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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 10.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1881. .

A TRAGEDY.

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soft breasted bird from the sea)II in love with a lighthouse flame : 11 wheeled round the tower on its airlest

wing, nd floated and cried like a lovelorn thing; bronded all day and it fluttered all night; could win no look from the steadfast light.

For the flame had its heart afar,— Afar with the the ships at sea; Afar with the the ships at sea; It was thinking of children and waiting wives, of darkness and danger to sallors' lives; of the bird had its tender bosom pressed gat the bird had its tender bosom pressed to the glass, where at last it dashed its breast, The glast only flickered, the brighter to glow; The bird had lay dead on the rocks below. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

HE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE COUP D'ETAT.

[From the N. Y. Star.]

And the comparison does not end here. Is Shilism intimidated, and are its principles noted out? Does the Czar obtain the security his empire which he untiringly seeks In both cases the contrary is the fact. Nihilism replies to his festoes with the tertible calmness of conscious power. The Re-rolutionary Brotherhood gathers strength and nergy from the very persecutions to which it a subjected. Some of its members are driven to exile-others are sent to rot in the mines of Siberia-others are hanged; but the Brotherhood is not weakened thereby. In ruth, the Nihilism of to-day is greater and stonger than it ever was before. So with the hish Brotherhood of Nationality - Land læguers or Revolutionists. Gladstone should by this time have known-for all history atists it-that the imprisonment of the pern does not involve the destruction of prin-To-day in Ireland the arrest of Mr. mell has given an impetus to the cause of wkers for nationhood ; it has created, as it rere, "a soul under the ribs of death"—and gren a new vitality to Charles Gavan Duffy's corpse on the dissecting table." The Morning Post concludes the article to

which we have referred, by stating that " nihilism must grow until it is confronted by a witer states manship than that of Alexander II, and a wiser policy than that of repres-" Mulato nomine ! The reasoning applies to a country, a people and a govern-ment nearer home to Wellington street, Strand. Placed side by side, the policy and practice of the Russian and British Governments have a significant similarity. Engand would not, perhaps, feel complimented the likeness, but there it is, and William Erart Gladstone would doubtless repudiate be companionship in despotism of Alexander II.; but where is the difference?

agitator had been already marked by the Government as a victim of the Coercion bill. But it is a question whether this kicking of heels will not end in a dance, for the music of which England will have to pay roundly. These severe measures at the very outset of the trial of the Land bill are likely to confirm Irishmen in their distrust of an act of remedial legislation that works in companonship with arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, without trial, at the discretion of an irresponsible official. To the American mind the arrest will seem to have been most inopportune and impolitic at a crisis when the efficacy of the Land bill is to be tested; unless, indeed, the purpose is to still further exasperate Ireland so as to find a pretext for

still further shackling her.

[N. Y. Sun.]

What has Mr. Parnell done that gag law should be applied to him? Let us see what reasons were alleged in the warrant, for even the Coercion act does not empower the Dublin authorities to imprison men without at least alleging some excuse for the proceeding. The warrant sets forth, we are told, two charges, viz., that Mr. Parnell has been inciting people to intimidate others from paying their ground rent, and has himself been in-timidating tenants from taking the benefit of the Land act. The first accusation is a mere pretext. From the beginning to the end of the present agitation, Mr. Parnell has not said a word for which a jury would find him guilty of a conspiracy to break the peace, as was sufficiently attested at the Dublin trial. His utterances since the failure of the Government to convist him have certainly not been more inflammatory than they were before, and it is notorious that since the passage of the Land act they have been particularly circumspect and temperate. At the recent congress, for instance, of the Land League in Dublin he indvocacy; it has brought the apathetic played the part of a mediator, and against withe indifferent into the ranks of active the vehement remonstrance of his colleague, Mr. Dillon, and the clamors of a turbulent majority, insisted that the Gladstone measure should not be rejected without a trial. There is nothing, therefore, in the first charge it is merely put forward as a blind to divert attention from the animus which dictated the second and principal count of the indictment. Mr. Parnell, says the warrant, has been in-

timidating tenants from taking advantage of the Land act. There is not a shadow of evidence for the accusation. This may be affirmed with perfect confidence, for no evi-dence has been published, and we need not say how eagerly any fact that would bear this color would be caught up and magnified. What has Mr. Parnell done, then, to suddenly excite alarm and hostility in the British Government? He has proved himself their superior in the art of political strategy. He has held back his party from intemperate violence, and enjoined the more formid ble tactics of vigilant expectancy and astute experiment. He has warned itain Mr. Parnell has no power except that his countrymen to withhold their gratitude from Mr. Gladstone until that plausible statesman has proved his claim to it, and not to be gulled once more by spethe ear and breaks it to the hope. He has ion, Mr. Parnell is either right or he is not said to the frish people-as a majority of the delegates in the Dublin Congress wished to say-the Gladstone Land Act is a non jail as though he were a felon. If he is fraud. He has merely told them that it was mong, why not meet him before the a great innovation, whose merits and demerits were as yet problematical, and whose precise effect on the welfare of Ireland could be dea popular orators of his time, deems it | termined only by multiplied and careful taste. Such tastes it was impossible that individual tenants, at best acquainted only Why should he not cross the channel and with the burdens which they themselves are Parnell before the Irish people? Why and their own immediate neighbors were enhould he not appeal there to the moral forces during, should properly administer. It was, useems to dread when he sends Parnell to however, of the utmost moment to ascertain Mison? "If error is safe while reason is left | with prompitude whether the much-vaunted to combat it," why should the uphold- law was caculated to relieve, not the monnof the Gladstone Ministry evade the con- strons impositions practiced here and there on at where it must be settled—in Ireland? | tenants peculiarly unfortunate, but the normal the Gladstone Ministry, in its treatment of | hardship and privation, the ubiquitous want and, is only a little less illogical than were and woe, amid which the great mass of the as Republican leaders of the North in their Irish peasantry have been struggling for atment of the Southern people during the generations. If the Land Act would do this it would indeed, approve itself a wise and benignant measure, and its author would justly be regarded as a national benefactor. If, on the other hand, the fact fell short of such ras, logically, a rebel at heart. But not one decisive action ; if, while ostentatiously arof these leaders ever went south of the Poto- rainging extreme and flagrant cases of exnac to enforce this doctrine. Mr. Gladstone tortion, it should leave untouched the huge atists that every Irish farmer should, give average of Irish rentals which just suffer the the land bill a fair trial, and be content with | tiller of the soil to exist in good years, and Mr. Painell seems to think otherwise, compel him to starve in bad-then, indeed, would be justly execrated as a mockery and a sham. Which of these two widely different

Americans. The danger of an act like the arrest of Parnell is that it will be imposed upon our politics and have a decisive influence in questions that are entirely outside Ireland or England. From this point of view and taking a clear survey of the whole situation, it must be conceded that, however much we may criticise Mr. Parnell and his methods, his arrest was a great blunder. It will do no good to the English Cabinet and may affect injuriously the relations of England and America

BRITISH LAND REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 10,-While the Fair trade movement has not in any way lost its hold upon the masses, the Land Reform Question is rapidly coming to the front both in England and Scotland. Farmers who have threshed their wheat find the yield is even smaller than they anticipated, and the gloom in agricultural districts is almost unparalleled. To make matters worse, an Australian Steamship Company has just shown that it is possible to ship beef and mutton from the Antipodes, and land them in good condition in our markets, and a number of large vessels are now being fitted up on the refrigerator plan specially for this trade.

Aberdeenshire fa-mers estimate that the fall in the price of beef represents a loss to them of £180,000 a year. Hundreds of farmers have already pulled up stakes and flocked into the manufacturing centres, only to increase the depression there. Those who are still struggling on their farms agree that the Government must step in at once and deal with the question once for all, and it is well known that Mr. Gladstone is ambitious to crown his life's work with a Land Reform Bill of stupendous proportions. The Radicals have done their best to encourage the demand for a Land Bill, and of late Ministerial organs, like the London Daily News, have been printing letters from special correspondents sent into the Provinces to make the most of the farmers' side of the case. Everything betokens a hardy attempt on the part of the Ministry to grapple with the question, and unless a great leader springs up in the Fair Trade ranks, land reform will probably overshadow that Tory movement.

The various organizations representing English and Scotch farmers have prepared drafts of Land Bills which agree upon the following "planks" :-- Abolition of entail and primogeniture; cheap transfer and registration; freedom of sale of tenant right and goodwill of the holding; abolition of restrictions in leases by which the owner of the soil regulates cropping; compensation for unexhausted improvements, and reclamation of wastes; the total apolition of game laws and of hypothec and distraint; fair rents to be fixed by County Courts.



ENTHUSIASM IN STEINWAY HALL The Mother of the Gracchi Speaks

There has perhaps never been seen a large or more enthusiastic crowd assembled as Sat. urday night last brought together in New York to hear Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Galway. Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the modern Gracchi, and others. The Irish of New York are united now as they have never been before; Parnell's arrest has solidified them, and their countrymen throughout the States are spontaneously coming forward to resent the outrage. Only one-third of the ticket holders managed to gain access to the large hall. General Collins, President of the American L.L., occupied the chair. Mr. O'Connor

-: bias LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : -- When 1 left Ireland a few days ago Ireland was in a state of peace and tranquility. It was a condition of tranquil suspense and active preparation. We had arrived at an important stage of the land movement when the agitation was to be removed from the homes of the tenants to the courts of justice, and people were quietly and anxiously awaiting the result. The work of preparation had been progressing in a most undemonstrative and business-like manner. With that attention to minute details characteristic of the man, Mr. Parnell had been going through the books of the Land League with his own finds to select the cases of tenning which were calculated to bring out what was most evil or good in the Land bill. My friend, Mr. Healy, had gone through the South of Ireland talking personally with the people and gleaning what information he could of their circumstances so that our cases might be presented with the same care and knowledge of the facts which has characterized every work undertaken by

the Land League. We were prepared to make the contest within the lines of the law and constitutionally-the lines which they themselves, not we-had lain down. Now what a change! The prisons of Ireland are filled with the representatives of the people. There are flying columns of British soldiers on the land and men-of-war on the sea. the whole island has the appearance of an armed camp. I ask what right has any government to put into a dungeon the leader of 20,000,000 of people? By what right does any government put into prison a man like O'Kelly, one of the ablest and most conservativo of the Irish representatives, or men like O'Brien and Quinn, who have never uttered a wora from any platform in the country? I have my own opinion of the motives which led to these acts. I have my own opinion of the honesty of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster. (Hisses.) I have my opinion about the personal and political honesty of these men which I shall not express here, but at the proper time and in the proper place, when I am face to face with them on the floor of the British Parliament. (Applause.)

to be his intentions? I have been working. side by side with Mr. Parnell for a long time past, and I thought I knew what he was doing, but I must confess that Mr. Gladstone's information is a little more detailed than mine. Mr. Gladstone charges that Mr. Parnell preached plunder. Well, the idea of an English statesman-[laughter and applause]-I must employ an American expression and say that the English are the greatest plunderers on the face of the earth. happened a month or so ago in my own constituency. A friend of mine who had come from London to Galway was struck with amazement at the signs of poverty which he saw. You never see Ireland until you have lands that you can appreciate the misery and poverty of ours. Well, this friend overheard conversation between a servant girl and a boy about eighteen years of age, who wanted to sell two score of eggs that he had in a basket. He wanted only twenty pence for them, and my friend, noticing his tired appearance, asked him how far he had come with his eggs. "Twenty miles since four o'clock," answered the boy. It was then nine o'clock in the morning. My irlend asked how long since he had eaten anything, and he said not since he left home. Twenty miles to Galway and twenty miles backforty miles to earn twenty pence ! Gladstone accuses the Land League of driving hard bargains, but when 1 think of that story a voice within me says, "I'll drive as hard a bargain for that boy as ever I can." (Applause.)

THE STRIFE FOR LIFE.

You remember very well when Monaghan was one of the most disturbed counties of Ireland. Now, what were the people playing for in that terrible game in which the glbbet was one of the prizes and a hangman's death among the cards. The prize they played for in that awful game was two meals a day of potatoes and salt. Thats what a fair rent means. That's what Gladstone is fighting against. But, my friends, that's not all what the Land League means.

