawbath." In short, a Puritanical Sithouette, black, black, palpably black, m lumen ademptum.

Rev. Warden said, "We have hundreds of French congregations and thousands of French Protestants." If the happy "converts" be like some that I have met with in my time, why, then, "God 'ield thee, gentle sepherd; 'tis pity of thy life!" We have, -Rev. Warden further insists-zealous vangelists of bi-lingual gifts-prophets who an speak both French and Englisheautiful messengers who are ready, for a on-si-de-ration, to preach the Gospel two ways, according to the market demand. I lonot like to insinuate, but I am strongly uder the impression that the majority of ler. Warden's prophets speak neither English or French. Moreover, I may further hint hat the illustrious evangelizer would have lanted his heels on more golid ground had he praised the marvellous double-action. extent elastic doctrinal notions of the noble rophets, which, I believe, far exceed their bilological acquirements. We have, morever—Rev. Warden again—greatly strength-

med the colporteur department, and last week

we were able to engage the services of SIX

NEW COLPORTEURS! Alas! for "Popery" in Lower Canada! Six new colporteurs! And how much do they set, Mr. Warden? What's the figure? And sil us, gentle shepherd, are they posted on he "dodges?" Have they perfected the tvangelical goose-step, this awkward quad of prophets embryotic? Have they equired the sky-ward rolling eye-ball for the comfort, yea, the consolation of all copel gormandizers? Are they pat in that sentle squirming and nervous intertwining of kuntted, fleshless fingers. So suggestive of bested dead and yawning graves ?-and pickog pockets. Are they truly amble, these Urish Heaps of the basement? And do they Parry Luther's corrected and enlarged Wurzburg Bible? or Beza's Geneva modification of Luther's gospel? or King Jamie's modification of Beza's modification of Luther's corrected and enlarged bible? Or, are they freighted with the modern revision and modification of all preceding modificaions and blasphemous forgeries of God's word? Tell na gentle shepherd, for is it not cruel to deprive us such indicis as may guide u to an approximate notion of the religion estined to replace w Popery by in Thower anuda Ave years beace? Oh! let us be joy-

ful! Oh!—ah!—let us be j'yful!

Rev. Cruchet followed Brother Warden. Cruchet puts one, somehow or other, in mind of cruiskeen. Rev. Cruchet furnished reasons for intending to Calvanize the "Roman Catholics of Lower Canada." It was his early training that metamorphised a Cruchet into a prophet. He does not tell the awe-stricken world who trained him or what he was trained for. His moral muscle was developed, no doubt, by some modest champion of the Evangelical ring like unto the glorious apostle of Kankakee. He can strike "Popery' terrific blows when in the humor, but it is in the direction of the breadbasket that his dearest efforts are developed. Besides, Rev. Cruchet informs, four continents, with Australia to be heard from, that "early training" was not the sole reason for his undying desire to Calvanize Lower Canada. Another factor entered largely into the glorious result. That factor was "subsequent experience." Ahl if good Monsieur Cruchet would kindly relate his "subsequent experience" how enjoying it would be, and what an immense agent for evangelist good in Lower Canada. He says a fellow cannot be "homogeneous" while French Canadians remain Catholics. Has "subsequent experience" any connection with this woeful want of homogeneity? Don't blush, Brother Cruchet! Knowest thou not, friend Cruchet, that blushes do not become the noble army of prophets now engaged in the hopeful task of Calvanizing the "Roman Catholics of Lower Canada?" If you blush it is a sure sign that your "early training" was not as complete as it should have been. One word more, Brother Cruchet, and I'll drop you as I would a dead cat. You talk of the Dominion becoming independent of the mother country. You are a French Canadian; therefore England is not your mother country. France, gallant France, is not your mother country, for you are one of those nidering French Canadians who have broken loose from the ancient glories of France, and stand without a country or a record upon this English-speaking continent. Shame on such as you! traitors alike to God and native land! Moreover, you spoke treason against the present condition of things. The Dominion of Canada is a British colony, united with England and acknowledging the sovereignity of Queen Victoria. But it is no wonder that a traitor to one's own country will be a traitor to a foreign government. I think the authorities at Ottawa should keep an eye on you, mellifluous evangelizer of vain

After Brother Cruchet had emptied him-

self-a j'rjune and scanty outpouring, indeed -torth issued before the evangelical footlights a phenomenon—an Oriental phenomenon, with a name like a horse's sneeze. With some misgivings I'll attempt to write that name. It is as follows, that is to say, to wit: NARAYAN SHESHADRAI! And a Rev, too, and, moreover, an evangelical go to; and one acquainted with Occidental Puritanism, as an 'twere any Knox of them all; and a proper man of his inches, so sa' me! No doubt the son of Mogul fitted deftiv into Western Puritanism from a large acquaintance with Eastern Fakerism. I really think Sahib or or Brahmin, Narayan Sheshadrai would have made a better thing out of Sakya Mouni than he will by ventilating the gospel of John Knox, the murderer-after the fact-of Cardinal Beaton, or, the doctrines of John Calvin, the murderer of Servetus. There is no money for evangelizers in Canada, as I shall presently prove out of the mouth of a rare and radiant Boaneges, whose dismal dirge I shall offer to the sympathies of my readers before I am through with this business. The dusky pilgrim from Iudia tells us that "Romanisn" received a shock from the Prophet Daniel. It is not surprising that those evangelical lions have, unto this day, a queer hankering after the Prophet Daniel. And if the lion be of Hindoo extraction the mystery is easily explained. The "early training" of the dark slaves of John Company is, and has been for centuries, towards metempsychosis or transmigration of souls. Who knows but that your evangelical lion may have actually been one of those very lions whose mouths the Lord closed! Would to Heaven their mouths had been permanently "Boycotted," so that society might have been spared the sad spectacle of grown men grinning through evangelical horse-collars, gnawing Puritanic files or floating heavenward, on the harmonious billows of penny-vhistles. Great men, though; very great men. Holy in the sight of the congregation, and ever busy writing their neighbors' names on evangelical oyster shells, inflamed evangelist! eulous Shashadrai! there are 200,000,000 heathens in your native India. Why don't you lay back your ears and "go for" the Thugs, or if it please your dusky reverence, why tarry in frigid climes, while millions of girls sigh for your evangelical ministrations? They have not as tight a grip of the purse as the Canadians, because, if travellers belie them not, they get their money much more easily, or, why not measure your Gargantuan sword with those pestiferous Jesuits, Franciscans, bazarists and others who are converting to "Popery" your country by tens and hundreds of thousands! Sabih Narayan! there is a screw loose somehow or the machine" would'nt jump the track this way. Wend East, wandering prophet! Carry your bucket of Calvinistic slops to the funereal Ganges. It is not wanted, -it is despised in Lower Canada. It excites nauses in every healthy atomach. Lower Canada scorns the ministrations of a child of centuries of abject slavery. Generations of parishs do not

produce benefactors of the human race. Rev. Dr. Stevenson was glad to be present, althouga he belonged to another Church, and Rev. Dr. Shashadrai's account of himself given seven years ago was really, you know absorbing, &c., &c., &c. Now, either Mr. Stevenson holds doctrinal convictions or he does not. If he do not, why pretend " to belong to another Church?" If he do, what had he to do with Presbyterian "Mission?" If he had spoken honestly, he would have said :- "Our ten thousand Protestant sects are divided on everything, except an unchanging, boundless hatred of the Catholic

Church. Everything was lovely-everything charming, successful, prosperous. More colporteurs were wanted. What with prudent skipping across the border, what with shying from the road—into the ditch, (metaphorically speaking,) what with occasional entanglements not necessary to be enlarged upon, the pions culporteurs were dwindling, dwindling, alas! like the—like the—in fact, the last rose of summer. Extra inducements must be offered—premiums on conversion might work. An evangelical body corporate might issue bonds to be redeemed at their face value for proved conversions. Half-a-dozen neophytes, five dollars; a dozen, ten dollars, and so on. There were plenty of generous souls in Canada burning to invest in conversions. All that was required was an earnest appeal. But, ah! for the hopes of mortal man, A. bomb-shell, in the shape of Rev. Dr. (they, are all doctors.) Mackay fell in the midst of the congregation, doing dreaded execution.

Here are his words:

The Reverbra Mackay said: 19 of floors "He cared nothing shout the opinion of reo-ple in Moutreal or in Canada. When he should go to his foreign field of labor again it would be

to return no mere, and he would state what he believed to be the truth, irrespective of people's opinions. He repeated what he said las night, that the Church in Canans is dead. They wanted \$20,000, and he had ben going from place to place doing what he could, and the result was that he obtained \$50 and \$70 where he was told this one and that one could give thousands. A few days see the country was cattard. was bold this one and that one could give thou-sands. A few days ago the country was a few lengths because a boat on a river was a few lengths ahead of another, and thousands of dollars were thrown away over it, whilst for the extension of the kingdom of Christ all we could get was about \$200 from a country. He should like to know if such things indicated life or death."

Dear Doctor, don't go to your "field of labor" yet. Surely, surely, there is some one in Canada ready tfork over \$20,000 to prove to your doctorial reverence that " the Church in Canada is not dead! Don't all speak at once, generous Canadians! Only think of letting so devoted a laborer "in the vineyard" depart sorrowfully, without his \$20,000! It will break his heart, and that will be worse than breakin the Atlantic Cable! And, perhaps at this very moment, some cynical scoundrel, with no end of mines, is sneering in such ribald fashion as this:-"Whether the Church' is dead or not dead ain't the question. One thing I'm certain of, Old Trust is dead, and that's more to the p'int than C shmere shawls for the Senegambians or pianos for the Kaffirs!'

I have an impression that Reverend Doctor Mackay (the alphabet, understood) visited Lancaster Station, up this way, and, alluding to idolaters in the East, indulged in this beautiful burst of evangelical enthusiasm: But, why speak of the East? Hasn't Popery her idols here at your door?" So, dear doctor, we are in tears about that vividly anticipated \$20,000. He'll come back no more, Bohoo!

Fa. Graham.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the most safe, pleasant and perfect remedy known for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Pectoral Complaints. in the most speedy manner. A few doses will relieve the most troublesome cough in children or adults. For sale by all dealers, at 25 cents per bottle.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. As the land war in Ireland is now exciting universal attention, and as many of your readers have never been in Ireland, and, are therefore, perhaps unacquainted with the causes of opinion under which the poor tenant farmers are suffering, and are new endeavouring in a constional way to remedy. A few remarks on the subject may prove of interest. The history of the beautiful but unfortunate Island shows that most of the large landed proprietors in Ireland hold their possessions as the descendents of those who obtained large grants of land by force and confiscation, and therefore generally inherit from their ancestors strong feelings of antipathy and prejudice against the great mass of the people, have been most cruel and exacting in their dealings with their tenantry, hence the exictions yearly in hundreds and thousands which have caused also the loss of thousands of lives, as Mr. Gladstone the present premier of the British Government admits, which, if the landlord class were possessed of better or more humane minds would have been spared.

The harvests in Ireland were bad for successive years latterly, and that taken with the result of American competition in the way of cattle and products imported in vast quantities into Great Britain and Ireland which had the effect of completely crushing the tenant farmers in Ireland who are unable to pay heavy rents and compete. But the landlord class generally in Ireland, having, as I said, no feeling of sympathy, and no consideration for the sufferings of their tenantry, exacted their rents, and in default of payment, thousands of tenants were evicted from their their helpless families to perish, and that too often in the most inclement season of the year, of course there are exceptions, and there are a few humane laudlords in Ireland, but generally as a class, I am sorry to say it is otherwise. Is it any wonder then that the tenant farmers in Ireland should organize for self-preservation when imperative necessity demands it? It is well-known but for the great efforts made by the noble leader of the Irish people, Mr. Parnell in getting large sums of money from the United States, Canada, and other portions of the globe, that thousands would have died in Ireland from starvation. It is true that relief committees worked also, but he was the first to take the initiative, and personally did the most at great personal sacrifices which the grateful Irish people will ever remember. And now, when he is prosecuted by the government for working in their cause, and requires pecuniary assistance to defend him, it is the duty of all Irishmen and their descendents both at home and abroad, to give according to their means, or else to merit the contempt of the world.

It may be said that landlords have their rights, but they have also their duties. Are they ever performed? Most of them live out of Ireland, and squander immense sums of money yearly on the continent in dissipation and debauchery, and the only thought of Ireland that troubles them is their rents which are wrung from their hard working and starving peasantry who have to deny themselves the common necessaries of life to pay exorbitant rent. Here is then one of the great causes of the poverty in Ireland, the millions of dollars squandered yearly by absentee landlords, which is drained out of Ireland and spent out of it, instead of being spent in Ireland, and in the improvement of their estates, thus giving employment. To back up and support this indolunt and useless class, 'the British Government have for nearly 200 years past kept up a large standing army, and latterly a strong military police force, who are drilled and equipped as a regular army, but this force would be unable were it five ful influence of the Catholic Priesthood, who, on all occasions preach peace, and submission, and discountenance, voilence in every way. It is safe to say they are with more than 100,000 soldiers to the government in Ireland. The Irish are essentially a reli-England and Ireland endeavours to show that Ireland is in a terrible state in order to have martial law proclaimed, and the Land League crushed the truth in the number of outrages in less than in other years, and there is no the Land League prevents crime from being committed, because the mass of the people are kept quiet in the hope held out by the League that a reform on the land question will soon be brought about, and on all occasions discountenance outrage. The Land League recommends that no rents be paid beyond Griffiths' valuation, but do not recommend that no rents be paid. It is now wellknown that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to submit a measure next session of Parliament for land reform in Ireland.

tried and found wanting, and, no doubt, it cents per bottle.

would be better for the tenant farmers in Ireland, if the state would assume the control of the landed estates in Ireland. A remedy is required, and until it is given it is vain to expect peace in Ireland. The great mass of the Irish people live by agriculture, Professor Kane in his great work on the industrial resources of Ireland states if Ireland was properly cultivated it would support a population of 18 millions of people, and yet owing to oppressive laws, she cannot now support a population of 5 millions. Ireland has been savoured by the great Creator, but much abused by man. Let us hope better days are in store for her, and that Irishmen of every creed will do their best for their fatherland.

Yours, &c.,
John A Hickey. Eganvill, November 25, 1880.

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best Blood Purifier, Liver and Kidney Regulator, and Restorative Tonic in the world. It acts upon the Liver, the Kidneys and the Bowels curing all manner of Billious complaints, Kidney complaints, and diseases of the Blood. Ask your Druggist for Burdock Blood Bitters Sample bottles 10 cts, regular size \$1.00. A

LEAGUERS AT HOME.

Our Dublin correspondent sends the following:-A little group of young men are gathered about a table in a back parlor in Midele Abbey street, Dublin. The apartment is furnished as an office, and the stranger might imagine it to be a missionary society's room, a clerk's protective club; in fact, almost anything except the headquarters of a and the Judge of Sacred Rites, who was aspolitical league which has plunged Ireland into an extraordinary social crisis, has defied the power of the British Government, drawn upon itself one of the greatest state prosecutions of modern days, and provoked the attention and discussion of statesmen and writers in every country in the world. This is the Irlsh National Land League, and thinking that the readers of the Herald would be interested in an account of the place from which emanates the laws now governing the peasantry of Ireland, and of the makers of these laws, I attended a meeting of the League last week. It was a special meeting called to consider the action of the Government in prosecuting the leaders for conspiracy and sedition. The Land League offices lie on the first floor of what was once a dwelling house. The entrance is by a spacious hall and the front room is small, unfurnished and cheerless. It has a wooden counter and might be a shop only there seems nothing to sell. I believe it answers the purpose of an enquiry office, for a clerk is stationed in it to answer the questions of callers. Behind is the committee room, in what was once the drawing-room of the house, I suppose. Here Mr. Brennan is found at his secretary's desk, with Mr. O'Sullivan, his assistant, while about the room are gathered various members in little groups jesting about or discussing the great question of the moment—the pro-ecutions. A dozen reporters are sitting around the long table in the middle of the room, and all are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Parnell and with him a copy of the 'Dictator's Hatt, or Defence Fund Appeal. Finally he comes and is cordially welcomed on all bands. His Itish-American friends, I fear, would hardly know him. A few weeks ag , while on a visit to London, Parnell shaved off his mustache and tawny board, and has since appeared with closely trimmed side whickers. The change does not improve his appearance, but it reveals the resolute mouth and firm isw, which are the keys to his reputation for iron will and obstinacy. Many have wondered, when they have sden the mild looking face of the leader, how he could possess the qualities that were said to be his. They holdings and thrown on the roadside with decisive and closely compressed does his he to speak it might he looked upon as an countenance seem that it looks releutless in its firmness—even bard.

THE ROOM AND THE COMPANY.

He took his place in the chairman's seat at the head of the table, and began a brief statement regarding the course he should recommend with regard to the prosecutions. He advised that the trials be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and that the defence do nothing to retard them. I thought Parnell | Ireland." much improved oratorically since I last heard less rugged, and he spoke more fluently and is, however, best when speaking in a converstatement let us look about the room. Over them is a framed satin banner, upon which is and a good portrait of the chief himself hangs near by. The four walls of the room are covered with variously colored bills and in various part of the country. They are all teresting because they will doubtless form I noticed "The Land for the People." "Ireland for the Irish," "Hold for the Harvest," Refund the Rents," "Down with Landlordism." The most interesting of all these bills, however, is one which has a place of honor between the two windows. It is a green placard, and calls a meeting of tenants at Irishtown for April 20, 1879, and is headed "The West's Awake." This was the first meeting of the movement which has now become so powerful, and was called by Michael Davitt, to whom solely is due the responsibility for its origin. A few wooden chairs complete the furniture of the Land League Committee room, and it will be seen that it is not very luxurious. Among others present at the meeting are Patrick Egan, J. G. Riggar, times as numerous, were it not for the power- M. P., T. D. Sullivan, M. P., T. P. O'Conuor, M. P., J. J. O. Kelly, M. P., and Thomas. Brennan. Egan is, perhaps, the most useful man in the Lesgue. He is a good organizer. very pleasant and agreeable, is about forty years old, nationalist in sentiment, and has a way of expressing in a quiet way sentiments gious and patient people, no other people on that would make an old school politician's the face of the globe would have suffered so hair curl with horrer. Egan owns considermuch and so long patiently. The press able property, is treasurer of the League, and which represents the landed interest in would be in Parliament but he could not be would be in Parliament but he could not be spared by the organization at home. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., another of the accused, is on the shady side of fifty, and is editor of the Nation, which enjoys the honor of having seen each of its editors since its birth under necessity for such a course. The fact is that arrest for some political offence. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, John Mitchell and A. M. Sullivan all suffered for their journal, and now the younger Sullivan is about to stand his trial. Mr. Sullivan is a post and a forcible writer.-N. Y. H. rald.

No medicine is more justly popular than

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Christian Brothers, Montreal, have pened an evening school for the purpose of instructing the workingmen and those whose occupations do not permit them to attend a day class. Already some fifty pupils have entered their names and attend the classes.

ORDINATIONS .- The following ordinations were made in Notre Dame Cathedral Montreal, on Sunday last :- Minor orders, Mr. Damase! Guilbault, Ogdensburg; junior deacon, Mr. Frs. Xavier Limoges, Montreal. At the Seminary on the 30th November :-Deacons, Mesers, F. X. Larose, F. X. Limoges, Montreal; Jos. Michael Finnigan, Alson Aloysius. H. Stiffen, Michael Wagner, Brooklyn; Bernard Francis McCahill and Patrick McGee, Providence, R. 1.

On the 25th November, at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, Sister St. Stanislaus, daughter of Mr. James Batterton of the Customs, made her final vows and received the black veil of the Order. At the same time Miss Grace Nagle, daughter of Mr. Gerald Nagle of Snerbrooke, and a distant relative of the celebrated Reverend Mother Nano Nagle. who foundation the Presentation Order in Ireland, received the white veil. The ceremonies were very impressive.

A Catholic paper has the following :-- "ln the monastery of St. Claire, at Montefalco, is preserved the body of blessed Clare, who died in 1308. The body has all this time been preserved incorrupt, and also flexible even to the cartilages of the ears. At the request of the Archbishop of Spoleto, the Holy See ordered an authentic verification of this fact : and for this purpose sent the Promoter of the Faith sisted by two physicians, by some skilful lawyers, the Archbishop of Spoleto, and others. All were forced to acknow ledge that the wonder which had existed for more than five centuries still continued, and could not be ascribed to natural causes. The process was instituted upon the spot, and the affirmation of all present taken; and thus it is hoped that the decree now sought from the sovereign Pontiff may be

hastened. The Mission given by the Redemptors Fathers for the women having closed with such happy results, that for the men was opened in the Cathedral on Friday evening with a fair attendance. It will be contined all this week; and, as in the case of the women, is intended for the men of St. Michael's, St. Patrick's, and St. Basil's Parishes. Mas is held at 5 and at 8 o'clock a.m., after which instructions are given ty one of the Fathers : and at 7.30 in the evening services begin, which include the recitation of the Rosary, sermon and Benediction of the Most Blessec Sacrament During the early morning, and in the afternoon and evening, confessions are beard. Since Sunday the attendance of the men, young and old has been gratifying to the good Fathers-so much so that they have more than once given expression to their feelings in regard to it. This evening all the men that have commenced the Mission should not fail to be present, as they are to be solemnly dedicated to the protection of the Blessed Mother of God .- Toronto Globe.

THE Rome correspondent of the London Times, writing on November 11th, in relation to the visit of the Irish Bishops to the Pope on which occasion they presented His Holiness with £8,456, a gift from the Irish people, says:-"It is well known in diplomatic circles accredited to the Holy See, that the Pope is much embarrassed to know how to deal with the Irish difficulty. He fully understands that it is not a question between Catholics and Protestants, but between the friends of order and anarchists. He openly disapproves the agrarian movement and desires to assist the English Government were would hardly ask the question now. So it possible. The great difficulty is that were Moreover, he is wel aware that he is only hearing one side of the case. What are the merits of the other or the might, in seeking to do good, produce, through imperfect knowledge, a contrary result. The Irish Bishops have, in social conversation in Rome, not been reticent in describing Mr. Parnell as a great benefactor to

A Mission, the most successful that ever him speak. His voice was more subdued, took place in this church (Leeds) has been preached for eighteen days by the Rev. gracefully than I have ever heard him. He | Fathers Beighman and Lubienski, Redemptorists. From the very first the church was sational tone. While be is making his crowded, and the Rev. Fathers and the pastor were most gratified to see the large numbers the mantel are two plaster busts, one of the of men who attended the mission every day, Queen, the other of her consort. Between morning and evening. During the whole time the missionaries' eloquent sermons conprinted in gold letters an address to Parnell verted more than thirty Protestants, and from the Knights of St. Patrick of St. Louis, brought back to the fold a large number of men and women who were not even suspacted of being Catholics. Mass and sermon at 8.15 were attended well, but it was most posters announcing meetings row past, held | eddifying to see the crowd of men which filled the church every morning at 5. The second headed with mottoes which are specially in- sunday a special meeting was held for men, when Father Beighman gave them a very inpart of the evidence against the agitatators. teresting instruction and very useful advices suggested by his great experience. The following Sunday Father Lubienski addressed the women. On both occasions the large church was literally full. The Lord Bishop gave Confirmation to 190 Catholics and converts, and delivered an address in which his Lordship warmly congratulated the people of Hunslet on the great improvement which he found and which struck everybody since the last mission preached here. Father Lubienski closed the mission by a most beautiful discourse and the Papal blessing, the sacred edifice being so crowded that the parish priest, Dr. de Thury, and the clerks had hardly room to sit on the altar steps. The mission was closed by solemn Benediction of the Riessed Sacrament. It is hoped that a renewal of the mission will be preached by the same excellent Father in May or June, 1881. -Catholic Times. The Rev. D. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., one of

of New York, preached last Sunday evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity on the miracles at the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes. Half of the sermon was a discourse on faith as illustrated in the words of Christ to the disciples when He declared to them that if they had fuith, even as a grain of mustard seed, they might say unto that mountain. Remove, and it shall remove. "The mountain," said the preacher, "represents the impossible; but the mustard seed represents capacity of development. The mighty deeds of faith are done by faith in this world as mercies are secured by it in the world to come It is this faith in part which at Lourdes in France and at Knock in Ireland has been honored of God. The scene of the shrine at Lourdes is beautiful in its pastoral simplicity and its freedom from all influences of com-Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a positive mercial life. Though I have treaded other specific for all diseases of the Throat and valleys I have not seen such a country as Government to submit a measure next session the touch phlegm or mucous, soothes, irritation for land reform in Ireland. tion, allays troublesome coughing and heals. The peasants' imaginations better stay," said the lady; "why can't you?"

The landlord class in Ireland have been diseased lungs. Sold by all dealers at 25 take the place of newspapers. They form A fancies instead of having their fancies formed said I mustn't unless you ask rae three times."

the most celebrated of the Protestant divines

for them. They have a simple and profound religious faith." The preacher said :--Never, even in dreamland have I read such a tale as that of the little French peasant girl Bernadette, 14 years old, who raw the form of a strange person in white in the entrance to a grotto. Time and again the girl saw it, and told of it, but no one else saw it, and the priest did not credit her story. The people believed though. The priest wanted to test the vision to see if it was real, and lot a stream of water burst from the grotto, and it has been running as large as a Saratoga spring for twenty-two years. The little girl was sincere and simple, and died a happy death. In accordance with the girl's vision in the grotto a church was built there: It is the finest outside the walls of Paris. A Carmelite monastery and a Benedictine convent have been built, each as large as one of our city blocks, and of beautiful architecture -all the result of faith. You may call it the illustration of a half truth or of a whole truth, or of truth covered with error. I care not. There are piles of crutches and mnititudes of conveyances cost aside by the cured at Lourdes, and the church at Rome has endorsed the appearance and the cures as miracles. This faith at Lourdes, whother well founded and reasonable or not, flames into an enthusiasm which shames our niggardly Protestantism. The poor have poured out of their poverty to honer the shrine. No one dares attempt to deny that multitudes of cures took place there. The lame seaped, the deaf heard, the blind saw. It will never do in this generation to deny these well-authors. ticated facts. Finally the Rev. Dr. Tyng said that although he had been called an ecclesiastical bigot by newspapers, it was far from being true. "The Roman Catholic Church is wise above all other societies of believers. I do not find it in my heart to impugn their motives, and in my puny impotence I am striving to attain to the same results. In this age of rationalism men make merry over miracles; let us congratulate ourselves that God has left us some impenetrable mysteries. So long as there are facts that cannot be explained by present philosophy or present science, so long will there be little opportunity of the people being perverted from the faith that has its place for so many centuries in human life."

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.

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

Canadian News.

Lachance, the Arthabaska murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of January.

OTTAWA, November 30,-Sermons were today delivered at the Basilica by Rev. Fathers Froc and Dawson, in celebration of the two hundrecth anniversary of the establishment of the Christian Brothers Order.

OTTAWA, December 1 .- Some time age a local dramatic club determined to produce Mr. L. H. Frechette's drama of "Papinosa" the author's consent. Notice has now been given the club that legal proceedings will be taken if the representation of the play is persisted in.

The receipts of the Halifax Custom Honse during November amounted to \$73,219, an increase over the same month last year of \$17,204. Inland Revenue receipts during the month amounted to \$24 985, an increase compared with the correponding month of 1879 of \$7,719.... The customs receipts at St. John, N., B., in November were \$72,931. as compared with \$47,112 in the same period last year.

East Saginaw, Mich., December 1 .-8 o'click last night two young ladies called at the residence of Mr. Stewart, on Washingexact facts he has no means of learning, and | ton Avenue, and desired to rest a few minutes. he feels that were he to break silence he Permission was granted, and within an hour both of them were confined. They gave their names as Jennie Taylor and Kate W. Nester. They came from Strathroy, Ontario. They are utterly destitute. The Director of the Poor took them in charge and sent them to St. Mary's College.

> WINNIPEG, November 30 .- The thermometer reached 25 degrees below zero, and there is not sufficient snow as yet for sleighing.... Forty men, consisting of conductors, enginedrivers, and men who attended the steamsshovel working on Contract 15 of the Camadian Pacific Railway, arrived here by the Rat Portage train last night. Work on this section will close down for the winter in a few days, excepting the repair shops.... The Institution Ethnographique, of Paris, auxious to have a range of observers for the northern continent on account of the ever-increasing attention being given to Arctic and northern electric phenomena, requested their delegue and correspondent for the North-West, Prof. Boyce, of thic city, to name suitable persons of high standing who would act for them. The names of Mr. L. Fort, H.B.C., of York Factory; Roderick Ross McFarlane, H.B.U., of the Church of England Mission, Mackensie River, were recommended, and these gentlemen have been appointed deleques stationaire at their several points by the Paris Executive. their being countersigned and attested with proper seals of the delegates will go apen. their long journey to thi north.

Lendon, Ont., December 1 .- It is now asserted that the two burglars, Allen and White (or Ince and Berry), captured on Sunday, are probably the same who operated on J. D. Sannby's office in July last. Mr. Dr. Glass, Q.C., has been retained as counsel for the dufence. Chief Williams believes that the man who escaped had nothing to do with the robbery. Another story seeds to identify him. with Joe Sharp, a noted cracksman, who was once a puglist of some fame.... A Caradec farmer named Taylor, living near the Thames, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon. It seems that he had been depressed in spirits for some time past, and as a means of relief drank excessively of strong liquor. A few weeks ago his wife died, and in his grief he made several desperate attempts to take his life, but was preventing from accomplishing his rash purpose. During the past tew days he was less despondent than usual, and his watchers began to hope that a change had taken place for the better; but they were doomed to disappointment. On Sunday after-noon he was round dead in his barn, with a rope attached to a beam above around his nack.

A Correspondent asked if the brow of a hill ever became rinkled. . . The only information we can give on that point, is that we have often seen it furrowed.

A LITTLE fellow who was at a neighbor's house about noon the other day, watched the preparations with a great deal of interest, but I et Lungs leading to Consumption. 1t. loosens: southern France. The town is full of legends when asked to stay and cent something hearing

debts of the different provinces. This is com-

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE B PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE

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761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL. TERMS:

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WANTED-ACTIVE LOCAL AGENTS in every CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE in the DOMINION and UNITED STATES to solicitanbscriptions and collect amounts | their example at once. in their respective localities due to the "TRUE WITNESS." To active and trustworthy men a liberal commission will be paid. For further particulars apply to the "TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Cauada.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1880.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For December, 1880.

WEDNESDAY, 8.—Immaculate Conception of the B. V.M. Holyday of obligation. Less, Prov. viii. 22-35; Gosp Luke i. 22-28. Conn-cil of the Vatican onened, 1899.

THURSDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave. FBIDAY 10.-Of the Octave. St. Melchiades, Pope and Martyr, Fast SATUADAY, 11.—St. Damasus. Pope and Confessor. Fr. Sorel killed on the Yazoo, 1729. SUNDAY, 12 —Third Sunday in Advent. Epist. Phil iv. 4-7; Gosp. John i. 19-28.

MONDAY, 13 -St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. TUESDAY, 14.-Of the Octave. WEDNESDAY, 15.—Octave of the Immaculate Conception. Ember Day. Fast.

THE FRAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION occurring on our regular day of publication, Wednesday, will explain the reason of our issue this week a day in advance.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The True WITNESS 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 expire 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 survive. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

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 ef 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.

subscribers even if they believed in their sucking infants, and it will be until-well

le de distriction de la constant

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, the 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, 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 subscriptrons 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 throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can by serving our interests will serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering 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 the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to exercise the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, 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

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

THE POST.

The first issue of the resucitated Post will appear the day after to-morrow, Thursday, the 9th December. We commence, where we left off, with a circulation of from ten to eleven thousand, though, if we acted upon the expectations we have reasonably formed on the strength of the eagerness manifested in every part of Canada, we should print at least half as many more. It was only when the Post suspended that our friends and the general public felt its loss and realized to the fullest extent the absolute necessity there was for a | liberty." solid independent evening paper, which, untrammelled by party ties or weighed down with benefits from this party or that, would fearlessly pursue its way and do its duty to. wards the public, in whose interests it was

We would particularly impress on the minds of our well-wishers in the country of the value of such a paper as THE POST, and request them to spread its circulation to such a degree that before another year it will be the leading paper in Canada, as why should it not? There are few places in this Dominion more than twen v-four hours journey by rail from Montreal, so that any one taking the Post, except he resides in one of the principal cities, will have the news as fresh in our columns as if he took the local paper from the town or city adjacent, and he will, besides having the latest news by telegraph, be in a position to sit down and read a journal that will not make him feel ashamed either of his religion or of his nationality or be liable to pervert the morality of his children. At the present time an English-speaking Catholic cannot take up a single paper in which he will not find attacks upon his religion, more or less concealed, white articles of an infidel nature are quite common, either copied or original. He will find nothing of this in THE POST. He will find it a pure literary newspaper which he can safely But we want to extend its usefulness and | place in the hands of his daughter, even if

> sne be intended for the cloister itself. Three dollars per annum, free by mail, is not much for a paper like the Post, a good many Catholic children are permitted to spend double the amount every year for dime novels and other trash of like character, which, while they do not improve the interlect, are utterly destructive to morals and often to common sense.

Let our friends then subscribe for THE Post, and prevail upon all whom they can influence to do the same, and they will be rendering us and themselves a service which they will regret-never.

And this is ever the cry "More troops for Ireland, Mr. Attorney-General bring up another batch of state prisoners, those Irish will else forget they have masters in Eug. The Tage Witness is too cheap to offer land." This has been at all events the cry premisms or "chromos" as an inducement to | since our great-great-grand-fathers were

UNDER THE BAN.