At this moment there was a slight disturbance in the gallery. One man arose as if to smile another, and several in the house shouted, "Put him out!" The member from Galway looked astonished that so little a thing should divert the attention of the audience, and said, " Put no man out. There's

not the slightest necessity." Parnell and the association, he continued, are accused of preaching plunder because he says he will never rest until every Irishman is housed and fed and clothed with the proceeds of his honest labor. Because he says the tenant shall have the benefit of all the improvements he makes upon the land. Let me tell you of a little incident in this connection. In the county Mayo, on the

sterile mountain where land was almost val-

ueless, a farmer rented a patch of ground

PRICE FIVE CENTS

mess of pottage in the shape of a Land act, and 50,000 troops and the arrest of our leaders, and we have banded together to hurl back the foul outrage in their teeth. What will be the issue? They have put 150 men to prison. Well, we had 2,000 delegates from different branches of the League at our Convention. If they want to put delegates from all the branches in prison they will have to find prison room for 2,000. Then they will have to look around for prisons for 600,000 tenants. am going to tell you of an incident which And they will have to seek for a jail wide enough to shut up the scattered millions of Irishmen all over the world. (Applause.) What will be the issue ? It will be the same as in any other political fight where bayonets are arrayed against the will of a people, the left it. It is only by comparison with free | independence of a race. The strongest forces will win. The Irish people are determined to have nothing more to do with Gladstone. The British government is fighting not with the Irish people, not with Mr. Parnell, but with every part of the world where Irishmen have raised tabernacles to the hopes of the Irish race. It was a war of races-the Celt against the Saxon. (Applause.) The trouble is not beginning to-day. It has been maintained for 700 years. Behind every Irishman and Irishwoman fighting to-day stand generations of the past appealing to us from a thousand battlefields, from ten thousand scaffolds, from narrow graves in British cells where the damp grass is growing over their mouldering bones. Though these generations have passed beyond the black waters their words still pierce our ears and penetrate our innermost hearts. It is the destiny of Ireland of to-day to stand midway between the past and the future. I believe this generation will settle the struggle of centuries. We shall see the accomplishment of Ireland's hopes. I have spoken of the past, but I am more touched by the appeal of the future. A great English writer in writing of a Jew said the future appealed to him with the arms of little children stretched out to him. It is so, with us. The Irish children of the future appeal to us for a heritage worthy of our fathers and our history. I have a complete faith in our people. Centuries ago we had universities from which learned men went out to every court and kingdom in Ohristendom. Saxon kings were glad to come and receive something of knowledge from our sages. Representatives of the Irish race are almost among the foremost in every nation. They will always be found protagonists in every struggle for liberty and heralds of every intellectual dawn.

MRS. PARNELL SPEAKS.

Mr. Sheehan then presented to Mr. O'Connor \$100 and a set of resolutions which had been voted by a benevolent organization to which he belonged, and then the Chairman introduced, with a few words, Mrs. Parnell. the stepped forward and curteseyed with a

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Against the mighty Government of Great hich he may be able to secure by his apwals to the public sentiment of his countrynen, and to that of mankind. In the position he has taken against the policy of the cious legislation, that keeps its promise to ladstone administration on the land quessong. If he is right, he should not be in. trifered with by being hurried to the comltish people and show it? Mr. ladstone, who is probably one of the greatbe worth his while to canvass Scotland wough and through in support of his policy. test Parnell before the Irish people? Why wild times which followed the war. They Were prepared to show upon every stump in he North that every Southern voter ought o be a Republican, and that if he was not, he and Mr. Gladstone brings the discussion to this precious piece of British philanthropy end by putting his opponent in jail. bile England was at war with her colonies America, Chatham declared on the floor of characters the Land Act deserves no man can Commons that if he were an American, as say till it is tested But what sinister was an Englishman, he would never subdirection must our surmises take when Mr. to what was the policy of his country. In | Parnell is arrested for proposing to test it? he line of sedition Parnell never came anythere near this. Popular liberty is said to tave greatly advanced in England since Chatham's time. From what was done in Dublin Yesterday, it would seem that the right of Englishmen mean one thing and the rights f Irishmen another.

(N. Y. Daily News)

It is now to be seen whether Ireland will luieted and the Land League slienced by arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Parnell. more probable that his captivity will luce the effect that has invariably been al of his followers will be spurred, rather Parnell is an incarnation, nor will the that ireedom of speech has been outraged ave prophesied a few days ago that Mr.

[N Y Herald.]

As for the Parnell arrest, the true view to be taken by cur friends at home is one of sympathy for an unfortunate member of Parliament and of regret that a Minister of the Crown should have been led into a foolish and unnecessary exercise of power. But we caunot cease to impress upon our people, especially upon those of Irish birth or Irish descent, that, after all, the Irish question is not an American question. When our friends come to America from Ireland to make this land their home they bring with them neequent upon martyrdom, and that the pleasant, saored memories. No one would question the propriety of their showing for tan restrained, by this fresh instance of per-licention. The walls of Kilmainham Jall But they are Americans after all, and as gennot shut in the spirit of agitation of which erations flow on and children and children's children come to them the American sentiment will grow. We do not, censure the the person of the most conspicuous of the showing of sympathy for Germany or France ampions of Irish independence reconcile or England or Ireland or Scotland by those of e litsh people to their dependence upon our citizens who trace their ancestry to these rule of England. Mr. Forster, countries, but we do think that it is a mis-Secretary for Ireland, is said to take, and in no sense a patriotic service, to have been sent from this country to Ireland, impose the politics of European fatheranell "would soon be kicking his heels in lands upon America. We have a the landlords. If justice was done the land-The brutal threat was, right to ask from friends who make their lords would be bankrupt, and if justice is not I want to ask them if this is not a novel and doubt, inspired by the Secretary's know homes with us and who are always welcome, done the people would trample the Land imbeelle construction of law that a man can

ENGLISE POLITICS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-If the Liberals are ousted their defeat will be due to Mr. Gladstone and not to their opponents. The Conservatives make a sorry appearance in the field. Nothing could be weaker than the matter provided for his audiences by Sir Stafford Northcote. A great party cannot be nourished on his thin dilutions. Sir Stafford's recent speeches have been the subject of ridicule on all sides, and of his lieutenants in the Commons there is hardly one with mediocre ability. Lord Randolph Churchill and the fourth party preach in a feeble way a return to the fossilized Toryism that existed before the Reform Act of 1832, and do irreparable harm to the Opposition cause by attacking those modern forces which have grown out of the enfranchisement of the people. The Marquis of Salisbury is to speak next week, and may throw a little more spirit into the discussion of affairs. His old fault was not duliness, but the weight of responsibility seems to be affecting him, and he is no longer the cynical and slashing Lord Robert Oecil we used to know in the magazines and on the floor of

the House of Commons fourteen years ago. The time is close at hand when a new division will be made in English parties, the Whigs going over to the Tories, and the combination making a stand against the powers of Radicalism. It will not be surprising if the change took place next season. The Irish Land Act drove the Duke of Argyll out of the Ministry, and a similar measure dealing with the land laws of England and Scotland will probably lead to the desertion of the rest of the Whig coterie, which is powerless against the pressure of the Badical wing of the party. Earl Granville in a speech to-night said Free Trade had been the best policy for our industries and thought America and France have kept up protection, yet our exports of ate years have been greater than formerly. NEWCASTLE, Oct. 11 .- Lord Salisbury, speaking to-night, charged Gladstone with pursuing a policy of public plunder, which he now denounced Parnell for advocating. Referring to the Transvaal, he said the Government was in the pitiful condition of having vainly eaten dirt, and it would have to eat still more.

RECEPTION TO T. P. O'CONNOR. BOSTON, Oct. 17 .- There was an immense attendance at the reception to O'Connor at the Music Hall to-night. Mayor Prince presided, and Wendell Phillips was among the speakers. O'Connor spoke of the natural advantages of this country, but said it is not that alone that makes it popular. It is the liberty which is enjoyed here. The cause, we are fighting in Ireland, the cause for which Parnell is imprisoned, is the cause of starving children. The Irish are industrious. The land is fertile, and why are the people starving ?... There are two reasons... One is foreign rulers, the other the rapacity of the landlords. There can be no peace until these two evils are removed. During the last twenty years not less than five million dollars and every dollar has gone into the pockets of

GOVERNMENT AND TYRANNY.

But I have a perfect right here to examine into their political actions and the reasons which they give for them. Mr. Gladstone -(hisses)-don't mind hissing him; leave me to deal with him later on. Mr. Gladstone has fancied that he represents the Government of Ireland, and that Mr. Parnell represents the tyranny. I will give you the definition that my mind has formed of what constitutes government and what constitutes tyranny. Government has its basis in the affections of the people, and tyranny has its basis in buckshot and bayonets. The Ministry have filled every important point in the country with armed men. The Government cannot deny that force only is the foundation of their government of their Irish people. The leaders upon the other side have no men-ofwar, no bullets, no flying columns; but they have something better-they have the affec tions of the millions of the Irish race. If you will accept my definitions of government and tyranny, the tyranny in Ireland is represented by Gladstone and the Ministry and the government by the Land League and Parnell. 1 was present a Sunday or two ago at a demonstration in Cork-(cheers)-well if there any boys from Cork here I am quite willing they should cheer-and the Sunday before that I witnessed a demonstration in Dublin, and I but echo the reports of the time when I say that there never were before in the two cities demonstrations so remarkable for enthusiasm and numbers. Forster has said that the dissatisfied people of Ireland were "village tyrants." Then we must call Cork and Dublin villages and the 90,000 people who shared in these demonstrations must be designated as "village tyrants." I of not giving the Land act a fair pass on to the apology of the English Premier for the imprisonment of Parnell, and I

want to examine it in the calm light of rea-

son. . Mr. Gladstone first charges Mr. Par-

nell with the intention of bringing cer-

tain land cases to trial for the pur-

Now I am doubtless speaking in the presence

of some members of the legal profession, and

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of discrediting the court.

and went to work at it. He tolled early and late. His wife worked with him. His children helped him until he had made the waste land fertile. Then the land. lord stepped in and raised the rent. Then he increased it again, and again the third time, and then he turned the farmer out. So he went higher up the mountain and took another barren patch of land as sterile and forbidding as the first. And he toiled again, and again his wife and children helped Lim, and again they transformed the sterile land into fertile soil, and again the landlord stepped in and raised the rent; and raised it again, and a third time, and then when the farmer could not pay it he was turned out. So he went up another flight and took another patch of land and the same thing happened. And he went to a fourth place and the same thing happened, and'to a fifth place and again the same thing happened. And he was an old man and he died. And the landlord put every penny that had come from that old man's life work into his pocket. Parnell says that if the courts would deal fairly by the tenant they would give him every penny of the added value of the land resulting from the improvements he makes. Is that plunder. (Orles of "No!" and ap-plause.) I will read you a section of the Land act. [He then read an extract from the Land act providing that no rent should be allowed or made payable by respect of improvements made by the tenant, and continued]: Parnell claims the same thing which Gladstone has incorporated in the bill he passed through Parliament. They say we don't give the Land act a fair trial. Well, no, supposing I am an American statesman, and I introduce into your Congress a bill which I claim is for the benefit of the whole people, and I say I am your friend. I am the friend of the great American nation, but in order to give the bill a fair trial I'll put the most of your leaders in prison. (Laughter and applause.) MRS. PARNELL RECEIVED. Mrs. Parnell came on the platform at this moment and was escorted to a seat: by, the speaker's desk. The whole house rose to its feet as she came in sight and shouled and cheered and clapped, hands, for fully two minutes. When quiet was restored Mr. O'Connor said :-- Some gentleman has mentioned to-night the name of a great American warrior, I am sure that the grandson of Admiral Charles Stewart will bear with fortitude any imprisonment the British government can inflict." At this the house cheered again most lustily, and it was another minute before be could continue his speech. We are accused, he said, mice to go into a court when the cats are the judges. (Laughter), Because we keep up the Land League. Well; we will undertake to put down the Land League of tenants just. as soon as the British government, will put down the Land League of landlords the British House of lords. We have now put the government in a dilemma. Like foiled gamesters they have, in a frenzy of exaltation and wrath, put forth their last trump and

stately grace while the house rose and cheered. She spoke in a clear, distinct voice very briefly :---

Ladies and gentlemen, she said. I regret very much that I have come here totally unprepared to say anything. I confess that I find my thoughts about Ireland to-night in some confusion, but I hope none of Ireland's race will copy my example. I must say, however, that I do not feel in the least alarmed. (Applause.) I may say (and here her voice rang like a trumpet) that I am glad my son has won his-(The applause drowned the next word so completely that the speaker could not have heard it herself.) I am glad that you can now hail him as a brother in affliction, and I hope that you all in this great land will join together in one body and throw down gauntlet for gauntlet with England until you win a final victory. You know I started as a Fenian. (Applause.) I have never gone backward, but I am always ready to take a step forward. Even if I go to Ireland, as I hope to do soon. I hope that the Government will find after a little time that I can be " reasonably suspected," and if it be that women may yet be gibbetted in Ireland, I hope that my last words will be 'God bless Ireland, God bless ' '----- (Again her last words were completely drowned).