Our contemporary the Witness, as will be seen in another column, has incurred the severa displeasure of the Montreal Orangemen and accordingly one of their most illustrious chiefs, Alexander Grant, secretary, has intimated to that journal that" they withdraw all confidence from it and shall hereafter use it as they would any other Roman Cathelic organ." It is bad enough in all form to cease patronizing the Witness, but when they do so in such a crushingly 1881. (thirteen months) including the one sarcastic manner it is worse still. No more then, never no more, shall the immortal William figure in the columns of our contemporary pointing the road to conquest across the Boyne water with the flaming sword of victory clutched firmly in his hand. And the horse, the magnificent Protestant horse, gathering itself up for one mighty spring across the historic river, it shall decorate the pages of our fallen contemporary no more never no more. Nor those letters, mysterious yet legible enough to the initiated, the oracu lar L. O. L., they shall be missed from the pages of the Witness-the Protestant Witnessever more. And why? Alas, it is very simple, the Witness made the Orangemen howl instead of growl which makes all the difference in the world, for the lordly Orange lion never howls, he growls, as the Witness is semiapologitically at pains to explain in an editorial note. It is only the mere Irish who howl when lashed by the tail of the majestic lion who growls. It is hard to please some prople and we are inclined to think that if the Witness said the brethren bruyed-thereby insinuating that it was an ass who represented them-the chances are they would be angry all the same. But is it possible that loving friends will be allowed thus to draft wide apart without an effort at reconciliation? Is there, then, no mediator to come forward and heal the wound before mortification sets in? If not, be ours the ungracious task. We fall upon our knees, we weep tears of bitter grief, we cry aloud 'oh please do embrace and be reconciled, let the glorious and immortal appear once more in your columns, oh Witness and you champions of the civil and religious, forget the past, and, our word for it, the Witness shall sin no more, or, if it has occasion to speak of the brethren in Ireland, it will do so in something like the following style :- Ten thousand Orangemen assembled on the 21st instant at Lurgan under command of the Reverend Mr. Kane. They are the advanced guard of the army which is destined to invade Limerick. They are a splendid body of men, possessing fine physique, eagle eyes, Roman noses, or, no Roman would never do. Williamite poses. Not a man among the ten thousand is under six feet high; they are arrayed in cuirasses of silver, and they all speak Latin and Greek, except for parade purposes, so that the howling rabble may not understand. As the division marched off a hundred brass bands rent the air, but high above the sound and clamor rose the lordly growl of the heroic defenders of civil and religious

> But if the Orangemen do not take our advice there is another course open to them. They can follow the example of their brethren at home and join the Land League. Their extreme loyalty is not appreciated, and when purely Protestant organs ridicule them they should open their eyes and exclaim. "Whither have we been drifting? What have the poor starving tenants done to us that we should march against them, especially when there is no issue of religion involved? Protestant tenants are, and have been, evicted as well as Catholic, and good orthodox Orangemen died of hunger in 1848. Parnell is a Protestant, warden of a Protestant Church and why should not we follow Parnell? The Earl of Lurgan is a fine old Protestant, it is true, but then he evicts and does not pause to enquire if the evicted is of this religion or that. Besides the English laugh at us and our fantastic capers, while if we unite with our Irish brethren of another creed it is we who can laugh." Now, something like this, it is, which is passing through the minds of the Orangemen at home at the present time who have not as yet joined the Land League, and we would like to know why the Irish Orangemen of Montreal cannot go and think likewise? We do not, of course, appeal to the Scotch secretary, Alexander Grant, who is merely using the poor Irish to obtain a Government situation, we appeal to our own countrymen, and we ask them how long will they submit to be made catspaws of? The Irish of Ireland are joining hands in a common cause,

> > OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

While business men, now that the hard times seem to have passed away, are straightening themselves up and paying their debts the Dominion of Canada is sailing pleasantly along on the sea of finance utterly numindful of the future, scattering money here and there in generous profusion, never minding the shoals ahead or perhaps thinking it will te time enough to ware ship when the rocks are in sight. In plain English we are each year getting more deeply involved in debt with no increased prospects that we can see of paying it off. To be sure there are nations in Europe with inferior resources and populations which have a larger debt than our own but they have the excuse that they have to maintain an army and a navy which we thank Heaven have not, and besides their inhabitants are in a condition of poverty and uncertainty from which Canada is free, and long may she continue so. How comes it occupy the best positions and possess the then that Canada with no army and navy is | most wealth. So far so good. setting involved in debt to such an extent? Her revenue is large in proportion to her temporary produced the weak article we have

paratively a larger debt than that of the United States, but we must not forget that the United States is continually reducing while we are increasing, and that their national debt was a mere bagatelle until they had to borrow such vast sums to carry on the war against secession. Canada has had no civil war but still she has a debt. Whence comes it? In the first place her house is too large for her family, but she has to heat it and carpet it all the same, that is to say, she has to overcome difficulties of transportation and communication. Can anything be more supremely ridiculous for instance than building a railroad across a wilderness in order to connect the east with British Columbia, thousand? It is true the syndicate has taken the labor of our hands for a generous consideration, but what about the annual millions which it will take to keep it in repair when fluished? The faith of some people in Canada's future is at the same time simple and profound, it can move mountains but we doubt if it will people the country from Lake Superior to Vancouver, and except that be done the rails will corrode with rust on the track and the buffalo will brouse on the grass which will grow over the switches. The debt was piled up too by undertaking other vast enterprises which it must be confessed were very desirable if the country could half afford them. These enterprises made a great many Canadians rich but taxed the industry of the poor. There is little use grumbling now over the enormous expenditure of times past, but it is time usefully employed looking to the future and warning the Government against a repetition of former errors. Experience teaches. And not only should vast expenditure cease but the expenses of running (the Government should be cut down if it be the intention to reduce the debt or keep it from increasing. In looking over the public accounts one is surprised at the large sums of money expended and puzzled to find out what is received for them in return The Governor-General for instance receives a salary of \$50,000, exactly the same as the and President of the United States, who rules over fifty millions of people. His Secretary's office costs the country over ten thousand dollars annually exclusive of "telegrams," which foot up to \$4,000 more. How busy the folks must be around that office. If the officials want to know what kind of weather it is they must telegraph, for how else can that it is no wonder Mayor Mackintosh pocketd \$40,000 out of it as a little perquisite, leaving the contractor we presume hands upon the exact sums given every year of a million dollars! Then we have a numwhich indeed are too small if anything for the work, but there may be too many of them. The imperial ministers get as many pounds sterling as the Canadian get dollars, but there Covernor-General who draws \$50,000. There Dhu." are a thousand items in the public accounts which stare one in the face as capital jokes dressed in figures, but they are too numerous to be referred to here in detail. It is evident something must be done it we are to escape financial ruin in the future. A great effort at reform must be made though we confess we do not see the reformers at present. Perhaps they are biding their time.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE ON SUCIALISM.

Our esteemed contemporary the Gazette, in editorial on European Socialism which was few thousand years, so weak and wishy-washy that we had to look twice at the title of the pages before concluding we were reading the Gazette. It was not only that it was lacking in vigor, but it was written on false premises, for the assertlon of our contemporary that the spectre rouge is reviving is not strictly correct. The spectre has, in fact. never died, nor never will die so long as the world contains wild spirits and men of desperate fortunes who desire revoluable living without working. Extremes meet, and there is more in common between an idle, landed aristocracy and Communism, or Socialism, than one would imagine on merely superficial examination. Both want to roll in luxury without working for the means, and the only material difference between them is that one is successful while the other is not, but earnestly desires to be. Leaving theories out of the question, however, and coming to hard facts we find that Socialism, Nihilism and Communism have received checks from which they are not soon likely recover, and that that the spectre rouge is weaker now than it has been for many years. We quite agree with the Gazette that it is rank nonsense to suppose that mankind can be reduced to a dead level of equality. There will be always men of genius and talent born into this world of ours as well as idiots and fools, and the former must rule the latter, and by force of their energy and talents

But it appears to us that our amiable con-

secret. We are nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars in debt as a federal people Land League, which undoubtedly is, for it and perhaps as much more if we include the RAVE :--

"The influence of the Socialistic principles, upon which the French Revolution was to a great extent based, seems to be reviving. after a slumber of about three-quarters of century, in several of the countries in Continental Europe, and markedly in Russia, Germany, France and Ireland.

And further on :--

"These principles are spreading in Ireland, in spite of all the efforts of the Catholic clergy to prevent them. The Land League, although not avowedly a Socialistic organization, encourages by such of its principles as are known these doctrines. The compulsory sale and division of land trenches very closely upon the Socialistic dogma, and because of this it will meet with little encouragement in foreign countries.'

Our contemporary very likely chuckles to itself at the cunning manner in which it has which has a white population of five or six | identified the present movement in Ireland with Socialism on the continent, but it has no occasion. There is no analogy between them, and, besides, it would be more manly if it came out squarely, leaving out the spectre rouge, and announced that the Land Leaguers were Socialists, and that, as a con- from plunging into revolution in utter sequence, the Irish Catholic hierarchy and clergy were also Socialists.

The plain truth is that the most pronounced anti-Socialists in this wide world are the Irish people at home and abroad, Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian. They abominate the very name of Socialism and Communism. Because the Chartists of England smacked somewhat strongly of Socialism the Irish people, O'Connelliteand Young Ireland, refused an alliance with them which was perhaps, speaking politically, so much the worse for them and so much the better for the British Government. It is true the Irish landlords and their organs call the present movement a Socialistic one, but then they would call it a worse name if they could find it. They also say there is an agrarian mur. der committed in Ireland every day since the agitation commenced, when we all know, and the landlords know, and we believe the Quzette knows, that only five have been committed inside of a year. They were Lord Mountmorres, Feerick, Boyd, Wheeler and one whose name we cannot now recall, statement as the other, for both are equally false. We must not forget the Irish land. of course it does not require that any one lords called Daniel O'Connell in his day a russian, a demogogue, and a traitor and such choice names, and that everything they say is not as true as the gospel. If it is Socialism to inaugurate a movement which will prevent periodical famines and their conse-\$4,000 be spent? The printing is so enormous | quences in Ireland, why then Socialism is not such a diabolical thing, but we are inclined to think land reform would be the proper name for the Irish agitation. If our contemporary fair profit. We cannot at present place our goes on this way swinging its arms about and talking wildly of things of which it is densely but it certainly cannot be less than a quarter | ignorant we shall be under the necessity of examining its charges against the Reform ber of provinces, the governors of which re- party more closely before swallowing them. ceive a salary of from nine to ten thousand In conclusion, we would remind the dollars each. The indemnity and mileage Gazette of this one fact, which is that two party in the quarrel, could be obtained for to senators are over \$87,000, and what do we years ago there was held in the city of New get in return? Nil. No one can complain York a Socialist mass meeting, at which of the salaries of ministers or of the officials native Americans, English, Scotch and Spaniards, Germans, Russians and Swedes, in to use a common expression, with the object which, in fact, all the civilized and some of leaving the traversers defenceless. It is the uncivilized nationalities in the world is nowhere in Great Britain such a discrepancy | were represented except one. There was no as there is in Canada between the salary of Irishman present at the meeting. "Seek," the Prime Minister who draws \$9,000 and the therefore, "other charges 'gainst Roderick

> THE Marp for December is bright and sparkling. It contains a large amount of original matter of a versatile and miscellaneous description.

JOHN DOOLEY, of St. Mathias, Que., has been appointed agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS for the Counties of St. Mathias, Chambly and Rouville, P. Q.

ONE of Canada's ablest journals, is out in a brand-new dress. We refer to the London Advertiser. It really presents a bandsome appearance and as such, we give it cordial welits issue of the 1st Decembes, contained an come and say, esto perpetua, or at least live a

> THE barrangue of the Irish Attorney. General in his opening of the state trials in Dublin is enough to make one's ears tingle with shame and indignation. It is the most ruffianly piece of impudence ever heard even in an Irish Court House.

THE arrest of Mr. Frank Kellar, the well known and popular Montreal advocate, for and shall their exiled countrymen remain at tions and divisions of property and comfort- and his subsequent escape, have surprised a misappropriation of funds entrusted to him. good many and caused a good many regrets that a rising man should end a carreer which promised so much in such a fashion.

We welcome among our exchanges a new paper published in New York called the National Advocate, started in the interest of Irish Americans. Each number contains a handsome cut. The editorials are bright and sparkling, and the general get up of the Advocate is creditable in the extreme.

THAT brilliant charlatan, Lord Beaconsileld, is out once more with a work, this time called "Endymion," a work if possible more stupid and unreadable than "Lothair." But it is bought up with avidity, there are Tories enough left in England to buy anything which dropped from the pen of His Lordship. He is senile but they don't care, he is played | railway then in course of construction beout as a literary man but it is no matter, he is atill chief Tory and creator of an Empress. thereto.

Once more are the British Columbians kicking up their heels and threatening unutterable things if the Pacific Railroad, or at least their section of it, is not built right Cal., your letter will reach its destination. population, but then, unfortunately, her ex- referred to not as an attack upon Socialism, away. It would be the very best thing could efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a until a radical change takes place in Ireland. penditure is larger still. That is the grand | which is not at present rearing its head un_ happen Canada if they could be induced to insensible.

usually high, but against the Irish National | neave with all our blessings. But the worst of it is that they will not. They are only joking. There are fully three thousand white men in British Columbia we know, but that is no reason why a few million dollars should be thrown in amongst them. Let them go.

We did think that the Land League could not be worse than it was a month ago, but that merely shows our innocence of the lengths to which human depravity can go. The latest news from Ireland is that the farmers have prohibited hunting on their grounds! Poor landlords, wicked farmers. And still there are people who think the landlords are not the best people in the world, and that the tenants are not Communists and Socialists.

THE REVEREND MR. BRAY is one of those fair-minded Englishmen who, like Bright and Chamberlain, once he is convinced that a thing is right will stick to it through thick and thin despite the clamor, the prejudice and the passion of his jingo countrymen, or the ignorance of their admirers in Canada. It is men such as they who prevent Ireland despair; it is such men who have fought for Ireland in the past when such fighting was even more unpopular than it is to-day, and again it is such men who, if possible, will prevent Ireland and England being separated in the early future, and not the brutal policy of the Beaconsfields, Cranbrookes, Salisburys or Northcotes. They have had their day, they will appear perhaps once more in politics and then disappear for ever. Their names will be forgotten when Ireland is a prosperous nation, but those of Bright and Chamberlain

Mr. F. A. Quine, a distinguished Montreal advocate, has, at the request of the Land League, consented to undertake to form branches through Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Quinn has given his consent purely through the unselfish motive of being of benefit to the oppressed people of Ireland, and should be met half way by our people in the Provinces. Those of them, therefore, who have the cause at heart should write to Mr. Quinn or the Secretary of the Land League in advance, so we may as well believe one as to facilitate matters and render the road of the organizer easier to travel. As a matter should go out from Montreal to organize a branch of the Irish National Land Loague, as it is in the power of any twenty men to form themselves into a local branch, but the Montreal Branch being the largest in the Dominion, it was thought not out of place to make an attempt to spread the organization from here, and making the largest city in Canada a base of operations. We trust then that our countrymen will bestir themselves and assist Mr. Quinn in every possible way.

> Ir is judged by the Montreal Branch of the Land League, and very judiciously we think. that it would be of benefit to the cause they have at heart if the services of an able Canadian lawyer, having sympathies with neither the defence of the traversers now on their trial in Ireland. The British Government have retained the services of the ablest lawyers in the country-regardless of expense, reported that in this emergency, several of America's ablest lawyers have volunteered their services, hoping that British courtesy will allow them to plead at the Irish bar. British courtesy may, or may not, go to that extent, but in either case the presence of a representative Canadian advocate, defending Irish political prisoners, would have immense effect, morally as well as legally. And, after all, why should not Canada take as much interest in seeing justice done to Ireland as the neighboring Republic does? Canada is part of the British Empire, and as such has a right to be heard in a matter that concerns the happiness of another part of the same Empire, that, in fact, concerns the whole of the British Empire. Nothing but a few trifling formalities will prevent the Canadian lawyer pleading at the bar in Ireland, formalities which may be easily laid aside. A great advantage arising from the presence of a Canadian lawyer is, that he would be in a position to dovetail into his speech a statement showing how the land question was settled in Canada amicably and satisfactorily, and to point to the loyalty and prosperity of the country after such settlement. As the Land League entertains the idea at all we are humbly of the opinion that an able French Canadian lawyer would be, other things being equal, about the best kind of man to send, but this is, of course, a question for their own discretion.

Saturday's Canada Gazette says:-

Notice is given by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Commissioner of Egriculture and Public Works, Quebec, that a bill will be introduced in the next session of the Dominion Parliament to ratify and confirm the resolutions of the "North Shore Railway Company" of the 11th day of August and of the 2nd day of November, 1875, having for their object to transfer to the Province of Quebec all the interest of the said Company in its railway then in course of construction between the cities of Quebec and Montreal and the rights belonging thereto; and also to ratify and confirm the Act of cession and transfer passed by the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway Company the 16th day of November, 1879, before Mtre Louis N. Dumouchel, notary, to the Government of the Province of Quebec of al! the interest of the said Company in its tween Montreal and Aylmer, with a branch to St. Jerome and the rights belonging

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT. M. H.—If you address John W. Mackay, Banker, Esq., National Bank, San Francisco

Garibaldi s body, below the waist, is almost

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-My horse had disappeared, and, to make matters worse, the rain poured down in torrents. I felt sad and weary, my spirits sank below zero, and I thought that my senses were leaving as fast as they could. I also felt that I needed quiet and rest in order to recuperate, for, you will admit, that I had gone through a good deal of misadventures ince my arrival in the Island of Saints. I resolved, therefore, to put up at Cruise's Hotel, an aristocratic institution over which, as yet, the infernal Land League could have exercised no control, and lie-a-bed there for a week, cating nothing but dry toast and drinkisg nothing but chocolate, until my nerves In this frame of mind I were restored. walked along William street to my destination, with my coat buttoned up to my eyes, as I had no umbrella. On nearing the hotel I stumbled over some object lying on the ground and fell, when, to my surprise, a burlylooking ruffian sprang to his feet and swore at me in a ferocious manner. "Why can't you use your eyes, you blind Gizabo, and not walk over honest people taking a rest," said the man.

"Taking a rest! Why, who ever heard of a man sleeping on the sidewalk."

"And, pray, where else can a poor fellow sleep who has been evicted by his landlord. Eh, tell me that?" he roared out insolently. "This, surely, is a singular country. Hold on my good fellow and I'll give you a shilling to get you a supper and a bed," and, so saying, I pulled out my pocketbook, which, no sooner had I in my hand, than he snatched from me and made off with the speed of a fallow-deer. I pursued for awhile, and roared "police;" but so saturated and heavy was my Ulster

coat that I had to give up the chase. Hapiness, Mr. Editor, is comparative. Here was I a moment ago thinking myself the most unfortunate wretch walking the earth's surface and yet having from nine hundred to a thousand pounds sterling in my pocket, while, now-I was alone, wet, cold, tired, hungry and penniless on the streets of a large city. How I wished that Sarsfield had blown Limerick and its inhabitants to the moon before he had surrendered it to the English. or that Ginckle had done so after the capitulation. But, where was the use in wishing? or where was the use in crying when the rain was already flowing down my cheeks and finding its way along my backbone over my neck? Upon arriving at the hotel I hesitated before going in, but recollected I had still my watch left, and so 1 ventured and stated my case to the bookkeeper.

"It is all very fine, my friend," said the bookkeeper, "but here is to-day's Reporter which shows that seventeen bullets have been lodged in the head of Sir Myles O'Regan, so that you cannot possibly be he."

"I'll leave it to your intelligence," said I, "whether I am Sir Myles or not. See here is my crooked nose, and here is a letter from the Under-Secretary for Ireland acknowledging the receipt of a communication from me." "I can't help it; the rule is cash down

when you have no baggage, watches not taken. As for the crooked nose any loafer can turn that organ aside for the sake of a dinner, and as for the letter from Dublin 'tis all in my eye. Here, porter, show this gentleman the exterior of the establishment."

I bowed to the decrees of fate and departed in peace. I saw nothing for it but the lock-up or the night asylum. I enquired as to where the latter place was to be found tom the porter, and he pointed to a fine building in the distance. When I got there I rang the bell and an official appeared with the suriv question :

Well, what of the night."

"My name is Sir Myles O'Regan, and I want lodging for the night?"

"Oh, your name is Sir Myles, is it; we have any amount of sirs and lords and even kings and emperors in this building, but I must say you are the first titled gentleman who has ever come here voluntary and asked admission."

"Why, you must be mad, my friend, what business have kings and emperors in such a "What business! what then do you take it

"Why, for refuge or night assylum."

"Ha, ha! by jupiter, if that ain't good: Why, you thoroughbred idiot this is a lunatic assylum."

I fled from the gates in terror. No, no, 1 was not come to that yet, though if things continues this way much longer I don't know how soon I may become an inmate. There was then nothing left for me but to trudge back on foot to Killmallock and settle with my tenants; accept Griffith's valuation or any other, even that of Mike Connolly. Acting on this resolve I set my face against the rain and walked on for three hours, until be-

coming exhausted I could go no further. I lookedround for some place of sheiter wherein I might rest till morning, and espied an old deserted barn a little distance from the road, which I entered. It was bare and bleak and desolate enough, but to me it appeared a paradise. I stretched myself on the damp ground in a sheltry corner, and before my head was properly settled down on its pillow of stone I was fast asleep. But, Mr. Editor, such a sleep and such dreams may I never sleep or dream again. Methought I lay in the centre of a blanket which could cover all Lachine and half the Tanneries, at each corner of which was a giant, who was at the least, a 12.h. mile in height, and that every now and then they gave me a toss which struck my head against the stars. Then the scene changed, and I found myself in a swell restuarant with the choicest viands spread before me. Here was a plate of ham and eggs smoking hot, there a juicy beefsteak cooked a little rare, while quail on toast, fried oysters, truffles, patridges stuffed with pater de foi gras, and in fact all the good things to which I am partial lay in front of me. Nor were the choicest wines wanting. There were vin de Laffitte, Burgandy, Cham-Pagne, Clicot, and the imperial tokay, but what pleased me most was a jug of punch which enthralled my senses. But unfortunately it was worse than the feast of the Barmecides, it reminded me of the Tantalus my bands out for any article of food it was seized by Mr. Parnell, whom all of a sudden and most unaccountably I found seated opposite me, and who said, while his eyes rolled fiercely, " touch it not O'Regan you are BYCOTTED. These provisions and those wines are not for you, they belong to the executive committee of the Land League." Then I saw (in my dream) one of the four giantapproach. He lifted me on one of his small ingers, around which he curled me like a corkscrew, and hore me away to a large building, which I recognized as the lunatio asylum where I had been refused admission. for Iteland and countersigned by Colonel as suits their purpose."

Pumpnose. Dreams are psycological phenomena which cannot be easily explained, and methought I lived in the mad house seven years, was at first considered dangerous, but by and bye allowed a certain amount of liberty as being harmless. During the first two years I labored under the delusion that I was a pair of blackening brushes and nothing could prevent me from polishing every mortal thing with which I came in contact, even to the editorials in the Montreal Star. I was then changed into a pump and benefited the world by lifting my arms, one of which served as a handle and the other a spout through which water flowed freely where one of my brother lunatics (though I imagined him my servant), worked at the handle. I remained a pump three years after which I married the Princess Doulgrouki, the Czar, her husband, having been assassinated by

Mike Connolly. What other stupendous adventures I might have met with, I know not, when I was awakened by what appeared to me the short sharp crack of a rifle or revolver.

"Confound your stupidity," said a voice in the barn pretty close to me, "where are you firing, you have grazed my right ear."

"I am very sorry my lord but I couldn't help it, you lifted your fordship's head as my hand was on the trigger and the bullet flew out quite promiscuous like."

"You are a clamsy fellow at everything you take in hand. You sent that threatening letter last week to the wrong man, in fact to a confounded land leaguer, and now it is in the hands of the police who will trace it to you, that is to say, to my steward.

"Your lordship can make your mind easy on that point. The head constable is a triend of mine, many a swig of potheen we have together and I can twist him aroud my little

"Well now try again and be very careful. I want to be shot precisely on the top of the ear so that the London Times can truthfully assert that it was a close shave. One must make a sacrifice to one's principles, and if another lord is shot at, wounded ever so slightly, up goes the Habcas Corpus."

I was now thoroughly awake and listened to the conversation just recorded with intense interest. I thought I heard the voice of the person styled "my lord" before, but where I could not recall.

"I think, my lord, that is a log of wood bedown upon it, you are trembling all over and it will steady your nerves."

"I will; but mind Snookson, if you take away more than the bare skin I'll prosecute you for murder, I will at all events discharge

His lordship sat down upon the log of wood. which, Mr. Editor, was neither more nor less than your humble correspondent. It was then that unearthly shricks following one another with lightning rapidity rent the very air through the holes in the roof. The first emanated from me when I found the danger I was in, the second from his lordship when he discovered he was sitting on a living body, which for aught he knew might be the devil, or a land leaguer, and the third was from Snookson, who shrieked because he heard others shrick, and then made for the door but in his terror stumbled over the

threshold and fell. "Oh, please Mr. devil," cried his lordship, whom I now recognized as one of my fellowbuzzards Lord Smallbrains, "oh please Mr. - I beg your pardon, Mr. Rory of the Hill, let me go and I'll never trouble Ireland again, I'll turn Co-co-com-comm-unist and divide my lands among the widows and

orphans. Dear Mr. Editor, I shall have to hold over the rest of this remarkable adventure until next week as my nerves are all shattered. As, however, I may have, now that the League is supreme, to turn my attention to literature your columns of the shameful manner in which the Irish papers steal my letters and poems without acknowledgment either to you or me, while Lord Beaconsfield is credited with everything that is his due.

Yours sincerely, MYLES O'REGAN. Limerick, Nov. 18, 1880.

UNDER THE BAN.

THE "WITNESS" A ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPER. MONTREAL, November, 1880.

To the Proprietors of the "Montreal Witness" ; GENTLEMEN,-At a meeting of the Orangemen of Montreal in County Lodge assembled, it was unamously resolved, that, in consequence of the wanton and unprovoked attacks made by the Montreal Witness upon the Orange body, both here and in Ireland, as evidenced by its issues of the 12th and 13th

inst., herewith enclosed. "They withdraw all confidence from that paper, and shall use it hereafter as they would any other Roman Catholic organ, that is, when

it suits their purpose." ALEXANDER GRANT.

Secretary. The following are the extracts referred to:

A thousand Orangemen undertakes to make an armed invasion of Mayo, and ask Government for co-operation. Government says so far from co-operating it will treat such a movement as an illegal assemily, and makes immediate powerful preparations to avert the opening of a civil war. The Orangemen howl, as they always do when their loyalty is not allowed to become militant, and the Connaught men growl because whatever Government does they must growl at, and so Mr. Gladstone finds himself dangerously between the snapping jaws of the lion and the tiger, which he is manfully holding apart .- Nov.

The relief of Capt. Boycott has been effected and without any loss of life. The laborers from the Orange counties are represented as rather a sheepish looking lot of country men and not the blood thirsty crew represented by New York despatches. They brought their own provisions and tents for shelter and have commenced the work of gathering Boycott's crop at once. They are, it is asserted, willing to remain and work for Boycott until the disturbances are over, but the latter is tired of strife and has announced his intention of pulling up stakes and departing. The people of the locality are greatly excited, and threaten the lives of all concerned in the relief. The officers of the Land League are, it is said, allowed to make themselves very officious, which must encourage the rabble who look of the Greek poets, for whenever I stretched upon them as leaders. While this is taking place in the west the south is also much disturbed. A land agent has been shot and killed in the County of Limerick. In Westmeath, a central county, two murderous outraves have taken place. It is not easy to see how the Government can avoid coercive mea-

sures much longer .- Nov. 13th. * Note.—This word is a misprint, having been writton "growl," referring to the lordly voice of the lion. The compositor who printed it "howl" is evidently a Jesuit in He was brought before Mr. Desnoyers and the officers. Lying on the floor of the house disguise. But what puzzles us is what the released on ball, Mr. Millen, contractor, and were the bodies of the children, one aged Witness is going to do now. It has been cursed by bell, book and candle as an orangeiste my papers being found regular and correct fanatique, and now it is to be used by Orangesigned as they were by the Chief Secretary men "like any other Roman Catholic organ

CITY NEWS.

OBIT. -The news of the death of Mrs. Mc-Evenue, wife of Mr. Bernard McEvenue, late of the Post Office Department here, will be regreted by many of our readers in this city, amongst whom she had numerous friends. The deceased lady had reached the sixtieth year of her age, expiring after a comparatively short illness. Her funeral, which took place on Monday last, was largely attended the cortege including many of our most influential citizens. Mrs. McEvenue had been for years a resident of the city, gaining the universal respect and esteem of all who knew her. Her demise will leave destitute more than one of the poor of her parish, to whom she was always kind and charitable. She leaves considerable property to her heirs. May she rest in peace.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

At the regular weekly meeting the Land League vesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, the following resolution was adopted :-That the Montreal Land League, to mark its approval and confidence in Parnell and his associates in their efforts to improve the condition of the people of Ireland, hereby authorize our President to cable the tender of the services of one of our ablest lawyers in Montreal or Canada, to assist the counsel for the defendants in the approaching State trials in Dublin." Mr. F. A. Quinn will communicate with some of the leading Irish citizens of Quebec and other places as to his visits for the purpose of establishing branches of the League.

VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

GATHERING OF THE GRADUATES-A TRIDUUM OF PRAYER IN THE ALMA MATER.

On Saturday last innumerable sleighs were een streaming towards the west end on Sherbrooke street; they were all wending their way to that fine and popular educational establishment Villa Maria Convent, which is situated on the western slove of the mountain. The good sisters who have charge of this institution, wake it a point of thoughtful affection and solicitude and censider it a sense of duty to never lose sight of those young ladies, whose youthful days they had once so tenderly hind you and if so your lordship might sit guarded, but who are now left to walk the path of life alone as the world opens it up to them.

Of the many ways by which the graduates maintained their attachment for and perpetuate their relations with their Alma Mater, not the least pleasing and acceptable is that of the spritual retreat which will last for a few days, and which never fails to gather an interesting number of old school-mates within its tutelar walls. Special invitations to attend League. were issued to all the graduates, except, of course, to those whom circumstances would keep away, and to those whose fate had encumbered them with the cares and responsibilities of domestic and wedded life. Nevertheless a large number responded to the kindness and solicitude of the good sisters, as was evidenced by the many arrivals at the Convent, which must have numbered over one hundred.

There was really a charm in the passing issue. The reception parlor was rapidly becoming full. Each fresh arrival was the event of an effectionate greeting and a hearty welcome. The sisters seemed over-juyed on this meeting, after so long a parting. After a general salutation all arous d the graduates of each respective year would form themselves into a group, and then it was a matter of competition who could say the most and recall the most vivid pictures of the past. Some looked on the old walls and into the shady corners with fond recollection, others sallied fort through the building to see if the old was services of the retreat was fast approaching enable tenants to gradually hold their lands ach was shown and introduced t PE TOOM or in convent parlauce, cell, which are neatly but plainly furnished. And now the old bell, the simple echo of

which had often made them cease the most interesting and lively conversations and fall into profound silence, now sounded again and announced that the time of prayer had arrived. An impressing change at once came over the scene: the hum of conversation ceased and all was silent. The world was shut out and forgotten. The spiritual directors and preachers during this triduum of prayer will be the Rev. Father Toupin and the Rev. Father Rousselot. It will terminate on Wednesday.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN AD-VOCATE.

Mr. J. F. Keller, the well-known lawyer was arrested on Monday evening for alleged breach of trust. We herewith publish the deposition of Mr. Wm. K. Hepburn, the informant. The complaint was laid before Mr. Des-

noyees by Mr. Wm. Kerr Hepburn on the 20th of November, and set forth that on the 10th of October, 1879, Dame Eliza Maria Mitchell, of Stonehaven, Scotland, by her attorney, Henry A. Budden, gave to her complainant to Arthur Wm. Hepburn, of Picton, Ontario, and Froncis John Keller, as trustees, the sum of £2,000 in trust for Miss Matilda Hepburn, her grand-daughter; £2,000 in trust for Miss Emily Hepburn, her second granddaughter, and £1,000 for Miss Florence Hepburn, her third grand-daughter; which sums were to be invested in bank estate or mortgages on real estate. The interest on these sums was to be paid in part to the complainant for the education and the maintenance of the said three young ladies until they came of age or married. It was provided also that in case of the decease of any of them, the money should go to their issue if any; and in case of the decease of any of them without issue, that the money should go to the next of kin. It was provided also that none of the said trustees should be responsible for any of the defaults of the others. The complaint then set forth that the said Francis John Keller, on or about the 2nd of January, 1879, did, with intent to defraud, appropriate \$7,140.75 of the trust funds to his own purpose. In accordance with the law as stated in section 81, 32, 33 Vic., chap. 21, the consent of the Attorney-General had to be obtained before proceedings could be instituted. The consent was given in following

I sanction the prosecution against Francis John Keiler, Esquire, advocate of Montreal, for the reason alleged in the above written deposition in accordance with section 81 of

32-c3 Vic. ch. 21. Quenza, November 24th, 1880. (Signed,)

L.O. LORANGER,

Attorney-General. In consequence of this deposition a warrant was issued by Mr. Desnoyers, Police Magistrate, and Mr. Keller was taken into custody. Mr. James Atkin, insurance agent, being three years, and the other five months. The bondsmen to the amount of \$4,000, jointly and severally. Mr. Keller left the city yesterday morning, by the early train, it is supposed formation as to the cause of the tragedy. around Perngia every summer and keep confor New York.

Once again in our homes do we greet you, Dear Friend of the fearless pen. Who championed the cause of the wronged and

No matter where or when, Heedless alike of the sneerer's jest Or the wealthy minion's frown,

Whose acts have shown 'tis a part of their creed To tread our people down.

We all have felt, whether Gael or Celt. That your silence, enforced, was wrong, But the poor man's means was limited, And the man whose purse was long, Closed with a bang his "Caffre Fort," Fearing his dollars might fly; What mattered to him" the fate of THE Post, Whether 't would live or die.