Congressman William E. Robinson was then introduced, after the audience had shouted for Redpath and had been informed that he was sick in bed. He) made rather a long speech and a very humorous one, exciting the house to roars of laughter at almost every other sentence. Among other things which amused them) greatly and drew forth. cheers and laughter was a remark about Queen Victoria. He had referred to the cablegrams she sent to Mrs. Garfield in the time of the President's illness it if It was British impudence," he said : "as if we wanted monarchical sympathy in the hour of the nation's extremity. I am not going to say anything against Queen. Victoria. No; I say Got bless Victoria; God d-n-the Queen." He then referred to the press-drawing out vigorous hisses for the Herald-and claimed that it should extend sympathy to Ireland in the time of her need. The ... Chairman : then : read the following cablegram which he said he had drawn up by direction of the Executive Committee to send to Ireland amount is maken a star and TO THE PROPIE OF TERLAND

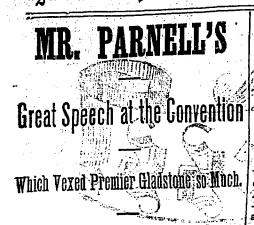
From Croinwell to Gladstone England's policy in Ireland has been famine, fire and sword. The world's opinion restrains her now. England seeks pretext to turn pub-lic opinion against you by provoking violence. Be patient. Give no opportunity for slaughter. You have endured for centuries; you can wait a year. Stand unflinchingly by Parnell's policy and we are with you to the end.

This was adopted by a unanimous vote, af-ter which Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue called for a subscription of \$100,000, and said, he would head the list with \$500.

The meeting was then declared adjourned; and after a considerable time the audience. struggled out into the open sir the start of the start of

Ontside garments grow longer and longer. 217.33 Feather bands will be used for trimming

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



Gentlemen, the telegrams which have just been read to you will make evident the opinions and feelings of our exiled countrymen beyond the Atlantic; and I think the magnificent gathering which I see around me is a very fair indication that the spirit ani, mating the people of Ireland does not fall far short-if indeed it does fall short-of the spirit which animates our countrymen in back than that period, it was necessary for America. It is with feelings of pride that I look around me, and, although we miss many faces, many well remembered faces who were present with us at our last Convention, although our ranks have, practically speaking, been decimated by the action of the Government-although 'we miss from amongst us the faces of men like Brennan-(cheers)and Kettle-(cheers)-yet we also see that for every one who has been taken from us ten, sye a hundred, have easerly pressed forward to fill their place-(oheers)-and this Con-vention is a sign to the Government of this country and to the civilised world that when the Irish nation are branded as a nation of dissolute ruffians and of village tyrantsgroans and hisses) -we are also prepared to show in the light of day, publicly what class of men our people are composed of, and who our country choose as her representatives here. And if we have to congratulate ourselves on the position which this movement has obtained during the few short years of its existence, we also have to thank ourselves-the determination of our people, the organization which they have so practically carried out-for the results we have obtained up to the present moment; and that for the first time in our history no attempt has been made to thank any English Minister, any English statesman, for the position in which we find ourselves to-day. Besolutions, gentlemen, will be brought before you dealing with the National question, also with the land question, and the cognate questions of the protection of labor and the de-velopment of the industrial resources of Ireland. It has been thought best that the resolutions, which are thirteen in number, should be moved and seconded in globo; it will then be permitted for each county to select two or three speakers to speak in reference to these resolutions, and, if they think proper, to propose any amendments or additions to The question of self-government them. stands first on the list, and it is a most important one, and one which this Convention could not for a single moment have lost sight of. I believe that we never could settle the question of Irish self-government so long as this question of how much rent the tenant | and not at the instance of the landlords." should pay to the landlord remains | The Land Act which Mr. Bright and his in dispute. (Hear, hear.) So long Government have just passed admits about as this land question is not finally settled, one-tenth of the improvements to the so long as it is left open, it will prove the tenants, and it leaves the remaining nine-continuous source of discontent and of strife tenths to the landlords. It will be our duty between classes in this country; and I have to struggle until the Legislature of Great not the least doubt that the Government of England is proposing a Land Act which must leave the question open, which settles noth- of which Mr. John Bright spoke in this speech ing, which leaves it even if we were to ac- of his. (Cheers.) The Bill, as it was cept this Land Act to the very fullest extent | originally introduced, contained a definition | which leaves this land question to be of fair rent; but that question proved such a periodically open and re-opened every very knotty cno that the Government were fifteen years-I believe the Government in proposing such a measure had as their object that Ireland, that classes in Ireland, should be kept divided-(hear, hear)-and that we should be thus prevented from utilising our united strength for the purpose of obtaining our lost rights-of legislating for ourselves. (Cheers). In my opinion, then, this national question cannot be settled so long as an Irish tenantry pay rent to Irish or English landlords. Michael Davitt truly saw that the first step to be taken towards the recovery of our legislative independence, our right, as the resolution expresses it, to national self-govern-ment, should be the abolition of landlordism, and the Irish tenant farmers invited at the very threshold of this Land Act to assist the people of Ireland in recovering these rights and not to allow themselves to be drawn aside by one single inch from the great task of regaining their right to make laws for Ireland upon Irish soil. The Land Act settles nothing-it leaves everything in an unsettled condition, to be a continual source of contention between the landlords on the one side and the tenants on the other. (Applause.) But we have cer-tain principles principles which we have tested and proved the value of by the experience of the last two years, which will be an invaluable guide for us in regard to our future conduct. Whatever the tenants | the laborers will also be brought before you. do under this Act let them do it unitedly-(cheers)-as a body and as one man (Renewed cheers). Avoid isolated action. (Cheers). Let no tenant on any estate be satisfied (Cheers). The Land Act was undoubtedly intended to break up organization, to produce individual, even sectional contentment, while the grievances of the great mass of the tenant farmers and of the people of Ireland were still left : unredressed. (Hear, hear). It is for us to be on our guard against those hidden designs of the Government-designs which have been frequently pointed out to you, and which are patent in every line and in every section of the Land Act of 1881. One of our resolutions warns the tenant to make. applications to the Court as sparingly as possible-(hear, hear)-to wait until the result of the test cases which may be taken by the executive or the League shall have been ascertained, and to make their applications. only in consultation with local branches, and in consultation by those branches with the executive of the Land League. (Hear, hear.) We should insist-and I know that this Convention will, as the result of its deliberations, insist-that our union will not be to the indirect advantages later on, which, in broken up. (Cheers.) That, on the con-trary, it shall be increased and consolidated, the labourer than the direct advantages—that and that it shall grow from day to day. (Cheers.) You would be the variest fools if you allowed yourselves to be scattered now, just as you are entering on a pro-spect of success. Our principles also demand that rent shall be abolished. (Cheers.) Becollect that the Act which invites you to enter into statutory engagements lasting for fifteen years may see you stranded long before those fifteen years are up, and that as far as you accept the invitation to enter into those statutory engagements that land should be purchased in accordance to contract longer than you can possibly help, with " the requirements of the labor-

forty years and consequently as regards the the way of giving the farmer the right of great majority of the people of this country, great majority of improvements made renting small plots of land and small houses in accordance with which opinions all law shaking her head. "You remember I told upon land in Ireland the clause be to this labourers. But we have failed to governing Ireland ought to be made; and if you hout him. He wanted to kiss me even comes, to a certain extent, illusory. The Act of 1870, I am informed by my legal friends -I do not wish to speak with any certainty as to any legal point in reference to the com plicated Act, for it appears already the lawyers differ with regard to its meaning-I am informed by my legal friends that the limitation in the clause or section takes place in this way-By the Act of 1870 the presumption | indirect benefit which may result from the that the improvements were effected by the tenant only extends for a limited period-a period, I think, of something like thirty or forty years-and if they point any further the tenant to prove his improvements in order to obtain a benefit from them. Now, of course, the necessity of proving improvements which were made by the tenants forefathers practically renders it impossible for a tenant to claim a credit from them, because from the first he has kept no account, no books, and no records of these improve-ments, it is impossible for him to prove that ing the last thirty years. To the ten-which has passed out of the memory of man, ant farmers of Ireland this privilege has and hence it happened that the onus of proof In respect of all improvements further back than those 30 or 40 years is thrown on the tenant, and this condition follows from the Act of 1881. The tenant in order to claim exemption from rent in respect of improve- munerative wages to the labodring populaments made further back than this period of years will have to prove these improvements. It is utterly impossible for him to prove these improvements, and one of the more immediate reforms we shall have to contend for, I submit, in the shape of legislative reform, will be that the presumption in respect of the peasant's improvements further back than the period of thirty or forty years, unless the landlord can prove he has made the improvements from time imme. morial, shall be granted to the tenant with work which they cannot get, and becoming a all which he has made. In this respect I charge on the rates in the shape of out door morial, shall be granted to the tenant with would wish to read to you an extract from a or in-door relief. (Hear, hear.) It will be speech delivered by Mr. Bright during the the fault of the tenant-farmers of Ireland it passage through Parliament of the recent Act. He says : " If all the tenant had done were swept away off the soil, and all the landlord had done were left upon it, over ninetenths of the land of Ireland would be as bare of house and garden, and fence and cultivation, as if it was the land of pre-historic times. It would be as bare as the American prairie, where the Indian now roams, and where the foot of a white man has never trod." Mr. Baight then went on to observe, "I say that | tions to them to forsake the cause of the I believe I am within the mark in saying farmers. The laborers of Ireland-to their that nine-tenths of all that is to be seen upon the farm land in Ireland-of the houses, gardens, fences and whatevor you call cultivation-bringing the land back from the wilderness-nine-tenths of it has been put

there by the labor of the tenantry of Ireland, Britain has sanctioned the restoration of those nine-tenths of valuable improvements obliged to drop it like a hot potato; and the labourers' movement. (Applause, and cries Act, as it now stands, does not attempt to of "Bravo.") Do not let us be divided. define what a fair rent is. Now, my definition of a fair rent would be -The original value of the land before it tion, and that the farmers will give fair play was improved by the tenants or their fathers to the labourers. (Applause.) It is a before them should go to the landlords and matter of self interest that they should do not one penny more. (Cheers.) This de- so. No badly paid or starving man ever finition of fair rent would enable the farmer | could work well or give a fair day's work; to feed and clothe himself, to feed and clothe | and it will be to the advantage of the farmers his children, and to educate them; it would enable him to feed and pay his labourers properly, as they ought to be fed and paid-(cheers)-and lastly, it would enable him to pay his debts-which, I am sorry to say, in a | in all parts of the provinces of Leinster, great majority of cases he does not do now. After all this; had been done, the farmer from which the tenantry were evictwould be enabled to give a fair rent to his landlord-which, instead of amounting, as These lands stand badly in need of the present rental of Ireland does, to seventeen millions of pounds sterling, would, under my definition of fair rent, amount to something like two or three millions of pounds (Cheers.) When, then, we have secured for the Irish tenant the value of the improvements which he and his predecessors in title have made in the land of Ireland, and given to the landlord the original value of that land before it was impoved, we shall not have much trouble in dealing with the landlords. (Applause.) A resolution, several resolutions, with reference to the condition of I regret exceedingly that the Act has done so very little for them; in fact, the whole laborers' question is so very much entangled that it is very difficult indeed to see what satisfactory attempt can be made under the present law to improve their condition or materially better their prospects. I may say that the attention of the Executive has been particularly directed to this question ; that we have during the last few days spent many anxious hours over its consideration, and that we are very fully sensible that the result of our labors, as shown in the resolution, which will be placed before you in regard to the laborers, is very much to be de-sired. The principle which I sought to have established in the Act is that the laborer should be independent, so far as house and garden plot are concerned, of either landlord or tenrnt. This, in my opinion, is the true principle. There is no reason why the la-borer should be put under the tenant as his slave-(hear, hear)-as a a sort of ad Scriptas glebre, as is proposed by the present Act. The only advantages which the present Act confers — in the shape of direct ad-advantages 1 mean — I shall refer the only direct advantages which the House of Commons has conferred on him is that a small piece of land may be given to him by the farmer, and that he is to hold this as a sort of condition of his labour, and that he is to be removable at any time at the pleasure of the farmer who employs him. This is not a satisfying tenure. (Hear, hear.) And what I and others of the Irish members desired to carry out in the Act, and that we have failed in effecting, 'up to the present, was so far you violate the principles of the ing population in different parts of United States of America, and in every Euro-League, and go contrary to the principles of Ireland (bear, hear) and that the la-your founder, Michael Davitt, (Loud and con-borers should be given an opportunity of crushed in the bud at the end of the last "The the second and the second and the last the second and the second and the second and the last the second and the last the second and the last the second and the se tinued cheers.) Avoid, then, stathtory terms settling down upon their lands, and that a century and the beginning of this by English thing," she says doubtfully. "He had spoken tent, Sir John's behavior ever since the mem-

effect that, and we must look forward to the introduction of the County Government Bill Parliament for the purpose of enabling county of the Bill, with power to buy land in different parts of Ireland for the benefit of the laboring population. (Hear ; hear.) The Land act to the laborer may, however, be very large. Under the Act a most important reform has been effected. The tenant farmers are now for the first time permitted to borrow money from the Government for the purpose of improving their farms. Now, this privilege has hitherto been confined to the landlords, and it has not been used. It has been possible for the Irish landlord to borrow money for almost any purpose, and I am told that only a sum of three millions of money has been borrowed for the imbeen now extended, and I trust that they will show by taking advantage of it during the coming winter-by borrowing money in every direction for the purpose of improving direct protection for the purpose of themen, I do says-their holdings and giving employment at re- ing Irish industries. Now, gentlemen, I do "I wish I could be quite sure he loves me every direction for the purpose of improving tion-that they are worthy of holding the I am convinced that the deliberations of this land of Ireland. (Cheers.) The land of this country is in the occupation nity and that order which is characteristic of of the tenant farmers. By the 31st Irish assemblies when they are elected by the section of the Land Act farmers can people. (Hear, hear.) Let us leave to other now borrow money at 31 per cent. interest. This is a very valuable privilege, and I trust that you will use it, and that we may not have during the coming winter the spectacle of starving labourers-(hear, hear)going about the country in bands, seeking for the fault of the tenant-farmers of Ireland it any man who is willing to work is left without work during the coming winter. (Cheers.)