But 'now that you've come, "success to you Post," May the years as they come and go

Find you still, as of old, defending the cause 'Gainst the outer and inner foe, Broadcast through our people your pages are

With a joy unmeasured and true, While a " Ccade Mille Failthe" from grateful hearts

Is tendered, dear Post, unto you. AGNES BURT.

Personal.

-General Garfield is in bad health. -John Bright's speech has created a sensa-

tion in England. -Mr. Frank Kellar is said to be in

Ogdensburg, N. Y. -The head master of Cambridge College

gets \$30,000 a year. -The Dean of Carlisle, aged 84, has just

married a widow of 65. -Gladstone advises the formation of an

Italian Legion for Greece. -The Bystander for December has an at-

tack on Sir Francis Hincks. -The Archbishop of Tuam has subscribed

to the Parnell Defence Fund. -Queen Victoria loves to dance at the Gillies ball in the Highlands.

-- The English still keep poor Cetewayo imprisoned in an old castle at Capetown. -Mr. Frank Kellar and his bondsmen

have made default. The bonds were \$7,500. -Ald. Thibault has been appointed Secretary to the Dominion Boundary Commission. -Mr. Molloy and three other Irish members of Parliament have joined the Land

-Neither the Emperors of Russia, Germany nor Austria is considered a faithful

husband. -The French Government have expelled all the Jesuits, except the German. Wholesome fear.

-Justin Mc Carthy is partial to the expression, "When we look back now on the past, &c."

-M. Molinari says that as an orator the Hon. Mr. Chapleau is equal to Thiers, Guizot or Gambetta.

-The Cornwall Reporter has appeared in a new dress, and looks quite juvenile and spicy. Long may it reign.

- A Catholic missionary in Uginda, West Africa, buys up little girls and boys from their parents and educates them. -An enlightened Turk named Ali Effendi

thinks he is not a bit worse than an Orangeman, and not hall as bad as " Boycott Pasha.' -The English Lord Chancellor is said to as a means of living, I must complain through | still the same. As the time of the opening | he engaged framing a land bill which will

> n fee simple. - Archbishop Croke sent £30 from Rome and £10 from the Bishop of Limerick, and £5 each from the Bishops of Cloyne and

-"Lord Devon," alias other grand names. has been arrested for swindling the wealthy but ignorant spobs of the United States. He gratefully remembered. bas also been in Montreal and levied contributions on our snobs to the tune of \$1,000.

-The omniscient London Times congratulates the Right Hon. James Lowther on his silence during the debate on the Irish Disturbance Bill, when everyone in the world, except the Times and Ayoob Khan, knows that Jimmy had no seat in Parliament during the debate.

-A threatening letter has been sent to Lord Morris Fitzgerald (at least he so alleges) telling him he will be certainly shot, but that nothing will be done to frighten Lady Adela his wife. The London Advertiser thinks this a fine Irish bull, but we cannot see the point There are many Irish and English ladies who would not weep salt tears if their husbands went and joined the majority.

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, December 6 .- A despatch from Ragusa says the international fleet was disbanded on Sunday, the English fleet for Malta, the Russian for Naples and the French for Toulon. The Agence Russe, of St. Petersburg, says the dispersal of the international fleet does not imply its dissolution or acting in concert should such action be necessary.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 6 .- The International Military Commission have decided that Turkey shall retain San George.

ATHENS, December 6 . - An animated debate has begun in the Chamber of Representatives. the opposition insisting that the Government should make a statement concerning the policy they proposed to pursue before the Chamber votes on a convention for a loan of 62,000,000 drachmas (about \$12,000,000) from the National Bank, and other measures The matter is expected to become a Cabinet question.

VIENNA, December 4.-The Porte is preparing to address itself to the Powers, and while declaring its readiness to come to a tair compromise with Greece, will ask the Powers to ase their influence to induce Greece to enter into direct negotiations.

A despatch from Constantinople says two Albanians have been hanged for murdering Turkish soldiers.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF DRINK.

TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED. TORONBO, December 2 .-- About nine o'clock this morning the police were notified that two children had been burned alive at the

house of their mother, Mrs. Casey, in Kerr's lane, in the west end of the city. On going to the place a fearful sight met the gaze of mother was found in a beastly state of intoxication, and could not give any reliable in-The room had evidently been on fire, which stantly in the fresh air.

A WELCOME TO THE POST. originated from an overturned lamp. A originated from an overturned lamp. A Round the World. the wall adjoining. Strange to say, there were no indications that any attempt had been made to put out the fire, as the ashes were not disturbed. A dead cat lay close to the burned place. Miss Casey, sister-in-law of the mother of the children, states that Mrs. Casey had been drinking heavily for a month past. Last night at nine o'clock she was somewhat sober, and retired to bed. She must have brought liquor into the house with her, and during her debauch overturned the lamp, the smoke suffocating the little ones. On Miss Casey going into her sister-in-law's place this morning she saw themother in bed, with the bodies of the two children dead and lying across their parent. About 18 months ago the Caseys lost two children by fire. At that time they were living on Adelaide street, and the little ones procuring matches set fire to the woodshed, and, with a companion, were burned alive. The father of the unfortunate family is said to be a hard-working, industrious man. He is at present out of the city, working for Mr. John Lattimer, lumberman. The house was comfortably furnished, and apparently well provided for people of that class. Mrs. Casey was taken into

> and an inquest will be held this evening. An inquest was opened by Coroner Johnson into the cause the of death of the Casey children. Their mother, who is under arrest, was too unwell to appear. Miss Casey, sister-in-law of the prisoner, was the only witness called. She told the story of the finding of the bodies in bed this morning. The mother of the little ones at that time appeared to be in a stupor, and was unable to speak, whether from the effects of whiskey witness could not say. A post-mortem will be made to-morrow, and the enquiry was adjourned till the evening. The father of the little ones arrived home to-night. He has every appearance of being a sober, hardworking man, and is greatly prostrated over his latest uffliction. Mrs. Casey was very sick to-night, and her busband had a doctor summoned. Later on she was removed to the jail, where she will receive medical assistance.

custody. Coroner de la Hooke was notified,

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON THE

GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT. NEW YORK, December 1 .- A special cablegram says the Marquis of Salisbury in a speech last night attacked the Gladstone Government. He traced the troubles in Ireland to the Gladstone Government of 1870, and said the only cure for Irish agitation was to suppress it with superior force. Speaking of Greek territorial claims and the Gladstone scheme of enforcing them, Salisbury said the best seatiments of England were utterly opposed to the menscing of Smyrns in order to

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

ADDRESS TO DR. LEPROHON

On the occasion of the retirement of Dr. Laprobon from the Professorship of Hygiene in the University of Bishop's College, he was presented by the students of the Medical Faculty with the following address. It was presented at his residence, St. Antoine street, by Mr. Heuer Bishop, B.A. :--

To Jean Lukin Lerrohon, Erq, A.M, M.D., C.M, Vice-Consul of Spain, Consulving

Physician to Mantreal Dispensary, etc. : DEAR SIR,-We, the undergraduates in medicine of the University of Bishop's College, upon this, the first occasion of our assembling since the announcement of your resignation of the chair of Hygiene, beg to express to you our deep regret that you have you will still retain an interest in its welfare pointedly retired. and success. We therefore desire to convey to the Parnell Defence Fund, £10 for himself to you our thanks for the gentlemanly courtesy and kindness which always characterized your intercourse with us. Your able teaching and the efficient manner in which you performed your duty in expounding the very to return. important subject of Hygiene will ever be

Montreal, October 18th, 1880.

HERBER BISHOP, B.A., R. H. WILSON, NINIAN C. SMELEIE,

Committee of Students J. F. T. JENKINS, C.M., M.D., &c., M. M. KANNON, C.M., M.D., Committee of Graduates

Dr. Leprohon gave the following reply

MONTREAL, November, 1880. Messes. Rishop, B.A., N. C. Smillie, R. H. Wilson, Jc.

GENTLEMEN,-It is needless for me to assure you with what pleasure I acceept this address from the students of the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College. It is an expression that my efforts in promoting its welfare have been appreciated by you all.

When some years ago this Faculty was organized our path was not a very bright one, and many difficulties in its way have since been overcome for the benefit of the medical Hygiene being a branch of the medical ser-

vice to which I always was particularly devoted, I gave it all possible attention, so as to teach it and impart the knowledge that I had acquired on it for years past, and I am profoundly rewarded to day by your appreciation of the lectures that I delivered for so many

And now, finding that the foundation of the College was secure and that the institution was on a liberal basis, endowed with all the advantages of a first class medical school, I thought it time for me to withdraw and leave my place to junior workers in this field of science.

Although having resigned my chair, you may be sure that I will always take a great interest in the success of the Faculty and in the success of the medical students that belong to it.

With renewed thanks for your handsome address,

I remain Yours most devoted J. L. LEPROHON, M.D.

The address was very beautifully illuminated by Mr. J. F. T. Jenkins, assisted by Dr Rowan, artist, and after its presentation the students were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and the Misses Leprohon.

M. Jules Amigues communicates to Figure a document purporting to be an exact copy of a posthumous political programme of the Prince Imperial, written at Arenenberg (Switzerland) in 1877.

Pope Leo XIII. has entirely recovered from the indisposition engendered by his constant confinement in the Vatican during last summer. Before he was elected Pope it was his wont to perambulate the beautiful mountains

The first volume of Gambetta's speeches will appear this month.

-The quality of the tobacco crop grown this year is inferior to that of last year.

-Illinois is out of debt, having paid off

eighteen millions in the last few years. -A woman fell dead at bloomington, Ill., when told that her daughter had eloped.

-Lord Orranmore and Brown has left Mayo for good, and still the heart of Mayo is not repentant.

-The autograph memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte (Prince Canino) have been found in the French Foreign Office.

-The Vienna Togblett asserts that the Czar has placed \$1,500,000 in Mendlessohn's bank at Berlin to the credit of his new wife. -Only three wooden shanties now stand

on the site of the little hamlet where Jefferson was born, near Charlottesville, Va. -A correspondent at Rome hears that the Irish Land League has ordered all money from America to be sent to Paris instead of

Dublin. -The six Methodist churches of Detroit pooled their debts, amounting to \$35,000, and united in a successful effort to raise the money.

-When the 830 Chinese took their leave of San Francisco last week, a crowd of hoodlums gathered and cheered the departing steamer.

-It is proposed to line the Avenue des Champs Elysees, in Paris, with statues of notabilities-to be knocked down at the next revolution.

-The death was lately announced of Gen. Low, son of Sir Hudson, Napoleon's custodien, at St. Helena, whose wife was of the New York De Lancys.

-The Firitto says that the Italian Minister of Finance has prepared for the abolition of the forced paper currency. He will contract a large foreign loan.

-The Government of Italy pay only \$12,-000,000 yearly for pensions, despite two or three wars and revolutions and the pensioning of civil officials.

said to have submitted a scheme to the English Government to aid Irish people to emigrate to the Northwest. -Drunkenness is spreading so much in Germany a new measure for its punish-

ment and prevention is being prepared for

presentation to the Imperial Parliament.

-The Canadian Minister of Agriculture is

-Immigration and the building of railroads have augmented the value of lands in Texas. Land that five years ago could not compel the Porte to fulfil its Greek compacts. be sold at \$1 per acre has now jumped up to -The Gaulois announces that " the pre-

> circumstances than on entering the dining room. -The advertisers of Sarah Bernhardt in Boston seem to have gone too far in announcing that the poet Longfellow would sit for the actress to model a bust. Longfellow

> scriptions of supreme ohic formally prohibit

giving an arm to a lady under any other

makes a denial. -In the last week of October the wrecks in Europe were almost upprecedented in number. The approximate value of the property lost is put at \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,-

000 was British.

-During the last seven or eight years the occupation of Atchin has cost the Dutch close upon a hundred millions florins (\$40,000.000), irrespective of expenses incidental to the war. -The Rev. Mr. Bringham, Unitarian, as-

cended the platform to participate in union thus severed your connection with the Medi- | Thanksgiving services at La Crosse, Wis, cal Faculty of this University, but trust that and thereupon the Rev. Mr. Hayburst, Baptist, -Some tar is kept hot in a kettle on the Common at Meeker, Minn., the residents

taking turns at watching the fire. The tar is

to be used on a man who is off on a wedding

tour with his niece, if he proves bold enough -The Jesuits having attempted to re-enter Portugal, whence they were expelled in 1769, the Government has instructed the provincial and colonial Governors to watch over the strict enforcement of the decree of 1834,

abolishing all religious orders. -M. de Lesseps says he owns only one share in his Panama canal project. He bought it at \$500, and the shares are now worth \$8,000 on the Paris Bourse. Similarly he purchased founders' shares in the Suex

Canal, which to day are worth \$80,000. -A convict was taken before the Mayor of Bordeaux to be married. He wore handcuffs and had for groomsmen three policemen, but was permitted to doff for the nonce prison at-His mother and sisters were present. The happy pair were i ermitted to be together

alone for just five minutes. -During the seige of Candahar meat and water were plentiful, but beer and Scotch whiskey were more precious than rubies. At the sale of Gen. Brooke's effects a bottle of the former was knocked down to a thirsty lancer for eleven rupees, and the mountain dew fetched over fourteen runces a bottle.

-A young Australian whose affianced broke off their engagement wrote for "that lock of hair" she had given him. In a day or two she got a hundle of different locks and a note saying that he really could not remember which was hers, but hoped she would choose for herself and send back the remainder.

-A live baby is used in a play now on the road, and this fact is turned to profitable account by the manager of the company which appears in the play. In every city he advertises for a baby, and hundreds are offered. This makes a novel baby show, the reporters describe it, and much attention is. thereby drawn to the performance.

-Pat Rooney, the pride of the concert halis, was performing in Chicago. Alderman Prevey called on him at midnight, at his hotel, in a state of effusive intexication, to express admiration and to be presented to his wife. Pat said it was too late for such a The Alderman instated. A terrific call. fight ensued, the city father getting the worst

of it." -Sir Walter Scott mentions in "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk" that years before Josephine became Empress a lady told him how it had been predicted that she would rise to the highest pitch of human grandeur, and yet never be a queen; further, that she would die in a hospital. She never was a queen, and died at Malmaison, which had once been a hospilal.

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

(FROM THE STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Friday Night. The strict right of the Government to expel these religious congregations that declined to apply for authorization is a subject for jourists to debate, but there can be no dispute as to the feeling called forth throughout Paris to-day by the eviction manu m.litari of the religious brothers from their houses in the capital. The yells and clamours of the rabble marked their cxu tation at the outrage perpetrated on the frelings of all decent people ; but even Republicans who claim to be regarded as such share the prevailing sentiment of reprodution and disgust which the execution of the Decrees has excited in every class of Parisian society, with the sole exception of the Communists and their adherents, against the Government. In Paris and in the Provinces, among the Judges, the magistracy, the army, the aristocracy, the bourgouise, and a large portion of the peasantry, the enforcement of a law more than three quarters of a century old against unoffending monks and friars has created already a strong reaction in favour of religion and its ministers, and the cry of "A bas la religion! a bas Dieu!" with which the populace greeted the expulsion of men against whom no accusation was brought, save that they declined to bow to the Republican cap of liberty, has elicited a manifestation which a sober-minded and reflecting

ROUGHS AND POLICEMEN.

in the midst of a number of

man like President Grevy cannot but take to

heart. There are some few facts which have

come within my personal knowledge that re-

quire special notice. The two daughters of

a well known and highly esteemed English

resident in Paris, Mr. William Young, who

lives close to the Dominican Convent in the

Faubourg St. Honore, were aroused at eight

o'clock this morning by unusual tumult.

These young ladies are Roman Catholics, and

The former shouted " A bas Dieu! A bas la calotte! A bas les Dominicains!' One of the ladies, carried away by youthful impulse, shouted " A bas les decrets!" whereupon the police, who had left the roughs unmolested. seized on her and were about to carry her off, when her sister interposed and said they must arrest her too. The policemen, who were very civil, declined to do this, as she had done nothing, and so, to accompany her sister, she had to cry " A bas Constans!" These young ladies were then taken to the Commissary of Police, and they remained at the station for six hours, when, through the kindness of Mr. O'Connor, of Her Majesty's Embarsy, they were released provisionally, which means that the Government preserves its right either of prosecuting them or turning them out of the country. I draw prominent attention to the case of the Misses Young as a caution to our countrymen and countrywomen. The police did the young ladiss a service in removing them from the midst of the rough and foulmouthed mob into which they had foolishly ventured. The Government have the power of turning out of the country any foreigner, male or temale, whom they consider obnoxious, without giving any reas ns. I can not suppose that the Government will be so foolish as to prosecute er expel two English cries of "Long live the Decrees!" and young ladies for giving utterances to a feeling which the use of force naturally creates in generous minds. But the rigor with which they have carried out the Decrees affords conclusive proofs that they will not be swayed and Mercier the proprietors, were left behind by considerations of expediency or common as guardians of the building. At eight o'clock M. Dulac and the other officers of resume the expulsion in Paris was tuken at a late hour last night. At twelve o'clock the Prefect of Police issued the necessary orders to twenty-two commissaires and their agents to proceed against the following congregations :- The Capuchine, in the Rue de la Sante; the Dominicans, in expulsion. It would appear that M. de Mun the Rue Jean de Beauvais and the Faubourg St. Honore; the Mariests, in the Rue de Vaugirard; the Cordeliers, in the Rue de Romainville; the Oblates, in the Rue de St. Petersbourg; the Fathers of the Sacred Heart, in the Rue de Picpus; the Redemptorists, in the Boulevard Menilmontant; the Franciscans, in the Rue des Fourneaux; the Augustine, of the Assumption, in the Rue Francois Palmier; and the Father of Notre Dame de Soin. The chief interest, however, was centred in the Capuchins and Dominicans, as being the most numerous and influential orders. At the Capuchin convent in the Rue de la Sante about forty laymen, including a dozen journalists, passed the night in expectation of

THE COMING LVENT.