A VOICE-Down with the poorhouses. The OHAIRMAN-Bear in mind that if you do not assimilate the laborers' case to that of the tenant farmers there are classes in this country who will be on the watch to do so. The landlords are simulating an interest in the welfare of the laborers which they do not feel, and they have extended many temptacredit be it spoken-have manfully, and in the face of cruel starvation, in the face of cruel sufferings last winter, withstood these temptations. They have stood by you, and it will be for you to return the benefit they have been to you and to stand by the Irish laborer. I deprecate all separate organization on the part of the Irish laborer. (Hear, hear.) I would ask the laborers to join the local branches of the Land League-(hear, hear)-and Lipledge myself to them here to day that of the local baanches and their arrangements with respect to labor and the employment of labor throughout the country, if the farmers don't give their laborers fair play, that after we have tried joint organization between the farmers and the labourers-and we find that that joint organization is a failure-I pledge myself to take my stand at the head of a I am convinced that no neces (Hear. hear.) sity exists for division on this labour quesher. to pay their laborers well and house them comfortably, and make them contented, happy and prosperous. (Applause.) Vast tracts, as regards the future, of semi-waste land exist Munster and Connaught. These are lands ed after the famine of 1846-7-8. cultivation, and I should hope in the future that we may obtain legislation which would enable us to get our laboring population on to these lands. (Applause.) J was very much struck with the difference presented by the North of Ireland in this respect. Everywhere throughout the North of Ireland you see the country studded with small farms. There are no great grazing tracts such as you have in Leinster, Connaught and Munster. All the land of Ulster is thickly settled, and the people cultivate the land themselves. There is an enormous amount of tillage, and as a consequence a great deal of employment for the laboring population ; but in all the other parts of Ireland we see vast tracts of grazing land which are gradually deteriorating, which show the need of the labor of the people ; and one of the commercial reforms that is most pressing with respect to Ireland at the present moment is, that these tracts of land may be made available for the purpose of producing food for the people of Ireland. (Applause.) Let us, then, encourage the laborers and the farmers to stand together, and to behave fairly to each other, and I am convinced that the result will be that we shall have no attempt at sowing division or disunion in our ranks. (Hear, hear.) The labourers of Ireland, as I have already said, deserve well of the tenant-farmers, and I think the farmers ought to stretch every point to meet them that they possibly can. The industrial movement will also claim a share of your attention. Many attempts have been made in times course he knew you would accept him. He past to establish home manufactures understood perfectly you were not the sort of in Ireland. Movements have been started girl to smile upon his attentions for so long with a great flourish of trumpets, but they have always broken down because they have a woman who leads a man to propose to her, not been taken up by the democracy. I hope this movement in favour of home production and so, I am sure, does he. I really think," will be taken up by the people of Ireland and the organisation of the National Land | you a very high compliment when be showed League. (Applause). Only such an organi. sation can make it successful. You must not expect to be able to encourage Irish manufactures without paying a little more for them than you would pay for English to have doubts on the subject. I think even manufactures. You must — if you are to better of him in consequence." Then, impulmake this movement a success-you must sively, "What beautiful eyes you have, Kitty ! agree amongst yourselves voluntarily to pro- If I were a man I should love you for them teot Irish industry. If we had our own Par- alone." liament, with full powers, we should undoubtedly be invited to protect Irish manufactures by prohibitive or impost duties, just as the brighters perceptibly for a moment, after or any engagements to pay rent for any period icomfortable house should be built for them legislation and English exactions, have pro- to me for quite twenty minutes, and I had ac- orable. Thursday being all that the most ex-

longer than one year. (Hear, hear.) By the Actrent is not to be charged upon the im-provements of the tenant, but by another provements of the tenant, but by another these houses as owners and not as behants to anybody. This would have taken the labor the lawyers' through the interpretation to which the lawyers' through the reading of the tenant of the towns, where they are now live the lawyers' through the reading of the tenant of the tenant is not to be successful must proceed now known by the name of Healy's clauses. In a healthier atmosphere. (Hear, hear.) which the tenant is not to be protected, but we cannot, by the law of the tenant is not to be protected, but we cannot, by the law of the tenant is not to be protected to be successful must proceed which the tenant is not to be apprend to apprend the terms that have been made in the Act, and in the way of giving the farmer the right of we resolve-if we bind ourselves together | before he proposed." into an organization to protect Irish indus. in the next session or some early session of tries, depend upon it that Irish industries will flourish and thrive in Ireland-(cheers) but boards to be established under the provisions in no other way can you succeed. There are indirect methods of protection which may be resorted to, such as buying our goods, when we cannot obtain them at present in Ireland, in markets such as the American markets, which are protected by special legislation for the purpose. That would be a species of indirect protection, because it would encourage the formation of manufactures in Ireland for the purpose of producing similar articles. The great thing, in my opinion, is to resolve that we shall use no articles of English manufac-ture whatever. (Cheers) Buy in any other market that you please if you cannot get it in an Irish market; and there are undoubtedly many things which are not produced at all in Ireland. These things we ought to buy anywhere but in Englandprotection, a most valuable species of indirect protection for the purpose of encouragnot intend to detain you at any greater length. Convention will be conducted with that diggatherings nominated by an oligarchy or selfnominated, scenes of confusion which marked such gatherings upon even a very recent occasion-(laughter)-and let us show by our conduct and action to-day that we understand the magnitude of the issues which are committed to us; let us cast aside all feelings of self-interest, and let us act only with the desire to benefit our country, to regain for her a place amongst the nations of the world-(loud cheers)-even at the cost of present sufferings and sacrifice for ourselves, to bequeath to those who come after us a

future of prosperity, happiness and independence. (Loud applause.)

BEAUTY'S DAUGHTERS

By THE DUCHESS.

CHAPTER VI.-CONTINTED.

"You can tell paps," says Kitty ; " and say also that Jack is coming over to-morrow morning to speak to him. Good-night mam-I want to find Gretchen; 1 have not ma. told her yet." She kisses her mother again, and, having received an injunction not to sit up too late, takes her departure.

CHAPTER VII.

"A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sowre." -SPENSER

"I want to speak to you, Gretchen," she says, a few minutes later, standing on the threshold of the door that divides their bedrooms, and that as a rule stands open.

"Then come in," says Gretchen, quietly; "and do shut the door behind you, Kitty. You look important ; and to talk comfortably with a dark gulf yawning behind one is im-

"I always thought that Mr. Dyneford must have been a very rude young man," says Gretchen, with decision, determined to uphold her argument at all hazards;

"Well, he really wasn't,' Kitty answers, with palpable regret. At this moment she would have been glad to believe Charley Dyneford "a rude young man." "He was very gentle, and always as he ought to be." "I much prefer Jack's conduct." says Gret-

chen. unflinchingly. "Perhaps you won't when I tell you more," goes on Kitty, with some nervousness. When at last he did kiss me, he did it sud-

denly, and without asking my permission." "I should think not, indeed," says Greichen abandoning instantly and with the most glaring audacity the support of modesty. "To ask your permission when you had just told him with your own lips you would be his wife. I never heard of such a thing, my dear Kitty ; no, neither in prose nor! poetry. I'm sure I hope no one will ever ask my leave to (cheers)-and such a course, if carried sure I hope no one will ever ask my leave to out in an organised and determined kiss me, because I should feel it my duty to way, would act as a species of indirect say no, and I might be sorry ever afterwards.'

At last they both laugh. And then Kitty

with all his heart."

"Then be sure," returns Gretchen, earnestly. "When I had guessed the truth, 1 could not help watching you both, to see how-how things would go on, you know. And in the drawing-room to-night I saw when you spoke how he grew suddenly silent, as though he should listen to your voice. When you moved, his eyes followed you; and when you laughed, he looked as if he should like to get up that very moment and kiss you on the spot. "Kitty," says Gretchen, solemnly, "'I am absolutely certain he adores you !"

"Oh, Gretchen, what a darling you are," exclaims Kitty, with a sudden passion of gratitude. "How shall I thank you? You have almost freed me from thoughts that worrled aud tormented me. Yes, they were foolish thoughts, and 1 was wrong to doubt." Laying her head on Gretchen's shoulder, she bursts into tears, and sobs unrestrainedly for a few minutes, with Gretchen's arms around her:

"It is only _____ " she falters, presently, making a desperate effort to control her emotion.

"1 know," says Gretchen, tenderly; "you are crying because you are so happy; is not that it? Joy can claim tears as well as sorrow. And I think it is quite the sweetest thing you could do."

Perhaps Gretchen herself hardly understands her own meaning, but Kitty accepts her sympathy and sobs on contentedly. She might, indeed, be crying now, but that a low knock at the door arouses them.

"Never mind, Cole," says Gretchen, addressing the maid outside on the landing. You need not wait. I shall do Miss Tremaine's hair to-night, and she will do mine."

Whereupon Cole obedient-albeit devoured with curiosity-departs.

"Now sit down," says Gretchen, pushing Kitty gently into a seat before a glass, "and let me brush your hair. What lovely hair! It is like silk or satin, only prettier than either."

"What a lover you would make !" returns Kitty, with a faint smile. When the hair is brushed and rolled into a like-all to take place in the library, for Kenloose coil behind her head, Gretchen, sinking | neth's benefit, who is a wonderful invorite with

aoting could require. Dugdale too has, of course, been taken into confidence, and has said all the charming things one generally does say on such occasions, whether one

It is now October-dreary, damp, and cold, When great leaves tall, then winter is at hand," and now in truth the leaves are falling, and flowers are dead, and the cruel cutting wind speeds madly over barren lawns and lovaless woods and colorless plains, striking terror to the hearts of shivering birds.

Dugdale has made several faint efforts to leave his present kindly quarters and go

home, but the attempts have been poohpoohed and set aside with determination by every member of the family. He has had rather a troublesome cough of late, and Mrs. Tremaine has nursed him tenderly herself, and done for him all that a mother might for

a son. Indeed, so much has his helplessness -and perhaps his beauty-gained on all hearts at the Towers that his task of depart. ure has been sneered down by them with a will.

It may be that they have not found it a very difficult task to persuade him to remain, Long since he has discovered, and confessed to his inmost self, that to be where Gretchen is, to him is happiness. But keenest pleasure borders upon pain; and for all the hours of sweetness gained when in ther presence he pays an exorbitant price when her absence makes itself felt.

"Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours, Makes the night morning, and the noon-tide night."

And when night falls, and silence reigns, and hope lies bleeding-when all things stand out plainly as they are, and kind deception flies, and the barrenness and loneliness of his life betray themselves in all their hideous nakednesss-then it is that despair conquers him, and his heart cries aloud in its passionate vain regret.

As love has been forbidden him, why has he been permitted to love-to centre every thought upon one object with all the fervor and intensity of a happier man? Each hour of the day he sees, hears her voice, feels, it may be, the cool touch of her beloved hand as she arranges his pillows and marks with greedy eyes the gentle smile that always lights her face as she draws near him.

There is another-even a deeper-grief than the knowledge that he can never be more to her than he now is, that lies hidden in his breast, and that he hardly dares to drag from its hiding-place or let his secret love dwell upon. It is a belief he shrinks from, although hour by hour it grows stronger within him. Why had she blushed yesterday when he made that little foolish speech, halffanciful, half tender? Why had that faint look of distress crossed her face last Monday when he spoke again of his return to Laxton? Can it be possible that, had fate proved less unkind, she might-might----

It is this trouble that overpowers all others -the thought that he need not always have been indifferent to her, the intolerable fancy that he might perhaps have been allowed to win her, had he been as other men are. He "has grown paler, thinner, more silent of late -more feverishly restless in Gretchen's absence, more desperately though secretly jealous of Scarlett's constant visits. Yet so strongly riveted is the claim that binds him to the Towers that he dares not break it-to fly from a passion that threatens to wreck the little peace that still remains to him.

It is the 31st of October, All hallow e'enand Flora's birthday. Flora (according to Brandy) has been born at least half a century behind her time, and is eminently old-fashioned-a small being devoted to by-gone ways and manners, one holding in highest reverence the games and customs of our forsfathers.

Therefore she has decreed that to-night shall be kept, as in ancient days, with burning of nuts and roasting of apples, and such

Kitty closes the door, and, going up to Gretchen, draws her down on the sofa beside

"I want to tell you something," she says, with curious diffidence, not so much taking Gretchen's hand as slipping her own into it. There is a hesitation in her manner foreign to it-a want of confidence. She had felt no nervousness when speaking to her mother, but now that it comes to making her confession to Gretchen a new and strange emotion overpowers her. A faint choking sensation in her throat compels her to pause as though for breath; and Gretchen, who is blessed with the quick sensibility that makes the joys and griefs of others as her own, tightens her fingers upon hers, and says, in her gentlest tone-"You need tell me nothing, dearest; I know all about it. When you returned from your walk this afternoon I raised my head by chance just as he was handing you your tea, and "-with a little laugh-" though I have never been engaged, I knew perfectly well all in one moment how it was with you." "And how was it?"

"Sir John had just asked you to be his wife, and you had said yes. I knew it by the wayhe looked at you and you at him. There was something in both your eyes I had never seen there before."

"You are a witch," says Kitty, smiling too. Yes, it is all true. "And you are happy, darling?"

" Very-very,"-somewhat dreamily.

Gretchen, looking at her, ponders for a little, and then says-

"Of course, I won't ask you what he said, dear; I suppose that no one would quite like to tell that. But was he nice, Kitty?" "Yes," says Kitty; and then there is a pause. "I must tell you about it, Gretchen," pause. she says, at length, a touch of desperation in her tone. "I don't mind saying it to you, but-but I think he seemed a little too sure of my answer." The hot blush that accompanies these words belies the assertion that she "doesn't mind," and betrays the fact that, but for the uncontrollable longing to open her heart to some one, the contession would never have been made.

"I think that is the most natural thing in the world," replies Gretchen, quietly. Of without meaning to say yes. I myself despise merely for the gratification of her own vanity, says Gretchen, warming to her work, " he paid himselfsure of your consent."

" Do you, Gretchen ?" asks Kitty, wistfully. "YesI do,"-stoutly. "And I think, too, it was very honest of Sir John not to pretend

Every good woman likes a compliment At this allusion to her eyes Kitty smiles and which she relapses into her former depres-

" That is not all. There was another

on her knees beside her sister, says, coaxingly__ "And when is it to be. Kitty?-I mean

when will Sir John take you away from us ?"

"He spoke of the end of November, and said something about wintering in Rome." "Unly a few months; such a very few! And are you really going to be married, my dear, dear Kitty, and am I going to lose you? Do you remember, darling, how we learned our first prayers together-and our lessonsand how we were always praised and blamed together ?"

"No. no. The blame was always mine, the praise yours. Gretchen, why do you speak to night of the old fond memories?" "Because they seem so close to me and yet ters.

so near their end. It may sound selfish, darling, but I can't help wondering how I shall manage to live without you."

"You shan't manage it,"-quickly. "You shall come to stay with me, and then you shall marry some great duke (only he will never be great enough for you), and live al-ways near me."-caressing with loving fingers the soft fair head lying in her lap. "Do you know I look forward to the time when you will come to me as a guest in my own house with almost greater joy than I do to anything else? Now, Gretchen, if you cry I shall be angry, and I shall certainly begin alt over again myself, and then my eyes will be red to-morrow, and I shall tell Jack the cause of it, and he will give you such a scolding as you never got in all your life before."

"I think I should like to sleep with you tonight, Kitty," says Gretchen, tearfully, whereat Kitty-whose turn it is now to adopt the role of comforter-laughs gayly, and, giving her a hearty hug, assured her she would not part from her to-night, for love or money. and presently they are both asleep, clasped in each other's arms, resembling

CHAPTER VIII.

We know each other's faces; for our hearts-He knows no more of mine than I of yours, Nor I of his, my lord, than you of mine."

Kitty's engagement makes little difference in the household. Sir John has been coming and going so incessantly for weeks that now his more frequent visits cause no change, and hardly any comment. Every one treats him as though he were a second Brandy; and Brandy treats him as though he were indeed a brother—a considerably younger brother— giving it as his opinion that Blunden is a jolly good fellow all round." Mr. and Mrs. Tremaine are quite satisfied on all points. Gretchen is sympathetic, and even Flora has been graciously pleased to say a few cautious words in his favor.

"But," says the youngest Miss Tremaine, quoting her nurse, "If you want to know me, come live with me,' and "-in a darkly mysterious tone-" we have none of us lived with Sir John yet." Whereupon Brandy says, che hopes not," in a voice severe but, signifificant; and Mrs. Tremaine dispatches Flora

her. There was, indeed, some talk about the dropping of lead through a wedding-ring-whereby fortunes may be told; but mamma has objected strenuously, and put her veto against the use of lead in the library.

"And you will let us have a big cake, won't you, now, Cookie?" asked Miss Flora, seductively, regarding Cook with an anzious eye "Certainly, Miss Flora."

"And you will put a ring in it, won't you, Cookie?"-with increasing servility.

"You may bet your life on it, Miss Flora." "And don't you hope I'll get it, Cookie? ought, you know, because it is my birthday," explains Flora, with such an amount of earnestness as would lead one to suppose it is the dream of her life to be wedded before her sis-

"I'm a'most shure you'll get it," says Cook, comfortably, who is not proof against Flora's charm of manner and tender familiarity of address.

"Cookie, you're a pet," says Miss Flora, with sad lack of dignity but much bonhommie; whereupon Cook smiled benignly, and gives her a jam tart originally meant for her own. special delectation.

"The sun will not be seen to day; The sky doth frown and lour."

In very truth, the day is unpropitious. Sallen clouds chase one another across the steelgray firmament and shed frowns instead of tears upon the patient earth; great passionate bursts of rain (that rage like angry children in their wrath) fling themselves against the window panes and make a dismal patter on the balconies outside.

But as evening falls it calms, growing less and less vehement, until at last the storm ceases; and mad Boreas, tired of wandering, sinks to rest within his rock-bound cave.

"Expect an avalanche presently," says Gretchen, entering the library, where Dugdale lies, and going up to the fire. Dinner is over, and Flora's festivities about to begin. "We are all coming to celebrate Flora's birthdayand All hallow e'en-by burning nuts here." She smiles at him through the semi darkness that incloses her slight figure as though it were a veil.

"Are you the herald?"

"Yes. Presently they will follow. There was a preliminary dispute between Brandy and Flora, so I slipped away."

"It was good of you to slip in this direction."

"Shall we all be too much for you? You know how Flora laughs, and how impossible it is for Brandy to be silent for two minutes together. Do you think you will be able to

bear their noise ?, "I love their noise," replies he, honestly. And then they all come trooping in, Sir John and Kitty a little in the rear, as may be imagined-because of a tender hand-pressure, or, it may be, a caress, the sweeter because stolen.

"Mamma is reading 'Ariadne,' and is so entranced she could not be induced to stir," says Kitty, generally.

"Never mind; I'll chapen Flora," declares Brandy. "It is her own night; so I shall lay myself out to take care of her and on some impossible mission..., the shall lay myself out to take care of her and see she does not fall into the fire, or other is but even Flora's, awful insinuation fails to damp Kitty's spirits, who is happy and con-i wise injure her, little self. Children are so [Continued on THIRD Page.]

October 19, 1881,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND KATHOLIC CHRONICLE!

As Flors scorns to take notice of this lead pointing to the bar "that's the fifth girling to the bar the ba Byery one teels to as riors sturn to speas, ""And no wonder, too, "says Flora, disparage. and ""And yet you blush," "How satis, and her refush to take up the gauntletgo de- fingly i bus arganistand bas did nation of the distance of the distance of the distance of such a thing, the toty thrown leads them to believe she has the main arganistand bas did nation of the distance of such a thing, the start aved in "" of the distance Flast " Gretchen's birthdays come almost together," says Kitty yours on the 31st, It is funny is it not most an arran 1 .0.04 s is tuny, as to not for the laways think it is rather hard upon the governor. Now, you and I, Kitty, behaved much more respect-

Bly we allowed him time to forget one mis-BDIVI Before reminding him of another." "I don't think much of papa's presents," sys Flora, with some disgust. "When I said b him this morning. 'Papa, dear, I am

to nim this morning. raps, user, 1 am thirteen today; what are you going to give me? he said, My dear, why will you refresh my memory about one of the unlucklest days of my life ?" and gave me half a sovereign ! I think there is nothing so small or so mean as a half sovereign," says Flora. "I should much rather have none."

"I entirely agree with you," says Brandy, " so you may as well hand it over at once." As he speaks, he extends a large palm well opened.

"No, I shall give it in charity," says Flora, "No, 1 shall give it in chainly, says 5 lora, so demutely, so devoutly, that they all laugh. "Never mind," says Flora, gayly. "I am determined to enjoy myself in spite of everything. I hate going to bed early, and mam-ma says I may sit up to-night until I have burned every nut on this dish; so I shall have a real good time."

"I should think you would," says Dinmont, gaing expressively at the huge dish of hazelnuts indicated by Flora. "And all to yourself, too! You'll be up-all night, I shouldn't wonder."

"I shall have even a better time on my birthday," says Gretchen; "I shall go to a ball. I must say, Kitty, I think it was a very delicate attention on the part of the Potters to give their dance on the 7th."

" Yes, if they knew anything about it," says arandy, "But at least one thing may be Brandy. gained. As it is a let out for young Potters's coming of age you and he can have one thought in common. So nice to be en rapport with young Potter I"

"I should think," says Dinmont glocmily. "you and young Potter would open the ball.

"Who are the Potters?" asks Dugdale, suddenly rousing himself from a reverie.

"Very shoddy sort of people who have settled in the county, and who are going to entertain it, ' with a view to compelling its good word," says Brandy. "They aren't much. you know, and they haven't a grandfather between 'em; but that's rather fashionable nowadays, and don't count much.

The old chap declares he is a Conservative (though any one can see at a glance he isn't), so the governor says we are to go to his ball-as a support, I suppose, to the good cause."

"I am very much obliged to papa," says Gretchen. "A ball is a ball, and I love dancing. "Do yeu ?" says Kenneth, who is listening

to her. "You dance well?" "Beautifully," returns she, with a lew, soft

low laugh-" like a sylph, or like Terpsichore herself, or anything else full of grace and vivacity.'

"I can believe it," says Dugdale, with all sincerity . "By the bye, before you start, on the night of this ball, will you let me have a peep at you? I am a devout believer in beauty adorned, and I should like to see how you look when robed for conquest."

"Very well, you shall see," says Gretchen. "That is a promise; and one "-smiling-"I shan't ask you to absolve me from this time."

carefully two of the largest nuts and placing and telling one to come along o' me,' like the them on the bar. "Only one minute allowed in which to make up one's mind as to who is to burn with who. I have a wonderful

brother, growing keen as he scents battle on the breeze. "Explain yourself, Flors, I entrest marine street

treat marine strike analysish and talm this anxious to prevent the coming explanation, "Brandrum, I shouldn't have suspected you of such baseness; you make me blush." Why, you are a regular Turk, a Henry the Eighth, a veritable Don Juan; We shall have to leave the room, if you don't mend your ways."

" Don't mind him." says Flore : "take no notice of him.' Don't imagine he has a sweet heart anywhere; it is all make believe."

"And this is my reward," murmurs Brandy, sadly, "for all the time and instruction I have wasted on yon."

"Instruction, indeed " says Miss Flora. ' I only wish ____ Ah !" ___ with a little scream, as one of the nuts bounds from its restingplace with an explosive fizz right into the middle of the fire; "there, now, I think,"-turning to Dinmont, who is sitting beside her, with her heart so full of reproach as to obliterate all fear of discovery-"you need not bave treated me like that."

"Ah !" says Brandy, instantly ; "so Dandy was your young man, was he?

"No, he wasn't," returns she, her face crim-

son; at which they all laugh. "Well, I think I ought to have been," says Dandy, good-naturedly, " as I have been burn-

ing you for the last half-hour " My chosen won't light at all ; is that a bad sign?" asks Scarlett, anxionaly, who is meanly trying to coax's refractory nut into a blaze with a long slip of lighted paper.