About six o'clock the two Commissaires, accompanied by two hundred policemen and a my own house, and will not leave." He squad of firemen, arrived on the spot. The thoroughfares leading to the Monastery were at once cleared by the police, to prevent the crowd approaching. Mass was being celebrated in the chapel when the authorities arrived. As soon as the religious service was over the police requested the congregation to withdraw. This was composed of about thirty ladies and a few gentlemen. The Similar scenes took place in the Rue de St. ladies refused to leave, and began singing the "Ave maria stella!" The police inad to turn them out by force. Many of them clung to the doors of the building, and shricked and apostrophised the agents. At length the chapel was emptied and sealed up. While this was going on the reverend fathers and their friends assembled in the court-yard of the convent. The Commissary knocked at the gate, but the inmates refused to open it. and after protests from the Father Superior the men were called up, and with their hatchets in the expulsion, arrixed on the scene with soon broke open the building. Dr. Oznan, an engine, and had no sooner taken up the who was standing behind the gate was position allotted to them than they turned seriously wounded by one of the splinters. As soon as M. Clement, the Head Commissary entered, he was excommunicated by the Prior in the name of the Pope. M. Clement summoned the lavmen to leave the place. The latter insulted him, whereon five of them were arrested and marched off to the lock up. Father Arsene, one of the Capuchins, was also arrested for insuiting the authorities. The cells of the convent were then broken open one by one, and the reverend fatuers were ordered to leave. Cabs were tetched by their friends, and they drove off to the houses of private sympathisers. The crowd outside, owing to the early hour, was not very considerable. The ladies expelled from the chapel threw nosegays to the Capuchins as the drove off and cried "Vive la liberte!" While this was going on the police were at work at the Dominican establishments in the Faubourg St. Honore, where much more excitement prevailed. The streets here were also cleared by the police. After the usual summous and refusal the door of the monastery was broken open, the chapel was closed and then each cell was visited. The laymen present inside included several distinguished personages, among them the Duc de Broglie, who read the following pro-

St. Honore, join our protest to that of the It was half-past seven before the first Father Reverend Father Chocarne against the acts who had been expelled was seen on the \$1.00.

EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH FRIARS accomplished under their eyes. (Signed) Duc de Broglie, ex-President of the Council of Ministers; M. Antonin Lefebvre Portalis; M. Caron, ex-Mayor; M. Depeyre, ex Keeper of the Sea's; M. de Barante, Senator; M. Edmond David; M. Albert Gigot, ex-Prefect

of the Police; M. Eugene Rendu, &c.
The police having ordered the laymen to withdraw, M. Depeyre refused. "I am an ex-Minister," he said; "I will not allow a common policeman to touch me. It is the duty of the Commissary to turn me out." "Excuse me," replied the Commissary, "you are mistaken:" and he forthwith told the police to expel M. Depeyre immediately, which was done, the learned gentleman protesting with much warmth and indignation. General Le Flo was next expelled. Outside a large crowd had by this time assembled. I remarked a great number of ladies and students of the Catholic schools as the reverend fathers left the building, each accompanied by a friend. Cries of "Vive la Tiberte!" Vivent les Dominicains!" were raised, while counter cries of " Vivent les Decrets!" resounded. Three ladies broke through the line of police and threw themselves at the feet of the Dominicans, who blessed them. An old man who shouted "A bas la Republique " was immediately arrested, while the same fate was met by a woman who, pointing to the police, exclaimed, " A bus cette canaille!" Several scuffles occurred between the rival parties, and altogether there were about quarter to six M. Dulac, Police Commissary, presented himself at the door of the estabishment, accompanied by his colleague, M. Cotton. In answer to his summons for admission the tells of the chapel were set tolling, and the Commissary had no alternative but to call upon the fireman to RREAK OPEN THE DOOR

with their axes. The work was finished in they went out to see whether the decrees less than ten minutes. The Dominicans, were being enforced. They found themselves who had been taken by surprise, had but just time to leave their beds and dress before M' Dulac had forced his way into their monastery. Many of the friends of the Order had passed the night in with the monks. Among them may be mentioned MM. Buffet, the superior; Blin de Bourdeon, Deputy; and Cochin and Brunet de Cassus, editors of the France Nouvelle and the Union. " Wretcher,' exclaimed M. Buffet in an undertone to one of the Dominicans. Though he did not intend this epithet to reach the ears of the Commissaries, M. Cotton heard it, and said, "Be good enough, sir, to moderate your language, otherwise you will discover that we also can employ violence." It was found necessary to force the locks of all the doors of the cells in order to expel the Fathers. Every one of them refuse to move until hands had been laid upon his shoulder. One of the Dominicans, in fact, would not be content with this simulated violence, but resisted al' attemts to force him to move so vigorously that four policemen were necessary to carry him out. The Dominicans declined to use the carriages which the police had placed at their disposal, but left the establishment on foot. At about seven o'clock MM. Buffet, Blin de Bourdon, and several other persons of note accompanie thom. At the corner of the Rue Thenard they were met by a band of young men, who greeted them with mixed "Long live the Dominicans!" The band proceeded towards the Faubourg St. Germain, and naturally augmented on its way, but no rioting took place. Fathers Eveille the law withdrew, after having affixed seals on the doors of the chapel, notwithstanding the protests of the Fathers. There is

A CURIOUS INCIDENT

worth mentioning in connection with this went yesterday to offer the Dominicans his support, but that the Fathers, fearing he might compromise them by his violence, politely refused to accept his services. Notwithstanding injunctions from the Fathers to be calm, MM. de Lassus and Cochin were so violent in their language during the expulsion that they were arrested. At the Convent of the Marists the authorities arrived as early as half-past four. The gates were soon broken open. Mass was being celebrated in the chapel, where several ladies bearing floral crowus, had assembled, together with a number of gentlemen, emongst them the Comte de Befort ond M. Robert, a Senator. The Holy Sacrament was exposed. The police waited till Mass was finished, and then proceeded towork. The Fathers had to be expelled by force. Some of them resisted with all their strength. One cried out, "I am at home in struggled against the police for some time, but was eventually dragged out into the street. Two others were literally carried out by the agents. The crowd outside greeted them with cries of "Long live Liberty! Long live the Maristes!" Women presented flowers to them, and knelt down to receive their benediction. A few arrests were made. Petersbourg, where the Oblates were turned out of their convent. M. Victor de Carnieres, son of the President of the Court of Cassation, and M. Louis Teste, a writer on the Paris Journal, were among those arrested here for crying "A bas les Tyrans!" As to the Franciscans, at five o'clock all traffic was stopped by the police in the Rue de Fourneux, in which their establishment is situated. For some inexplicable reason, the detachment of firemen, which had been summoned to assist on the water and disposed their hose as if a fire had broken out. At six o'clock the Commissary of Police arrived ann found the other door open and the Fathers saying Mass in their chapel, in which were also about a dozen persons not belonging to the Order. One of the servants having caught sight of the Commissary as he penetrated into the courtyard, ran to warn the Franciscans, who immediately closed the doors of their chapel and went up into their cells, while the chapel

bell was set ringing violently

A SIGNAL OF ALARM. The door of the reception room had been strongly barricaded, and had to be broken by the firemen's axes. The Commissary was received by the Superior, Father Raphael, who protested against the violence which had been employed. The friends of the Franciscans who were found on the premises were immediately expelled most unceremoniously, the doors of each cell were forced open, and the fathers expelled in the usual manner. A crowd of about three hundred persons had in the meantime formed at the corner of the Boulevard de Vaugirard. It was composed ehiefly of workmen, but had been joined by some thirty women and a few of the male friends of the Franciscans who had been ejected from the monastery, a compact body, We, the undersigned, friends and witnesses and one of them carried a basket full of of the Dominican Fathers of the Faubourg flowers which she distributed to the others.

Boulevard. The women rushed towards him, and kissing the border of his garment, threw flowers in his path, and cried, " Vive la religion!" "Vive la liberte!" "A bas les decrets!"
"Vive la Republique!" "A bas les Jesuits!"
answered the workmen. The Franciscan
could now no longer proceed. The women who surrounded him implored his blessing. The police then intervened and conducted the Father to one of the carriages they had placed for the accommodation of the Franciscans. The other Fathers received a similar ovation. One young man, a partisan of the Franciscans, after a discussion with a workman, gave him a blow on the head with a leaded stick. The workman was severely wounded. A few other arrests were made. Father Raphael, who is an Italian, was left in the establishment as proprietor of the building, with two male servants. After the expulsion was terminated policemen were left to guard the door and prevent any one from entering. Among the Franciscaus who were expelled was Father Marie de Bresse, who wore the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned during the day to take away a few things belonging to him, but was refused admission. Another Father wore the Crimean and Military Medals. The Government, at the request of Lord Lyons, the British Ambassader, has granted provisional authorization to the Euglish Passionist Futhers of Paris and the English Benedictines of Dousi. The distwenty persons at this spot. The expulsion person of the religious congregations was it."
of the Dominicans of the Rue Jean Debauvais also continued in the provinces, but nothing was effected with comparative calm. At a of particular importance appears to have tahen place there. The Tribunal des Conflits gave judgment to-day on the arretes de conflit put in by the Prefects of the Departments of the Nord and the Vancluse against judgment sur refrers obtained by the Jesuit Fathers. The Tribunal confirmed the said arretes de conflit, and sent the parties before the Council of State.

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A MONTREALER IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Catholic Times of Nov. 19th, On Monday evening Nov. 14th, the Rev.

Wentworth Monk, of Montreal, delivered a lecture on Canada to the members of St. Peter's Club, in their hall, Hatton Garden. The chair was taken by Mr. Ivan T. Wotherspoon, M.A., B.C L., of Montreal, who was supported by Father Whitmee, president of the Club, and others. The attendance of members and their friends was very large. Mr. Wotherspoon, in opening the proceedings, referred to the fact that he came amongst them a comparative stranger, but that there existed between them the tie of friendship though Father Monk, whom they were equally happy in knowing and a lmiring for his many qualities of heart and head. (Cheers). He had seen many clubs like St. Peter's in Canada, and he was well aware of the vast influence for good they exercised over their members. In Canada, as here in England, drunkeness was the cause or great distress and bavoc amongst the Irish people, and he was glad to be able to forward, in however slight a way, a work which had for its aim the moral elevation of the people. (Cheers). Father Monk then rose to deliver his lecture, and was very heartily welcomed. He said the last time be had the pleasure of appearing before the members of St. Peter's Club, he had devoted a short time to dwelling on Italy and the glories of Rome. That evening it was his intention to conduct them in imagination to the land differing very widely from Italy; to conduct them to Canada. that realm of America so well-known to them all and so endeared to them by associations of the strongest kind. Father Monk then, in clear and picturesque terms, gave a count of the discovery of Newfoundland, and outlined the state of Europe at that day. He also gave a sketch of the state of Canada when the French first landed, touching on the wars and customs of the five nations, as the five great Indian tribes were called. The labours of the Jesuit Missionaries amongst the Indians were also described and the lecturer gave more than one instance of the zealous priests being put to the torture and sacrificed by the hostile savages into whose hands they chanced to fall. During the time that Canada remained in the hands of France it might be said that she established there everything that was worthy of being preserved in the country, the country, and even to this day the Canadians consider themselves bound to France and to the French by ties of the sincerest friendship Father Monk then gave a short account of the great struggle which ended in Canada passing into the hands of the English. Coming to later times he spoke of the immense tracts of land that awaited the coming of the laborer to make them fertile and pro ductive. Until thirty years ago, he said, the land system of Canada differed as widely from that of England and still more unfortunate Ireland, as could possibly be imagined. It was a sort of patriarchial system under which the landlord seemed to be always anxious to make his tenants prosperous and happy; and the tenants reciprocated the feeling. There was no luxury in the manor-house that was not shared by the former; no agent was required to call for the rents, and no law courts were required to interfere between them. The lecturer then gave a short description of the of the great lakes of Canada. The River St. Lawrence, with its Thousand Islands, and Niagara Falls were described in glowing language, which frequently called from the audience bursts of the heartiest applause. Towards the close Father Monk dwelt on the social condition of Canada, and said that. though unhappily, religious differences existed there as elsewhere, on certain days in the year the Blessed Sacrament could be seen carried aloft through the streets of some of the towns, and Catholics were free and untrammelled in the exercise of their religious duties. There could be no doubt that there was a great future before Canoda, and he only wished that another land nearer England, so rich in natural resources and peopled by a race so highly endowed with intellectual capacity and bravery might become as great a country as that other country beyond the ocean promised to become. The lecture ocean promised to become. The lecture throughout was heartily applauded, and at its close a vote of thanks, moved by the chairman and seconded by Father Whitmee, was put to the meeting and passed with cheers. Father Monk made a suitable reply.—Catho-

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Wit and Humor.

Sweet home-A bee hive. .

An old angler says that a fish does not suffer much from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how his weight will be lied about that causes him

A reverend doctor said every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by clipping his lawn, when a parishioner said: "That's right, doctor. Cut your sermon short."

A Paris Bonemian is telling his mode of life to a friend from the provincial districts. "In the morning I awake," says he, "and ring for my valet de chambre." " How! you keep a valet de chambre? " Well, no, but I keep a bell."

"Sarah," said a lady to her servant, "I wish you would step over and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning." In a few minutes Sarah returned with the information that Mrs. Jones was seventy two years seven months and twenty-eight days old.

A little Scotch boy had delivered a message to a lady, but did not seem in a hurry to go Being asked if there was anything else that his mother bade him say, Jack whispered out, "She said I wasn't to seek anything for comin', but if ye gied me't, I was to take

Major Dunuup-"Awfully dull down herd isn't it Miss Maria-Do you think so? Why don't you go then? You're a bachelor, and only yourself to please "Major Dunnup-Only myself to please! You don't know what a difficult thing that is to do."

A Pennsylvania politician who had suddenly become very wealthy, recently attended a dinner party at which there was the usual fillet of beef with mushroons. While engaged upon the beef he whispered to his neighbour, "Do you eat the clothes-pin heads,

Out of deference to the Presidential election, the Adventists have kindly postponed the end of the world this year to the 22nd of November. It would be a plessing to all of us, however, if we are going to have the same kind of a time over it as we had last year, to hurry the thing up and have it over some time in October.

"I'm a son of a gun from California," shouted a desperado with an ominous looking belt filled with dangerous war tools, after he had swallows d seven glasses of beer and blown the froth all over the bartender every load. "Yas, 1 know you vas a son of a gun but I didnt know vot State you vas from, quoth the knight of the white apron.

Heigh-ho, handle the dough! How I do when that dlaners would grow! A sponge cake vine, or a doughnut tree— What a refreshing sight to see!

Reigh-ho, measure and sew! How! do wish that garments would grow! An over-skirt bush, or a roundabout tree— What a refreshing sight'twould be!

Cautious Customer: "And hoo d'ye sell postal orders the day, young leddy?" Official: "Well, sir, if you'll say what amount you wish to send——"C. C.: "I mak' it a practice never to bid until I know the tairms.

I question, young leddy, if I wad na do better to try anither establishment in the same line of business." When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the morning paper an account of the last fire, she turned her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked : If the city firemen would wear the generwine hum knit stockings, such as we make

and wear in the country, they would'nt be a

bustin' of their hose at every fire." X, who has not been rich long, has one of the nobblest of turnouts, but does not manifest any desire to invite a friend to take a drive with him. "Why do you put on so many airs?" asks a friend. "You never ask me to get in." " My dear fellow, if there were o of us in the cur people know to which of us it belonged?"

The Germans are an eminently philosophic race, and better than that, they sometimes practise what they preach. A soldier was being flogged for some grave offence, and at every blow he broke into fresh peals of laughter. On being asked the reason replied, "Why, my friends I laugh because you are whipping the wrong man; that is

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(VANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. In the Superior Court. DAME ADELE LACHANUE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, Montreal, wife of George Pellerin, leather cutter, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said GEORGE PELLERIN, Defendant. Anaction in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the seventeenth August, 18th.

F. O. DUGAS,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1889.

D1,8,15,22,29,J5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court Dame Earnile Provost, wife of Jean Olivier Longtin, farmer, of the Parish of St. Constant, said district, and duly authorized to ester on justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Jean Olivier Longtin, defendant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, on the tenth day of November instant. Montreal, 10th Nov. 1880.

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1880.

J. E. ROBILOUX,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Mont-real. Superior Court. DAME MARIE CHANTIGNY, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Cavallalias Cavale. of Montreal, wife of Pierre Cavaill alias Cavale, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, Vs the said PIERRE CAVALUI alias CAVALOI trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been entered in this cause, on the first Day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Montreal, 1st September, 1880.