"Very," answers Gretchen, laughing ; " the worst. She evidently dosen't care in the very least for you. Discard her, and try your luck with some one less beartless." "That is good advice if I could follow it. But perhaps I like my indifferent love better

than any other, even though she be heartless." The rest are all talking ; only Kenneth on

his couch is listening curiously to their dialogue. It is quite impossible for him rot to listen, as Gretchen is sitting on the low chair beside him which she almost always oc-

cupies. "Perhaps after a time," says Scarlett, looking into her eyes instead of at the fire, where his fate stands—as light a brown as when first placed near it—"my own warmth may kindle

some faint returning heat in her." "I doubt it. See how obstinately cold she looks.'

'She does indeed. Nevertheless I shall wait" says he, with a good deal of doggedness and a certain earnestness of manner that awakes surprise in her breast.

"Positively you are taking it to heart. How superstitious!" she exclaims, with a litthe smile utterly devoid of suspicion. "Take another scrap of paper," advises

Flors, "and just touch it again. It must ight soon; and at all events it is your last chance." "I'll try it," says Scarlett, taking another

spill from the mantie-piece. "I shouldn't do that," remarks Gretchen,

contemptuously. "What! accept an unwilling affection ?" "You said a moment since I had taken this

coolish game to heart. You were right ; I have. I confess in this instance I should prefer an unwilling affection to none."

"I do not envy it to you," says Gretchen, shaking her head. "I wish some one would tell a story," ex-

claims Flora, vivaciously, who is now thred of burning and eating her nuts, "a nice story." "All about bogies, and blood and murder,

and ghosts coming to one's bedside at night "Now let us begin," says Blunden, picking and laying a clammy hand upon one's brow,

Bobbies; that's the sort of thing Flora loves,"

nervous glance behind her. "Anything but regular." think I quite like it. Besider, they are all nonsense and quite untrue, these stories." "Not at all," declares Brandy. "I know

In Trivo, meays Gretchen, blushing as red as the good night as to show you my new dress, and name: heihas justementioned. ""How al scot hear you say you think Hlook very hide in

"""You are sure ?" a wood and , with

little shrug-"if it were not the truth, I should say just the same. Shall I bring you no nels chrolodin some tes ?" "Thank you,"-letting har hand go slowly. She brings him a cup of tea with her own hands, and tea for herself, and sinking again into the seat beside him, tells him sweetly she is going to keep him company. The old phrase falls with quaint tenderness from her lips, and her eyes as they rest on his gleam

kindly. Kitty, at the other end of the room, seeing her, frowns. A little shadow grows within her dark eyes. A sense of uneasiness for the first time touched her. She marks Gretchen's beautiful face, on which at this instant rests an expression of the keenest content, and Kenneths handsome one, fuller of pleasure than it is wont to be, and a sharp pang rends her bosom. If it should be! But no, it is impossible. It would be too terrible. Surely of all people on earth her gentle "bonny Meg," must be meant for happiness. Her own folly has bred the thought. It is only that Gretchen dreads his feeling neglected. poor fellow. She is ever thinking of others and their comfort, and how best to please them, dear angel! And yet-if it should

"I have the ring!" cries Brandy, suddenly "Nol have you?" exclaims Flora, in ac cents overwhelmed with despair.

"Really I am afraid it was a mistake, after all," says Brandy, in a changed tone, quite satisfied now that he has taken what he would call "a rise " out of Flora. " I quite thought I had you know, but I fear it was only a raisin. See how far imagination can lead one."

"You are only pretending," says Flora. "But Kitty looks serious. Have you got it, Kitty? Oh, don't say you have it, Eitty." She moves towards her sister as she speaks; and Kitty stepping backwards with a laugh, the piece of cake in which the precious emblem of eternity is supposed to be lying falls to the ground. Gretchen, who has come up

from the table, stoops and picks it up. "Yes, it is here, it is indeed here," she cries, gayly, drawing out the little plain gold hoop from its sweet bed and slipping it on her finger. "Now, which of us may claim it, Kitty? The cake certainly was yours, but I

found the ring." " Kitty will be married first, and you second," interprets Scarlett, willingly. "So I read the riddle,"

"'O wise young judge! how I do honor thee!" laughs Gretchen. "But poor Flora! Never mind, Flo : I dare say the cake is better than the ring.'

Some hours later, Kitty, having dismissed her maid, walks leisurely into Gretchen's room and up to the fire-place, where she stands gazing meditatively into the glowing

coals. "Good child;" says Gretchen; "sit down in my chair, Kitty, and talk to me whilst 1 undress.

"How strange Tom Scarlett should have come in to-night " says Kitty, rather absent-ly. The apparent want of meaning in this speech is very well done indeed, and might have deceived older people than Gretchen.

" Very strange, wasn't it? But I was glad of it. It is always so easy to amuse Tom; and his presence gave quite the air of a party to Flo's entertainment."

"Heis good-looking, too."

"Very handsome, I think; don't you." "Ye-es. Kenneth is better to look at;

isn't he ?" " Is he ?"

" Don't you think so, dear?"

tt. And and you haven't said it "to us the said it "there are times, when mere words seen poor. Ceme nearer, Gretchen. I can hard-ly see you there." She comes slowly up to him, and, standing

bashfulness that sits very prettily.upon her. " It is a very charming dress, is it not? It

'is mamma's present 'to me.' Don't you think bit suits me ?" inquires she anxiously. "You are lovelier even than I thought you," returns he, simply.

"You have taken a weight off my mind, Your silence seemed to me so ominous that I dreaded a disparaging remark. I am very glad you admire me," says Gretchen, in a relieved tone, taking an enthusiastic survey of her own perfect image in an opposite mirror, "because-to confess a secret-I have been admiring myself immensely for the last half hour. Why, how uncomfortable you seem I never saw such troublesome pillows as yours. I really think they must fall down purposely at my approach, to make me shake them up again, as I never see them in their proper place."

This remark is so near the truth that Kenneth has the grace to blush.

"" They are uncomfortable," he says, meekly, and makes a most palpably hopeless effort to rearrange them.

"Let me do it," says Gretchen, and stooping over him, she gently lifts his head on to one bare smooth arm, while with the other hand she turns and pats and softens the pillows. finally restoring his head to its proper restingplace.

"Thank you, my gentle nurse," whispers he, in a low tone. At this identical moment, Parkins, entering

with the admirably noiseless step that so becomes him, and on which he prides himself so highly, presents to Gretchen a very exquisite houquet of choicest white flowers, arranged in a silver holder, and accompanied by a note.

"With Captain Scarlett's compliments," says Parking, deterentially yet confidentially; after which he retires to the door-way and there awaits further orders.

"What lovely flowers and how sweet!" exclaims Gretchen. "Are they not?"-holding them under Dugdale's nose.

"Very," replies he, who would rather have inhaled the breath of the "deadly nightshade," than Sosrlett's gift.

"So thoughtful of Tom," goes on Gretchen, in a pleased tone. "I wonder what he says ?" Opening the lotter, she reads aloud little scraps of it as her eyes scan the page. "So sorry he cannot be at the Potters' to-

night, as he has sprained his foot. Oh, poor, poor fellow! His love to me, and many happy returns of the day-and-and-yes"eloquent hesitation-"he hopes I will like the flowers, and-and that's all."

(To be continued.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS. In wet weather the shoes of Chicago girls

are called dories. Dark leaves, berries and chenile are trim.

mings for winter bonnets. A reviewer says that an author should be

the master, not the slave, of his book. A gypsy bonnet is of rifle green velvet with scarlet and gold ribbons and flowers.

The Albany Express says that Arthur's mental agony was even greater than the

physical sufferings of Garfield. Lorenzo Delmonico had his cigars made in Cuba expressly for himself, and smoked thirty a day. And it is stated that smoking killed him.

It is announced that a German version of "H. M. S. Planafore" is shortly to be produced in Berlin. This accounts for the exodus.

DI CUWTHE OLD RELIABLE! The remedy that has slood the test of time is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Almost infallible to cure dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and every form of summer complaints. 10-2 ÷

so,; farls and, unfuris her: fan with a certain THE MONTBEAL AND SOBEL BAILWAY GALA DAY IN SOBEL-LAYING THE FIRST BAILS BNTHUBLASTIC BECEPTION OF MINISTERS-

ADDRESSES, AND. SPEECHES.

SOBEL, Oct. 12 .- Yesterday morning Sir Hector Langevin, accompanied by Hons. J. A. Mousseau, J. A. Chapleau, L. O. Loranger, W. W. Lynch, Messrs. Tasse, M P, Hon. L. Beaubien, J. Tarte, M P P, Jos. Simard, L.A Senecal, and other French-Canadian gentlemen, left Hochelaga by special train for Berthier, n route for Sorel. Mr. Tranchemontagne. Mayor of Berthier, presented an address on behalf of the citizens to Hon. Sir Hector Langevin, K.C.M.G., Minister of Public Works; Hon J.A. Mousseau, Secretary of State; Hon. J A Chapleau, Hon W W Lynch and Hon L O Loranger; in the course of which, reference was made to the pleasure which it afforded the people of Berthier to have the opportunity of testifying their appreciation of the labours of the Governments at Ottawa and Quebec on behalf of the Dominion, and of welcoming the Ministers on the occasion of their visit to Sorel. The benefits which Berthier has derived from the deepening of the river, the construction of a branch line of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, affording the citizens easy communication with the whole country, and the protectribute to the development of the resources and material prosperity of Berthier and the the addresses. Sir Hector referred to the evidences of the prosperous working of themselves on every side. The Ministers then crossed to Sorel, the object of Sir Hector's visit being to inspect the public works in course of construction on the Yamaska River, Arrived at Sorel Sir Hector and the accompanying Ministers were received by Messrs, Massue, M. P. Wurtele, M.P.P., Mr. A.A. Taillon, Mr. E. Piche and several hundred citizens, who loudly cheered the Minister of steamer. Carriages were entered and the party were driven to the depot of the South Eastern Railway, proceeding by special train to Yamaska, Mr. Vanasse, M.P., surrounded by a large representation of electors, received the gentlemen at Yamaska. The public work in course of construction is the canaling of the Yamaska River from a point two miles below the village of that name to Farnham. a distance of some fifty miles. After viewing the site of the embankment and the first lock, the party returned to Sorel where a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. Massue, M. P. Mr. Blondin, Warden of the County, read an address of welcome to Sir Hector Langevin, and Mr.

Gauthier, of Sorel, read one to Hon. Mr. Chaplean. Addresses were then delivered by Hon. Messrs. Mousseau, Chapleau, Loranger and Lynch. When Sir Hector Langevin had finished his address he proceeded to the terminus of the Montreal and Sorel Bailway, where the first rail was to be laid. He was accompanied by a large number of people, conspicuous among whom were many ladies. The managing director of the company, Mr. Charles N. Armstrong, in requesting the Minister of Public Works to drive the first spike, alluded to the great importance of the railway, not only to Sorel and the country between Sorel and Montreal, but also to the city of Montreal itself. The ceremony having

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

to a close.

JI so, you can testify to its marvellou

been performed the proceedings were brought

Consumption Can Be Cured. In this changeable climate of ours, every one should remember that DR. WITTAR'S BALSAN OF WIND CHEREY has proven itself to be a positive, cure for masumption, asthma, bronchitle, and all, lang diseases. It has saved the lives of many even after all hope had floid Many of our most intelligent families would as soon, be without woollen clothing in winter, as to not have WISTAR'S BALSAM always on hand, for it never falls to immediately relieve all soreness of throat and lungs. A single dose taken at ord time will greatly warm the blood, cause refreshing slumber, and by morning an ordinary cough or cold will be gone. Ask your druggist and your friends concerning the merit of WISTAB'S BALSAM, and be wise.

11

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

CHOLEBA INFANTUM.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel com-plaints, nausea and vomiting, from an ordi-nary diarrhees to the most severe attack of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children , or adults suffering from summer complaints. 10-2

GAMBETTA'S MYSTERIOUS VISIT TO GERMANY.

PARIS, Oct. 12.-M. Gambetta's recent mysterious visit to Germany has naturally given rise to all sorts of speculations here. tion to the best-root sugar industry, all con- | There seems no doubt, that travelling under his mother's maiden name, he successfully visited Hamburg, Dresden and Frankfort. surrounding district. Sir Hector Langevin According to some accounts, he was also seen and Hon. M. Chapleau briefly acknowledged travelling in the direction of Varsein, and, it Sir Hector referred to is, of course, inferred that he was at the prosperous working of the time on his way to an interview with the National Policy which had presented the Varsien sphinz, [Prince Bismarck. It is absurd, on the face of it, to suppose that M. Gambetts, who was never a very domestic character, would have undertaken a journey to Germany merely to take his nephew to school there or to bring him home. People who have so ingeniously commented on his late disappearance and reappearance left one thing altogether out of their calculations, the possibility of there being a petticoat in the Public Works as he disembarked from the case. It is stated positively this morning that a lady was seen with M. Gambetta in Germany. May it not be that the sphinx whom the French Edipus went to meet was a eminine one.

OSCAR DE TUNIS.

name of Oscar de Tunis is contributing a

series of very interesting Tunisian revelations

to the Intransigeant and the Lanterne. Ac-

cording to a letter which appears in both

papers to-day M. De Tunis, acting informally

in behalt of the Bey last spring, came within

an ace of persuading M. Grevy to consent to

a friendly treaty between France and Tunis,

which would have given every guarantee and

satisfaction to France, and would have stopped

the unfortunate war almost at the very start.

A GENERAL DEFEATED.

fering from general debility, want of appetite,

constipation, etc., so that life was a burden;

after using Burdock Blood Bitters I felt better

than for years. I cannot praise your Bitters

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

What has got into the cranium of your con-

temporary, the Herald, to influence him to

such an amusing degree against laborers in

general, and Quebec men in particular? Has

some artist of the cross-cut saw been charg-

ing him a bawbee over the market price?

Perhaps as this is the opening of the "Hot

Scotch" season, some ship bloker's runner.

10-2

QUEBEO, Oct. 12, 1881.

too much.

A Mrs. J. G. Robertson writes : "I was suf-

A gentleman who rejoices in the curious

amount of brain-power-as I am sure you will admit when I tell you mine is made up already. Here is I, and here is her ! Let no. one come within a quarter of a mile of me and my beloved, or I shall dispense punishment with the poker."

"Are we to tell the names of those we choose ?" asks Brandy. "Certainly not-under pain of death."

"That is the worst of being engaged," says Flore, regarding Sir John with a pitying eye. "Now, every one knows exactly who you are burning yourself with. There is no secret about your nuts."

"So much the better, I hate underhand WAVS.

At this moment Farkins enters with the tes, and looks laughingly at the unlighted lamps.

"No, Parkins, not yet," says Kitty, answering his unspoken thought. "Lay the tea-things over thore, and we will ring when we want more light."

"Captain Scarlett is in the drawing-room, miss. Shall I"

"Ob, yes, send him in here," says Gretchen. "Tell Captain Scarlett we are in the library, Parking, and that we shall be very pleased to see him.'

"Thank you very much," says Scarlett himself, emerging from the gloom that surrounds the door-way. "It is good of you to admit me to these solemn rites at all; but it is doubly good of you, Gretchen to say you will be pleased to see me."

"Ob, the treacherous darkness!" says Gretchen, laughing and blushing, though nobody can see the soft color in her cheeks except Kennetb, who is nearest to her.

"Kitty, how badly you are behaving," says Sir John at this moment, pointing to 'Kitty' hut, which is blazing, but has jumped away a little from its companion and is now emitting angry scolding noises. . Even as he speaks, the flame dies away, and the blackened nut with a final leap returns to its lover's side and settles there comfortably.

"That mean's quarrels, and separations, and a grand making up at the end," says Flore, gone off altogether.24 .osh genetisting 1.1 "Well, no, it is not," acquiesces Sir John,

meekly. - 64 Y 10011 a aldatibe a sec

Gretchen, discontentedly. . " See how I have threshold. burned away; slowly methodically, without a single break, in a most exemplary and "--with a sigh_" humdrum fashion." section open

worst of us. Never mind, Meg; you'll get 'em. my dear. take my word for it !!! Dan Ho. " I don't think so," replice she." Such ex-

trems tranquility: denoter, I am sure, a life, of single blessedness. I shall probably die an old maid. "And that will be harrid ; won't it?" says Gretchen, feelingly.

No one answers her, but two pairs of eyes rest upon her simultaneously as she ceases to courtesy, and, with a smirk departs. speak-one pair with deep sadness, the other

with rising hope. "Awfally horrid," says Bran y, who, like Signor Benedict, "will still be talking." " If I were you I should at once take steps to prevent so fearful a calamity It : seems to me -Ob, hang it all," says Brandy, indignantly; "I shan't try my fortune any more; there,"-

several racy ones, perfectly anthenticated. I shall now tell you the one about the old lady who was murdered in cold blood by her stepson, and whose ghost-----"

"I don't want that story, Brandy ; don't tell it,' entreats Flora, in an agony; whereupon Brandy is instantly suppressed by Blunden. "I'll tell you one," says Kenneth, who is very fond of Flora. "There was once a very

charming little girl, the most charming and beautiful and fascinating little girl in all the world, and her name was Flore, and she----' * That's me," interrupts Flora, ungratefully.

"I won't have it. I hate having stories told of me." "Well, I'll tell you one," volunteers Blun-

den. "There was once a most inveterate little tomboy, a perfect heart-break to her entire family and her immediate iriends, and her name was Flossy."

"Jack," says Flora, indignantly, "I'm not a tomboy, and shan't forgive you for saying it. You know you mean me also."

"It is impossible," returns Jack; "how could a charming little lady and a disreputable tomboy be one and the some person ?" "Hear my story," says Kitty. "There was once a tea-pot, and it was tea-

"You're joking," interrupts Brandy, with a bland smile. "Now, are you sure it was

tea? "Quite sure. And moreover," says Kitty, rising, "I am sure it will be cold tea if we don't get it soon. Bing the bell, Brandy, for

Parkins to light the lamps." I'll light them," says Brandy, who would rather do anything sometimes than sit still. So the lamps are lit, and simultaneously they all rise and move towards the table whereon lies the tes, Almost at this moment the door, opens, and Cook herself, dressed in her best gown and with har grandest cop upon her head, appears in the door-way, bearing the biggert and handsomest cake, all frosted oracularly ... i"It isn't as bad as if the had and ornamented, you ever saw in all your

life. "Miss Flora's birthday cake, and wishing her many happy returns of the day," she says, "Look at majoam linot an example ?" says executing an elaborate courtesy upon the

"Oh, thank you, dear Cookie, says Mi

Flora rapturously. "..."I.don't think I ever saw so preity a cake," "Mark how Gretchen pines for the broils says Gretchen, with gentle enthusiasm, turn-and turmoils of married bliss," says Brandy. ing her soft smile upon the gratified queen of "I really thinks she has a hankering for the the if lower, regions," who having deposited and true and tender as that sweetest of flower (roses and rapture) of vice;", as well as the her enormous burden on the table is gradue glance down at Dugdele. from under the long ally departing.

"Le there a ring in it," Cook?" asks Brandy. "Yes, Master Brandy," says Cook, who has lived with them since Brandy was three years | fair as a fragile snowdrop. old.

"Well, if I get it, Cook, you shall come and dance at my wedding," says Master Brandy, genially ; whereupon Cook performs another.

As Gretchen is passing Kenneth's sofs, he by a slight gesture detains her. "Whom did you burn yourself with to

night ?" he asks; with an uncertain smile. "Why, that would be telling," returns she and you know if I declare my secret I shall

should be as he is-such a hopeless invalid. He will never be any better ; every one says that."

" It is very sad."-slowly.

"He is so charming-so desirable in every way-so much to be liked."

"Very much."

"He is one of the most agreeable men I ever met in my life," says Kitty, growing warmer in her praise as Gretchen proves cold and immovable.

" Sometimes." replies Gretchen, who cannot conquer the desire to appear indifferent.

"True," says Kitty, suddenly and treacherously shifting her ground. "I have noticed how on occasions he can be morose enough, almost sullen. To night he would not speak after Tool's arrival. I am sure he dislikes

him; and that is very unreasonable." "My dear Kitty," says Gretchen, quickly, what a curious idea for you to form ! Why should be dislike Captain Scarlett? I am sure he does not. He is not in the least unreasonable; and as to being morose and sullen, how can you so misjudge him, poor fellow ?"

Kitty laughs faintly.

"What a partisan you are?" she says. 'And yet a moment since you sang his praises coldly. It reminded me of the 'faint praise that damns." You really like him, Meg ?"

"Yes-very much," replies Gretchen, frezz-ing again, and speaking in her coldest tones. Kitty rises.

"I must go," she says, kissing Gretchen tenderly on either cheek. "Good night, Meg." Then as she reachess the door she turns and says, slowly, "Don" let let yourself like him too much, my dearest."

CHAPTER IX.

1.1.1

"Rest is in heaven, and we are on the earth, Where nothing lives but crosses, cares, and grief."

"I have come," says Gretchen, shyly.

It is the night of the Potters' ball, and very nearly ten o'clock. Gretchen, coming into the full glare of the library lamps, looks like some white vision fresh from fairy-land, in her robe of snowy tulle undefiled by color of any description, unless one coupts the tremulous green leaves of the water lilies that lie -as though just freshly thrown-upon her gown Her hair (wise child that she proves herself) is quite unohanged, the same coft litthe wavy locks straying across her forehead that usually rest there. Her eyes, dark violet, glance down at Dugdale. from under the long lashes that sweep the white cheek beneath. As a rule, no roses warm her face; to-night she is peculiariy pale-pallid as her gown,

"I dressed myself very quick]; "she says. rather nervously, feeling as though she has laid herself open to the charge of vanity. I have just three minutes to- to bid you good-night."

She pauses and Dugdale says nothing. Perhaps something in the situation strikes her as comical, because presently she raises her eyes, and meeting his-and being cheered by the

The whiskey and tobacco dealers of Cincinnati paid \$12,000,000 to the International Revenue Department last year, and the brewers of Milwaukee paid \$700,000.

Mme. Materna, the famous Brunnhilde at Bayreuth in 1876, will come to this country next spring to sing in the different May festivals under Mr. Thomas.

According to late French papers a prodigy called Chikky is astonishing the people by hanging with his hands to a trapeze and playing violin solos with his feet. An English writer says that the implied

claim of the English people to be always free from political jealousy arises only from profound ignorance of themselves.

"A gentlemanly but energetic assistant" is advertised for in a London morning paper. Are gentlemanliness and energy not consociable qualities in English manners?

A thorough paced antiquarian not only remembers what all other people have thought proper to forget, but also forgets what all other people think it proper to remember, -Colton.

Guiteau probably enjoys being hung in effigy, if he knowns anything about it. It gives him prominence. In fact he would like minent in an attempt to destroy the authority to be hanged in effigy in preference to any other way.

from. He wrote physical reform articles for the Land Act. The power with which we are the Atlantic Monthly, abused the tomato, and d'd many things that were perhaps eccentric, and in their way quite useful. Now he is going to put up a hotel.

A monument was erected over the remains of those of Garfield's band who were killed on the field of Mentana. The municipality confidea the care of it to an ex-Papal gendarme, who has made a practice of selling the patriots' bones to tourists as mementoes. Two persons sent from : Rome to' investigate represented themselves as tourists to the custodian, who sold them relice.