BEAUSOLEIL & MARTINEAU,
N10,17,24.D1,8,15

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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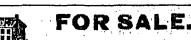
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Horses, if well fed, unually feel bright and lively in winter, and young horses are, for this very reason, more easily trained than when the weather and running at pasture makes them dull. Whenever horses are used so as to warm them up at all, blanket them as soon as they stand still, it only for two or three minutes, those two or three minuts are sometimes enough to give a chill, which may end in peneumonia, or other serious troubles. Grooming saves feed, and also promotes health in horses, and should never be neglected. It will probably pay even to groom groomed daily. Blankets, except mere " dusters," are worse than useless in stables; they make the horse tender, and more likely to take cold when brought in hot. Litter very freely if you have the material; straw, leaves, swamp hay, etc.

Gupsum in Stables - This article is admirable as a fertilizer upon clover, and an efficient absorbent of ammonia, and purifier of the air of stables. It is well to sprinkle it over the floor of both horse and cow stalls, as soon as they are cleaned out in the morning, and over the bedding at evening. When thus used, its effects are just as good, and probably better than when applied alone upon the land.

Calile.-Store and dry cattle will go through the winter under dry sheds, and feed upon corn-stalks and swump hay, but they will do much better if fed a little grain and roots, and well sheltered. It is not necessary to give them the care needed by Milch Cows These ought to be well fed, and cleaned by a card and brush, daily, if possible, otherwise twice a week. They should be milked up to within two weeks of calving. It is a great temptation to dry off a cow so as to save the labor of milking, and not alone will bired men do this, but the farmers themselves, generally, do it, and think that they save a good deal in feed and labor, while in reality, with cows, they impart a habit of going dry early, which will last them as long as they live. The better milch cows are fed, the better return they give, but feed judiciously.

Testing Cows .- Upon not a few of the best dairy farms-and yet, perhaps, it would be truthful to say upon a few such farms, the milk given by each cow is weighed at each milking, and once in a while, as ker turn comes around, the amount of butter she will make is ascertained. This, if continued through the year, gives results which enable the farmer to pick out his best cows. Though the system seems accurate, it is liable to one serious fallacy; a cow which is apparently in perfect health will give one year a much larger quantity of milk and butter than she will in another, for reasons that are as yet not well understood.

Calres which are to be brought up away from the cow should be removed from the dams as soon as dropped. They will never -hardly ever -- attempt to suck even one another's ears, and if fed carefully will fatten equally well with those on the cows

Show are neculiarly sensitive to good treat A good shepherd is always gentle ment. among his sheep. Ewes which are to lamb early ought to be by themselves and have better care as their time approaches. Feed a few more turnips and give them a little more liberal sprinkling of corn meal and brau, or oil cake.

Store Sheep and rams should be by themselves, and let fattening sheep have regular feeding and be kept quiet, giving them a very small yard and an airy but dark shed, supplied with feeding racks and troughs; never feed them in the open yard.

Pigs -Nearly double the feed will be required to keep pigs from going back, after really cold weather comes on-say when the ground freezes. It is then best to kill at once. Every farmer ought to be able to kill and cut up his own pigs. Feed soaked corn, that is, corn which is covered with as much boiling water as it will take up in 24 hours. This is better for either fattening or store pigs than corse meal, unless the latter be thoroughly cooked.

Fruit in the Cellar .- When the fruit cell r is separated from the house it should be kept just above the freezing point; such cellars do not require ventilation. Cellars under livi grooms must be ventilated, otherwise the gases given off while the fruit is ripening and too frequently decaying will endanger the health of the inmates. There is a demand for special care in this matter, at the present time, because the fruit has been so abundant that there is an unusual ammount stored in the cellars. If the house is so constructed that an opening can be made from the collar into a chimney, ventilation may be very complete; an opening which can be closed at pleasure should be made to admit air from without when desirable.

BEET-SUGAR.

The manufactures of beet-sugar seems at last to have gained a footbold on American soil. Some disappointment has been expressed that this industry could not have been made to flourish from the first attempt without any thought of the fact that it was made successful in Europeouly after many years of the most intense effort and enormous bountles of the French Government under the rule of the first Napoleon, a man who was accustomed to believe that he could not fail in any enterprise which he might feel inclined to undertake. He determined to make France independent of other countries, especially the British West Indies, for its supply of sugar, and liberally patronized the scientific inves tigators, the manufacturers, and the farmers, who united in the attempts to produce sugar from beets. Nevertheless, failures repeatedly occurred, and it was only after many years that success was assured. Now, after nearly a century, the European product reaches about a million tous, and the industry in its direct and indirect result, is one of the most important and profitable. For this manufacture is not only a means of supplying a great domestic want, but it exerts a marked influence in the improvement of agriculture, as the culture of the roots necessarily enriches the soil by supporting a largely increased number of cattle which are fed upon the leaves In view of the slow growth of the industry in if they are there.

Europe notwithstanding the most determined and unsparing efforts of a despotic Government, we may well expect to see a much slower development here, where private en-terprise alone is collisted in the work, and where one failure may deter others from engaging in what they deem a hopeless enterprie for many years. And this has been our experience. But, nevertheless, the business appears now to have a successful opening, and several factories are in operation with at least some profit to begin with, and substantial hopes of more satisfactory profit in the near future. Curiously, the successful factories are situated one on the extreme eastern border at Portland, Me., and another on the extreme western border, in California. The success of these enterprises has led to the establishment of other factories, one in Delaware, another in Massachusetts, one in the State of New York, and one is projected in Canada. These are all conducted by European manufacturers, who are experienced in the business, and who are able to overcome all the difficulties which are connected with its intricate practice. The great trouble is in the growth of the roots, with the culture of which our farmers are not yet familiar. But as nothing is easier than to grow sugarheets when one has fairly good soil and keep it free from weeds, this trouble will soon dlsappear when farmers find the crop to be unusually profitable; for as 20 tons per acre is a moderate yield, and \$5 per acre is paid by hearding horses, and it will certainly pay the the factories, the income is sufficiently owners to stipulate that their horses should be tempting to make the crop a very desirable There is some misapprehension about the

method of manufacture, and many farmers suppose it to be pr cticable as a home industry, and as simple as that of making maple sugar. But, on the contrary, the process is very intricate, on account of the peculiar sal's of potash contained in the best juice. These prevent granulation of the sugar and give a disagreeable flavor to the molasses, which is thus useless except for refining and reducing to sugar by chemical processes, which are needed to separate these so-called "intractable salts". The mach nery required to effect this purification is costly, and a small factory will cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hactory will be a supplied to the cost \$100,000 or more for its hac furnishing. No grower of beets alone can make use of the roots for the production of ei her molasses or sugar; but as they are most excellent food for cattle, sheep, and pigs farmers may profitably grow them for this

is the uncertainty of the supply of roots and | varity to its columns. the greater cost of an uncertain supply that reduce the profits of the factories now in operation. Beets can be grown with profit for \$4 per ton. They are worth as much as this for feeding to cows. Twenty tons per acre can be grown as easily as 50 bushels of corn, and 50 bushels of corn are worth but \$50, including the fodder. So that to grow beets for no more than \$2 50 per ton will pay as well as grewing corn. The price now paid for beets by the Portland factory is \$4 to \$5 per ton, and the supply of roots is drawn from as far as Schenectady, N. Y., where 150 acres were grown the past season.

The owners of the factories are all erperienced Europeans, and are not making experiments, nor do they desire any to be made by the growers of beets. These they contract by the growers of beets. These they contract for on certain terms which define the manner of growth. Some of the conditions of the contracts proposed by the intended factories in Canada provide that no seed shall be used but that fornished by the company; that the land upon which the beets are to be grown shall be manured the previous year, and no pasture land, marshy, wet, or newly cleared (wood) hand shall be used; that no poudrette, guano, nitrates or notesh manure shall be used: the nitrates or potash manure shall be used; the beets are not to be stripped of leaves before harvesting, and are not to be harvested with forks: the beets are to be grown in rows 18 inches apart and 6 inches from each other. This system of culture has been found to produce the best quality of beets for the sugar manfacture, and any change from what is known to be a good method is not desired. The leaves of the beets and the pulp from the factory are fed to cattle and sheep, and turnish a desirable and healthful food, so that beetculture is necessarily accompanied by the keeping of an increased number of stock. This is an indirect advantage of no little value, as it increases the supply of manure ar d the fertility of the land. It is therefore desirable for several reasons that farmers should encourage the present efforts on the part of foreigh capitalists to build and operate factories, and to create opportunities for them, by engaging in the culture of sugar-beets, if only as a preparatory enterprise and for the purpose of using them for feed for stock. There is no other food that is so well adapted for use on dairy farms or that is so productive of good milk when fed to dairy cows -Y. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortlided with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gozette.

Co. Hom pathic Chemists, London, England.' Also makers of Epps's Chooolark Essence for afternoon use.

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

SOME PEOPLE SUFFER TERRIBLY from late suppers; but sometimes they are forced into them. All such should carry a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA. CEA and family Liniment, and take a tew drops after enting It warms the stomach, nerves it to its work, and saves much inconvenience and suffering.

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

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

ONE OF THE SYMPTOMS OF THE PRE-SENCE of Worms in the child's system is a flush on one cheek. When the parent benumber of cattle which are fed upon the leaves lieves that her child is thus troubled, she said the refuse of the factories, while it also should buy a box tot BROW SVERMIFUSE COMFITS or Worm Lorenges, and give a more methodical management of the farm. them atonce. They will drive out the worms 165

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once. Fifty-one years of con-

stant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like Downs' Elixir. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. For sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness.

Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL

For Man and Beast. The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
For Sale Everywhere.

1881.

ILLUSTRATED.

farmers may proficably grow them for this purpose, and become familiar with the culture before they attempt to supply a factory with their product.

When beets are grown as a common farm crop, the greatest difficulty in the way of the sugar-makers will have been removed; for it in the research to grow and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give Verilive of the community.

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HARPER'S BAZAK, One Year..... \$ 4 00 HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year 4 00 HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year...... 4 00 The THREE above publications, One Any TWO above named, One Year...... 7 00 HARHER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

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Remlitances should be made by Post Office Money Order or brait, to svoid chance of loss.

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First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa

THE PRINCESS



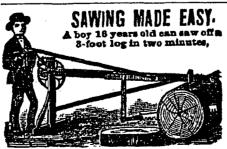
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Absolutely pure; is the best in the world. Try it and be convinced. Paironized by Her Royal Highness Prince as Louise. Send 6c in postage stamps for sample, and the "Princess" Baker contains rec pes, etc., or 30c for a Half-Pound Can; post tree. Address: WM. LUNAN & SON, Proprietors. Norch Que. C. nada.

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

November 10, 280.

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ALL CARSAND TRAINS run between Bonavec ture Station, Montreal, and Boston, WITHOUT CHANGE. Baggage checked through to all principal points to NEW ENGLAND.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT CONAVENTURE STATION, thus saving all trouble to Passengers at the Boundary Line.

Day Express leaves Bonavenure Station at 8.30 a.m. Night Express leaves Ronavenure Station at 8.40 a.m. Night Express at same station from NEW ENGLAND and the TOWNSHIPS at 9.05 p.m. Night Express at 9.15 a.m.

For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALI EN. GUSTAVE LEVE, Supt. Traile. Passenger Agent.

BRADLEY BARLOW.

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President and General-Manager,
November 18, 89,



Old Reliable Short Route

Three Express Trains dally, equipped with Miller Platform and Westinghouse Air Brakt, Sleeping Cars are attached to Night Trains between Montreal and Boston and Springheid, and New York via Troy, and Parlor Cars to Day Fr press between Montreal and Boston and New York via Troy.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL

7.15 a.m., Day Express for Boston, via Lowell or Fitchburg, also for New York via Springdeld or Truz.

For Waterloo, 7.15 a.m.

For Waterloo and Magog, 3.24 p.m.,

3.20 p.m., Night Express for New York via Troy, arrive at New York 6.45 a.m. next morning.

6.30 p. m., Night Express for Boston via Lowell, and New York via Springfield. GOING NORTH.

GOING NORTH.

Day Expiess leaves Boston via Lowell at 8.30 a.m., via Flichburgh S.A.m., Troy at 7.40 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 8.45 p.m.

Express leaving New York at 8.00 a.m., arrives in Montreal at 11.00 p.m.

Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m., via Lowell, and 6 p.m., via Fitchburgh, and New York at 4 p.m., viaspringfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.20 a.m.

Night Express leaves New York via Troy at 9 p.m., arriving in Montreal 10 a.m.

For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at Central Vermont Ratiroad Office, 136 St. James Street.

W.M. B. VIALL, Canadian Passenger Agent, New York Office, 417 Broadway.

W. H. VIALL, Carractur Passenger Agens New York Office, 417 Brondway, Boston Office, 280 Washington street, WM. F. SMITH, Genl. Passenger Agent, J. W. HOBAPT, General Superintendent, St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 8, 1880.



COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23rd, '80,

Trains will run as follows:

	Mixed.	Mail.	Expr's
Lve Hochelaga for Hull.	1,00AM		5.15PM
Arrivent Hull		12.40PM	9.25 "
Lve Hull for Hochelaga	3,00 "	8.20A M	
Arrive at Hochelaga	10 30 "	:2.80PM	9.15 "
2111100 000 220020000000000000000000000		Night	
		Pag'ger	
Lve Hochelaga for Que	6.00pm	10,000 PM	3.00 "
Arrive at Quebec	5,00 "	6.30 s M	9.25 "
Lve Que. for Bochelaga.	5 30 "	9.80PM	10.10AM
Arrive at Hochelaga	8.00AM	6.30 A M	
Leave Hochelaga for St	1,10011,1	***************************************	
	5 30PM		
Jerome		Mixed.	
	1.10	winded.	·····
Leave St. Jerome for		6.45AM	
Hochelaga		45 000 00	
Arrive at Hochelaga		3 00	
(Local Trains between	Hall an	ante. b	·r.)

Trains leave Mile-End Station Seven Minutes

Later.

Magnificent Palvee Cars on all Passenger Trains, and Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERAL OFFICES, 13 Placed'Armes Square. TICKET OFFICES, 13 Place D'Armes, 202 St. James street, Montreal, and opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. L. A. SENECAL,

General Superintendent.

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256 and 258 St. Ismes street, Jas.
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\$56 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfly free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical exor years of careful study and practical resperiment, 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. Avere's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They get disease, and assimiact directly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety.

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

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartie that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appeate 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,

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TO MATCH,

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TRADE MARK, and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system of Servous Debility and Weakness, acts After Taking. Ilke magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The specific Medicine is sold by all druggless at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent irce by mail on recent of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all Orungists.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest; and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. They are Purely Vezetable, They are Agreeable to the Taste,

They are Pleasing to the Sight.

Simple in Administering and Sure aud Certain in their Effect. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to

children of most tender years. CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine, stamped "DEVINS,"

To Mothers.-Should your Druggist not keep thera, I will send a box of DEVINS' WORM PAS-THLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on re

ceipt of 25 cents.
R. J. DEVINS DETOGIST,
Next to the Court Hopse, Montress If you are troubled with

TAPEWORM!

DEVINS TAPE-WORM REMEDY Will Drive this Parasite from the System SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

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most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conffidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-

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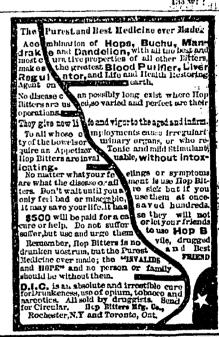
ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

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

Both Pills and Omment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Afreet, London, in boxes and octs, at is, 13d., 2s, 18, 6d., 11s, 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo a throughout the civilized world.

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



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Musical Instruments.

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Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
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See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent
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War Groular. Louest prices coer given Organs
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120 gmi

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LAND LEAGUE I D	14 F
TRUE WITNESS Donation	50 C
Mr. Maguigott	5 0
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-	5 0
Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford A Wexford Girl	$\frac{20}{10}$
John Flynn, Ethel, Ont. Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E.	5
Magure	30 0 10 0
Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I	2 0

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

- -Ross has challenged Laycock.
- -Hanlan in on a visit to Dublin. -The allied fleet has disbanded yesterday. ...The pleague is reported to have broken
- out in Moscow. -Ross had an easy victory over Trickett
- on Saturday. -The International Military Commission
- have decided that Turkey is to retain San -H. R. H. Princess Louise paid her first
- visit to Her Majesty on Saturday since her return to England. -The receipts during the four weeks' engagement of Mile. Bernhardt in New York
- ammounted to \$98,942. -Messrs. Siemens Bros. have undertaken to lay two cables, from Penzance, in Cornwall,
- to Whitehead in Nova Scotia. -A great Land League demonstration was held at Waterford yesterday, at which Mr. Parnell spoke. He is to be presented with
- the freedom of the city. —Chief Justice May astonished the Land Leaguers on Saturday, by refusing the appli-cation of Parnell and his associates for a postponement of their trial.

Finance and Commerce.

Monday, December 6. FINANCIAL.

Money is unchanged at 4 per cent. on call and at 6 per cent. on time. Good commercial

paper is negotiated at about 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is inoctive at 108, for round amounts of sixty-day bills between banks and 1081 over the counter. In New York the posted rates are \$4.80 for sixty-day bills and \$4 821 for demand. Drafts on New

York are strong at ? premium. The Stock market opened steady this morning, and strengthened somewhat during The market closes firm.

The following are the morning sales:-125 Montreal at 164; 35 at 164; 25 at 164; 75 Ontario at 98 ; 53 at 98 ; 6 Peoples at 92 ; 25 Molsons at 1021; 9 at 103; 35 Toronto at 130: 200 Merchants at 116; 25 at 116; 25 at 116; 100 Commerce at 1391; 50 do (ex. div) at 136; 50 at 136; 25 Telegraph at 1353; 100 at 1353; 100 at 136; 25 Richelieu at 623; 26 at 63; 25 at 623; 3 City Gas at 152; 5 at 1533; 25 Dundus Cotton at 140. 30 at 140.

Afternoon sales: 40 Montreal at 1 641; 45 at 1641: 50 at $164\frac{1}{4}$; 25 a? $154\frac{3}{4}$; 20 at $164\frac{1}{4}$; 50 at $164\frac{1}{4}$; 13 at $164\frac{1}{4}$; 15 at $164\frac{1}{4}$; 6 at $164\frac{1}{4}$; 7 Ontario at 98; 50 at 98 $\frac{3}{4}$; 25 Merchants at $116\frac{1}{4}$; 25 at $116\frac{3}{4}$; 56 at $116\frac{3}{4}$; 25 at 1163; 12 Eastern Townships at 116; 100 Commerce at 1393; 100 at 1393; 25 do (ex-div.) 186; 100 Telegraph at 136; 50 at 136; 60 at 136; 25 at 136; 75 Richelieu at 53; 25 at 53; 40 at 16: 15 at 63; 65 City Gas at 1523; 25 at 153; 25 at 153½; 25 Canada Cotton 1171.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,570 barrels. The market is inactive, there being only a limited new catch—about next May. Straw Seal local demand at present. The following sales worth about 4Sc Imp. gal. No pail vat in the were reported on 'Change to-day : -200 On- market. Naval stores. - Turpentine is weaker tario Bags at \$2.65; 250 do at \$2.75; 200 in New York, but the price here is unchang-Choice Strong Bakers', \$2.65. The following are the quotations: Superior Extra, \$5.65 to \$5.70; Extra Superfine, \$5.50 to 5.60; Fancy, \$5.40; Spring Extra \$5.40; Superfine, \$5.15 to 5.25; Strong Bakers', \$6 to \$6.50; Fine \$4.40 to 1.50; Middlings, \$3.75 to 4.05; Pollards, \$3.50 to 3.70; Ontario Bags \$2.65 to 2.75; City Bags (delivered), \$3.25 to

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.40 to 4.45. Cornmeal, \$3.00 to \$3.10 per brl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—There is no change to note in either Butter or Cheese. The asking prices are :- Creamery, 24c to 27c; Eastern Townships 20c to 23c; Brockvilles and Morrisburghs, 17c to 22c; Western, 16c to 20c per lb: Kamouraskas, 13c to 15c per 1b. Good to fine Cheese is quoted at 12c to Eggs are quoted at 20c to 21c per doz. for

limed and 25c pes doz. for fresh packed. DRESSED Fowls.—Turkeys, 7c to 8c; Geese, 4c to 5c; Ducks, 6c to 8c; Chickens, 5c to 6c

per lb. The demand is good, but receipts so far are limited.

DRESSED Hogs are unchanged at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 lbs. Mess Pork, \$16.75 to \$17.25; Lard, 12c to 121c; Smoked Hams, 12c to 12c; Smoked Hams, 12c to 12½c;

Ashes. - Pots, \$5.15 to 5.20 per 100 lbs. BOOTS AND SHOES .- There is a continued good demand for heavy winter wear, especially warm, felt overshoes, which the Rubber Companies are not able te deliver rapidly enough to satisfy all orders; manufacturers are also a little behind still with orders for \$7. Eggs.—The position remains as reported heavy boots. Inother lines business is quiet. last week, except that prices for strictly fresh The workshops are generally closed, for a few days, during stock taking. As previously reported, the books will show a satisfactory year's business; although prices have not been quite so good as they should have been, perhaps, a larger business has been done than in previous years, buyers have paid promptly and losses have been small. Collections con-

tinue first class. GROCERIES .- Teas .- By auction a couple small lots very low Japan sold 20c to 21 Jc, of which about 400 packages since sold about 21c, held 221c to 24c, quality quite common. Market is quiet and prices for fine made Teas up to fine qualities are not much altered. Young Hysons dull. Black Teas not much doing. Sugars.-A firm tone prevailed most of the week, but advance is now apparently arrested, and prices remain at about ith higher than were current IO days since. Granulated 9 to to 10 to. Yellows 7 to 9c. Ohoice Porte Rico held 8c, ordinary 71c to 8c. Molasser.—Some low qualities 27c to 33c; good fair to good, 35c to 38c; choice 42c to 47c. Syrups steady. Rice dull. Coffees spirited and prices strong. Other kinds of rather better abroad. Recent sale of Java in foreign Wool in this market quiet and un-Holland a little higher. Spices, Pepper keeps up. Pimento firm. Fruits .-- a little improvement reported in Malaga Raisins. Valencias steady, 71c to 81c. An auction sale of damaged fruit showed fair prices, and a round lot of 500 boxes Valencias sold to

settle dispute 7&c.

2.50 per barrel for good to choice, while poor and frozen qualities sold at lower figures, \$1 and under. Cable advices received last Saturday report sales of Canadian apples in Liverpool at an average price of 14s; this is lower than the average quotation at previous sales; as a rule, Canadian apples bring 1s to 2s more than American in Liverpool. Oranges. supply limited, and demand only fair; quoted at \$7 to 7.50 per case. Lemons.—A fair demand for Messina fruit, at \$4 per bex; Malagas worth \$3 50. Almeria Grapes in good request, with stocka light; \$6 per keg is asked and obtained for good sound fruit. Cramberries very scarce and wanted; held firmly at \$7 per barrel. The shipments of Apples from Montreal, Boston and New York, to Great Britain during the season just closed include 544,448 barrels. The Canadian fruit has been characterized by London and Liverpool dealers as especially fine, and top prices were obtained for it from the commencement, the quality and packing being far superior to all other arrivals.

Furs .- The "boom" in the fur trade has continued throughout the week; the demand for manufactured goods is unprecedented, and the wholesale trade are obliged to refuse numerous orders, they having already more in hand than they can execute within the time alloted to them. Manufacturers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining the assistance necessary to fill orders, now being pressed for immediate execution for both the city and country trade. Payments were never better. Of Raw Furs there are very few coming forward as yet, and none but good prime skins are wanted. There is a fair demand for good qualities of all descriptions except Muskrats, which will undoubtedly be lower in value before long. The prospects for Fox also are not bright. As the offerings increase lower prices are expected all around. Meanwhile we quote as before: Bear, \$7 to 10: Fisher, S7 to 9; Otter, \$10 to 12; Beaver per 1b, \$2.50 to 3; Red Fox, \$1.25 to 1.75; Cross, \$2 to 5; Martin, \$1 to 1.50; Mink, \$1 to 2; Lynx, \$1.50 to 2; Skunk, 50c to 90c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c; Fall Muskrat, 7c to 10c; Winter do, 8c to 11c; Kitts, 2c to 5c.

HAY, BTC .- Increased receipts in this market have caused a considerable decline in prices, and Timothy hay is now selling at S10.50 to 11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each for good to choice; common cow hay brings \$8.50 to 10, as to quality. As soon as farmers are enabled by the ice I ridge to cross the river from the south side, prices will likely suffer a further decline. Straw rules steady at \$5 .-50 to 6 per 100 bundles.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The market continues to be well supplied with green hides both from local butchers and from the west, States hides continuing to arrive in considerable quantities by rail. The demand is steady and fair, not brisk, and prices remain firm and unchanged, at the figures ruling for several weeks. A few calf skins have changed hands as the nominal price of 12c per lb. Lambs' pelts are rather firmer, and may be quoted at from \$1.15 to \$1.30 for this month though there is no decided advance on last week's prices.

LEATHER.-Another quiet week has been experienced by the leather dealers, and, as previously reported, business is likely to continue small until after the manufacturers have finished stock-taking. A few sales of No. 1 B. A. sole have occurred, the prices paid being 26c to 26ac: also of best union light splits at 30c to 32c, and of common helt knife splits at 24c to 26c. Harness not much wanted, and prices easier, though not quotably lower. Values for most descriptions rule firm and unchanged.

Oils .- The market for coal oil rules steady at 471c to 50c per wine gal., or 60c Imperial; sales of 50 brl. lots have been made at these figures. Stocks light. Steam Refined Seal steady, at 66c Imperial gal.; stocks becoming reduced, and no more to arrive until after the ed. It was offered here this week at 59c, Wine gal., for a 50 barrel lot, but not sold, so far as can be ascertained.

Provisions.—Receipts of hogs in Chicago for November have been unprecedentedly large, including 1,111,997 head: shipments for the month were 65,712 head. The total number packed in Chicago since the commencement of the new season is 953,000, against 707,000 for the like period last year, showing an increase of 246,000 this year. For Pork and Lard the Chicago market is at present writing weak, with a decline yesterday of 271c to 30c per barrel for pork, and of 121c per 100 lbs. for lard. Closing prices were:—Pork, \$13.571 January, \$13.721 February; and lard, \$8.621 January, \$8.75 February. This market has ruled dull, with stocks pretty well reduced. Mess Pork is in light demand at \$17 to \$17.50, but sales are confined almost entirely to lumbermen,s requirements, and generally small. A few car loads, however, have been reported sold at \$17.50. Lard very scarce, and wanted at 12% to 12% for pails; no tubs in the market. These quotations are for Ontario new lard, which is coming forward slowly. There is no Fairbanks' in the markot, but one dealer is offering it to arrive at 121c. Canadian lard is expected to meet with the most demand during the winter. Hams .- New Ontario hams, of which a few only have been offering here as yet, are worth 13c; demand slow. Dressed Hogs coming forward very slowly, and are sold, chiefly to arrive, in car lots at \$6.50, and in jobbing lots at \$6.75 to have advanced, owing to the limited supply of this description, and are now quoted at 24c to 26c; packed are worth 21 to 23c.

POULTRY.-There is a fair supply of poultry now in the market, receipts having been freer during the past week, but some dealers complain that a great deal of the stock arriving is poorly dressed. Sales of lots in boxes are reported at 7c to 8c per 1b. for turkeys, 6c to 8c for ducks, and 4c to 6c for chickens and geese, according to quality. Venison is now in the market, and saddles have sold at 7c per lb. Partridges are worth 46c to 55c per

Wool.—Continues firm, especially foreign descriptions, in sympathy with the leading. American markets, which have considerably advanced. Sales reported include 50 bales of Greasy Cape at 181c to 191c, but it is doubtful if more could be bought at the inside figure. Other sales of 250 bal-s Cape Wool have been make on p. t. Cable advices just received from England report tie London sales progressing satisfactorily; the biddings changed. In domestic there is but a small business passing; small lots of Canada pulled have sold at 350 for extra Superfine. fleece offering, and prices nominal. Latest cable advices from Mellourne, Australia,

report that market firm. TALLOW .- Owing, it is stated, to a decline LIVE STOCK MARKET-DEC. 6.

The market was well supplied to-day with good beef cattle, there being many more head of this kind of cattle than has been offered for some time past. Good butchers' cattle sold at 3\frac{1}{4}c per lb. A few choice heifers were sold, by the dollars, at nearly 4\frac{1}{4}c per b. The number of common and inferior animals were not so large as on last week which led drovers to ask higer rates, and this prevented butchers from purchasing so freely of this kind as they might otherwise have done, and fully half of these were not sold and will be held over for another market. Several carloads of common gras-fed cattle were sold at about \$25.00 per head or 3c to 31c per pound. R. Nicholson bought six choice heifers at \$45 each or a little over 4 c per lb; N. Beauchamp bought 8 large fat heiters at 4 c per lb, live weight. T. Kelly, of Toronto, had three carloads of choice cattle on the market, and sold the greater part of them at from 4c to 41c per lb, vith a few very fine small heifers at about 41c per lb. There were not many good mutton animals on the market to-day, but the demand was very light, as butchers have during the past week been receiving large droves of sheep and lambs to dress for their winter hogs on the market, but not a single sale was reported to-day, as butchers are unwilling to pay more than 5c to 5 c for them. Dressed hogs are worth 61c per lb.

Shere Ali, who governed Candahar under the British throughout the war, has obtained the Viceroy's permission to retire to India

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE EXPULSIONS IN France.-No politician in Europe agrees with the policy pursued by the French Government towards the religious congregations. Senor Castlear, the celebrated Spanish Republican, has already condemned it, and now Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., who believes neither in monarchs nor religion, has expressed his disagreement with it. Speaking a few days ago to Mr. Jean Morin, one of the editors of the Paris Gauloi's, relative to the expulsions, he said: "If the French ministers wished, by means of the violence they have adopted, to render an immense service to the is Religious Congregations they will fully succeed in their purpose. For example, I, who am an enemy of the monks, atter having read iu what an abomiuable manner they have been treated, commence to feel for them the liveliest sympathy. This is not the way to destroy the Religious Orders. When they are subjected to persecution, many who before had not thought of them, feel impelled to defend them and heartily to espouse their cause. When people take for their watchword to term liberty they ought to accord full liberty to others. To disperse the monks with violence, in the name of liberty, is the greatest abuse." In this instance, at least. Mr. Bradlaugh show that he is a good logi-

DIED.

SEMPLE.—At Natick, Mass., suddenly, on Monday, 22nd November, Mary Semple, aged 78 years, formerly of Montreal, aunt of Mr. J. H.

McDONALD.-At his late residence, Lot 37, in MCDON ACD.—At his late residence. Lot 31, 10 7th Concession, Lancaster, Austin McDonald, on Sunday, 28th November, 1880, and buried at St. Raphaels on Tuesday, November 30th, 1880. He was son to Lain-Mac-in-Rhagal, who emigrated from Arsik, Inverness, Scotland, in A.D. 1786. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 20th of October last, a solemn High Mass was celebrated at Harbor Boucher by the Rev. H. Girroir. P.P., for the repose of the soul of the late Patrick William Vaughan, son of John Vaughan. Esq., of Ramsay, Ontario at the request of the Rev. Edward Vaughan, uncle of the deceased young man.

Died, in Darling, on the 18th November, Mary, widow of the late John Murphy, in the 83rd year of her age.

Full of years, and adorned with many admirable Christian virtues, this good and pious woman has passed away from our midst. A faithful child of the Church and a pious, devoted and practical Catholic, she is gone to receive her reward, exceeding great, in that happy home beyond the skies, where the just shine as stars for all eternity. Earnestly devoted to the service of God during life, she had the happiness to die fortified and strengthened with all the consolations of religion-even that most to be desired, and which falls to the lot of very few who live in the world—the presence of God's minister in the last moments. Although at the time of her last illness there was no priest within twenty-four miles of her residence, still, Almighty God not unmindful of her virtues and her long life of fervor and devotion in His holy service, rewarded her by the presence of a devoted priest to assist and console her in those trying moments, and she breathed her last while he stood at her bedside after administering to her the Sacraments of Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Eucharist and the Apostolical Benediction, and plenary indulgence in articulo mortis. Thus did God reward His faiebful servant, and her piety and resignation to His holy will during life and at the time of death has left to her family and friends the full hope and assurance of a happy immortality and the everlasting reward of the good and faithful servant. "Come you blessed of my Father," &c., &c., &c.-Com.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his wise dispensation to remove from the Presidency of St. Patrick's Society, Branch No. 13, I. C. B. U., of St. Thomas, Ontario, our beloved and respected Brother, Thomas Power:

Resolved,-That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, yet we cannot but regret the sudden demise of one who has been most firmly attached to this Society. Resulved,-That in his death this Society

has lost one of its best members, his wife and family a fond and affectionate husband and father, and the Catnolic Church a good and true Christian. Resolved,-That this Society avail itself of this sad occasion to tender its sincere, re-

spectful and profound sympathy to his wife and family in this their hour of sad affliction, hoping that God, in His divine mercy, will reward him according to his merits. Resolved,-That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family and relatives of our de-

of this Society. Resolved,-That these resolutions be pub lished in the local papers and the Catholic papers of Canada.

ceased brother, and also entered on the records

JOHN LAHEY COMMITTEE, | PETER REATH. JOHN MAGINN.

MICHAEL MULVEY, Recording Secretary, St. Patrick's Society. St. Thomas, Ontario, November 30th, 1880.

FRUITS.—Apples—Arrivals for the week nil; the local demand is fairly good, but with the close of navigation shipments from this port ceased, for the time being. Sales have been wholly of a local character, at \$2 to been wholly of a local character, at \$2 to be set to find the sales and the state of the week. The state of the sta

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Crochet Bra.

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