Mr. Labouchere says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that Lord Elgin has been spoken of for the Governor-Generalship of Canada, Princess Louise is preparing to rejoin , her husband., It is probable, nowever, that, Lord Lorne will not make out his full term of five years, but will return to England next session and be called up to the House of Lords. and found

70A New York broker has bought in Memohis \$250,000 confederate bonds at \$2 per; thous, and dollars. Many persons in Memphis have thousands of dollars of these bonds, but are not willing to part with them. The only reason given for this speculation is that the Confederate Government during the war deposited seven millions of gold in England, and this has never been touched. If the bonds can be collected they will probably entitle the holder to this deposit, the English Government having refused to recognize the right of

with which the market is flooded lies in the name, but the virtues of Burdock Blood Bltunmistakable admiration in them-she gives | ters lie in the fact that they cleanse the blood way to laughter. 110 with the second solution in the second solution in the second solution in the second solution in the second solution is a second solution in the second solution in the second solution is a second solution in the second solution in the second solution is a second solution in the second solution in the second solution is a second solution in the second solution in the second solution is a second solution in the second solution in the secon

powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhœs, cholera mor-bus, dysentery, cramps, cholic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it. 10-2

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL. THE TALKING MACHINE ON THE STUMP THRRE WAS MUCH CHEERING AND SOME HISSING-THE RUMORED CABINET DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Guildhall, deplored the arrears of the business in the House of Commons in consequence of the disloyalty to the House of men who had no pride in its traditions. When Parliament had been rendered efficient, he said, retorm in London municipality would be undertaken. Announcing the arrest of Parnell, he said :- "I have been informed that the first step has been taken towards the vindication of law and order, of the rights of property and of the first elements of civilization, by the arrest of a man who, entirely from motives which I do not challenge or examine, has made himself proof the law. We are not at issue with the people of Ireland. I firmly believe the majority of tenants earnestly desire a fair trial of struggling is that which endeavors to say how far the people shall obey the law. We have no fear of the people of Ireland, but do fear lest many more should become demoralized or intimidated." He would rejoice at any form of local government in Ireland, provided it did not impair the supremacy of the Imperial Government. He renewed the claim for the support of all, without distinction of party, in the great national crisis. Mr. Gladstone was enthusiastically cheered throughout the delivery of his speech. He expressed a hope that the difficulty with the Boers would soon be setisfactorily settled, by the ratifica.

tion of the convention. Mr. Gladstone received in a gold box an address voted by the Corporation of London recording their high sense of his great services to the country, and asking him to sit for a murble bust to be placed in Guildhall. The compliment, it is understood, was not dictated by partisan considerations. "There was a great or, wd in the streets, and Gladstone was much

cheered. There was some hissing. The Pall Mall Gazette says there is no res son beyond idle gossip for the talk of divi-sion in the Cabinet. The section of the Cabinet which doubts the efficacy of ocercion never denied that circumstances may arise which would justify repression. The Minis-ters who strove hardest for the Laud Act have the best right to make short work of violence and incitements thereto. What has been doue in Parnell's case has been done unanimously. Mr. Gladstone was informed that the arrest had beez accomplished after he arrived at Gnildhall, and his announcement of the fact was received with uproarious cheers, the whole of the large assemblage The virtue of most of the patent medicines rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

> 1.10 BURDOOK BLOOD BITTERS Onres all diseases of the blood, liver and kidwhen broken down by disease. 10-2

befuddled like himself, has been priming him with the prievances of shipowners in general, and the respected editor dreamed a vision. He seems to have got somewhere between Quebec and Montreal, but to localize his information would be as vain as striving to catch the empty phantom of a dream. Anyway, the Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society of Quebec does not seem to have any rule demanding payment laborers from the time for thev have been ongaged until the vessel leaves port-at least, Quebec merchante are ignorant of such a rule being in force. We are not aware of any stevedore having been obliged to leave Quebec by order of the Ship Laborers' Union ; and, furthermore, we don't know of any body of laborers in Quebec under the title of Ship Laborers' Union. Does the editor of the Ilerald mean Quebec or Montreal, or does the politician exactly know what he means? Perhaps the English language fails to express the depth and broadness of his ideas. I suppose he has given so much thought latterly to abusing Parnell and the Land Lesgue that there is a vacuum in in his corebellum that may be likened to a

kind of intellectual wind on the stomach. The Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R., left on Saturday evening for Winnipeg to preach a mission. By all accounts the forks up there want a little reminder of sulphur and brimstone to bring them to a sense of their duty, for if we believe recent travellers they are worse than the Phillistines. Father Burke had no idea of such a trip on the evening previous to his departure. Fancy the minis-ter of any Protestant denomination receiving and obeying such a command from his superiors, and yet it is the every-day life of the Catholic priest. As with the Apostles, the missionaries of the Catholic Church retain nothing but scrip and staff. Like soldiers in active service they sleep with their arms by them, and are ready for every order they may receive from headquarters. We hope to see the good Father back hearty and strong with a regular prairie, appetite for his Christmas turkey.

Poor Billy Blab-all Gladstone is very pathetic about his little Bill, it was going to be such a success only that keen-sighted fellow Parnell found it was a fraud, and the landlords have not moral courage to commit: suicice, poor old Billy !- In his old age too. DIOGENES. St. and rad in

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S COMFORT TO GLADSTONE ---

DUBLAN, Oct 70 11, Archbishop: Oroke, of Cashel, in ; an address from a branch of the Land League, after acknowledging the good points of the Land Act, said its real value must be estimated by the reduction of rent the Commissioners were prepared to make. They must make some persons tillers of the soil who are now living in some respects in a manner inferior to savages. A fair settlement of the land question would be to give the landlords whatever remained after the laborers and farmers were decenly clad, fed and housed, and their families provided for.

Hazing, at Smith College, the Massa-chusetts institution for girls, is quite sweet and gentle. The newcomers are seized, led tures and statuary in the arf gallery.

the Federal Government to the money.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

It is a long time since Dio Lewis was heard

THE TRUE WIENESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Uctober 19

the Crne Williness AND" OATHOLIO OHRONIOLEA S FRINTED AND PUBLISHED SYERY WEDNESDAY BY THE Cost Printing and Publishing Company AT THEIR OFFICES," 761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, OOT. 19.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For October, 1881.

THURSDAY, 20.-St. John Cantius, Confes-80T. FRIDAT, 21.-St. Hilarion Abbot. SS. Ur sula and Companions, Martyrs. Bp Rosecrans, Columbus, died 1878. SATURDAY, 22.-Office of the Immaculate Conception.

SUNDAY, 23 .- Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Eph. v. 15-21; Gosp. John iv 46.53

MONDAY, 24.-St. Raphael, Archangel. TUESDAY, 25 .- SS. Chrysanthus and Daria, Martyrs.

WEDNESDAY; 26 .- St. Evaristus, Pope and THE REPORT OF MERICAR Martyr. TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not like being obliged, to call so frequently upon our subscribers to pay up their subscriptions, but we sometimes find it necessary. Hence it is not our fault, but the orgetfulness or the neglect of those, of our riends and patrons who do not seem to realize what a number of names the TRUE WITNESS bears on its subscription rolls; what an immense sum" they owe us in the aggregate, though small to each individual, and what good its possession would enable the proprietors to do in the field of Catholic journalism if it were placed at their disposal at once, promptly and cheerfully. To our agents we would offer our heartfelt thanks for their past co-operation and valuable assistance. which to most of them has been a labor of love. We would also suggest to them that now is an excellent time to collect, especially in the rural districts, when the harvests are gathered in and money is plenty. We would also urge upon them to explain that all the new subscribers they obtain who shall pay in advance will receive the TRUE WITNESS from now until the 1st of January, 1883, for one year's subscription, which is giving the remainder of this year's issues gratis. We want another strong pull to add one-third to the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS for the current year. Those of our readers who are in arrears will find on the labels attached to

their papers to what date they have paid. We would remind them also that the TRUE

tariff, Sir John Ar Macdonald threw the Hon. Mr. Blake into prison for condemning the measure, his action would have been as justifiable, and more 'so, for while the National Policy was cordially endorsed in Qanada, the Land Bill was condemned in Ireland. But then Canada is a self governed country, while Ireland is ruled by satraps as a crown colony, without any of the advantages of a colony.

Ir the English army has been ignominiously beaten by the Boers it has retrieved its laurels in Ireland ; if a chaplet fell from its brow at: Laing's Nek, it covered itself with glory at Limerick two successive occasions within the past onth. It is simply irresistible, is this gran military machine, in eld Ireland

THE Right Honorable Mr. Forster, better known as " Buckshot," when introducing his Coercion Bill promised that none but dissolute ruffians and village tyrants would come under its acts, and yet-strange inconsis tency-he has lately released several of them on condition they gave their word of honor to agitate no more. Can dissolute ruffians then be possessed of honor?

LET the Land Act have a fair trial (send Parnell to Kilmainham), let the beneficence of Act be tested (in with Dillon and O'Kelly), open the courts to show how well the Act will work (close Kilmainham behind the creators of the bill). Mr. Gladstone is an eccentric knave; he establishes a land court and he is afraid to show his hypocritical countenance in it lest it might fall in and crush him.

Ws would like to impress upon the minds of our readers that there is a branch of the Irish National Land. League in existence in Montreal which should be generously sus. tained in this crisis., It has up to this done a good deal in the cause, but its usefulness may he multiplied tenfold if those who really desire to see Ireland win In the present struggle would come forward and render their assistance and their influence.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Illinois, who, the New York Star says; "is neither fish, fowl nor good red herring," neither Democrat, Repulican nor Independent, has been elected President of the Senate pro tem, and, therefore, Vice-President of the United States. Senator Bayard was elected temporarily before the three Republican Senators elect had been sworn in, but, on motion of Senator Edmunds Davis was on Thursday elected in his place, Bayard and himself refraining from voting on the division. The Republicans are, therefore, masters of the situation once more, and the Stalwarts are on the top of the ladder.

THE false and fulsome praise bestowed upon John Dillon, M.P. for Tipperary, at the expense of Mr. Parnell, has been altogether lost upon that true Irish gentleman. Mr. Dillon is too sincere and too intelligent to be caught with such chaff, even were he not aware that deserved praise from "Coercion Bill" would be the political death of a national member of Parliament. Consequently Mr. Dillon took the earliest opportunity possible to disavow the great talking machine, with all its works and pomps, among which is the act for the perpetuation of landlordism in Ireland. commonly called the "Irish Land Act." It is well that Mr. Gladstone should discover that, saving the army, police, Castle hacks, landlords, bailiffs et hoc, &c., he has no friends in Ireland, though his admirers may be many.

commenced a Ozar has been brutally assassinated, and conspirators are hourly plotting although the Government of Russia is a pure despotism and the Ozar can do as he pleases in the distribution of his immense army and police-we hear of no wholesale bayonetting of innocent people, no fusilading, no scattering of buckshot among the bodies of women and children; while in Ireland under the tegis of It If Parnell were a demagogue, or partizan a free and beneficent constitution (1) the hospitals are half filled with wounded and the jails are: crammed with suspects. Madness has seized the Irish military police and it is extending to the army; they actually run ccs, and amuck like the mad natives of stab every one in their way, merchants, bankers, members of Parliament. News. paper reporters and all who are unfortunate, enough to come in contact with them. Perhaps: all this time their intentions are good, and they are merely employing Mr. Gladstone's method of giving the Land Act a fair trial. Nevertheless, it is not every man with a cold threecornered bayonet sticking in Lis body who is intelligent enough to appreciate this lovely policy, and some of the Irish people would undoubtedly at this moment swap the elegant Constitution for the rule of the Czar and. autocrat of all the Russias. Who can blame them, while showers of bullets and one side, and it takes two parties to fight a leaders, the delaration of war. There may buckshot are obscuring their usually excellent battle, the one-sided struggle rages all judgment.

THE Montreal Herald of this morning contains the following article which, it doubtless imagines clinches the argument sgainst Irish autonomy :---

". The Irish agitators profess to regard the United States as the model of what a wellgoverned country should be. Yet the Americans would not permit the Southern States to secede from the. Union ; though lrishmen seem to think England should grant independence to Ireland, and allow Mr. Parnell to govern the country by the system of intimidation which he has lately employed to coerce welldisposed people into obeying his mandates. This would be excellent logic if there was any analogy between Ireland and the Southern States. The Southern States entered the Union of their own free will. They ruled the Union for a long time, and it was only when they could no longer rule it, and that their beautiful institution of slavery was endangered that they attempted to secede. If the Herald wants a parallel it should bring in Wales, or the English northern counties, or even Scotland, all of which are part and parcel of the Island of Great Britain as much as the southern states were of the American Republic. Ireland is a distinct island, a separate country, evidently intended by nature for independence. It is complete in itself, and possesses all the ultimate success on the present lines.

natural attributes of a nation. Besides Mr. Parnell does not speak of complete independence; he is agitating for the status quo ante Union: he wants the Government by the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland restored. The relations that exist between Austria and Hungary would fit the case of Great Britain and Ireland marvellously well and if our contemporary waits patiently until | Land League should be sustained and sup-England's next great war they may be es tablished.

Government, do to them than what they are but that immortall hatred which descends actually doing at present? It is a reign of from isther to son ? ... It is the same England terror which exists in Ireland, and things can now as in the days of Elizabeth, Comwell, scarcely be worse. We hear of men, women and children bayonetted and buckshotted every day, but never a soldier or policeman. the Sarsfields, the Emmets and the Fitzgerhurt ; but that is not sufficient, for now the a more advanced civilization creates, and that Brights and Gladstones want insurrection and wholesale slaughter. 1 **8**51 99109

who was using his unbounded, popularity for selfish purposes, the lrish people might be still excused for giving yent to their indignation at the illegal act which consigns him to a prison. The Government would not treat an Englishman so, they have not dared to treat Bradlaugh so who avows himself an atheist and a republican, and expresses a wish to overturn the monarchy; but when it is considered that he is the repre sentative of the Irish nation, that he but expresses the national aspiration for land reform and legislative independence by his words and actions, the full force of the outrage perpetrated is at once felt, and strikes home to the Irish heart. His arrest is the second declaration of war against Ireland within the past two years; the first was by Beaconsfield, the second by Giadstone, and although the marshalling of armies is all on have been a few waverers heretolore who held the same. It is not; difficult to define, what should be the duty of Irishmen in the present crisis if they had the power to act. But as they have not, as England is at peace with all the world except of terror. At a meeting held on Saturday Ireland, and as her forces have ful! military possession of that unfortunate land another method of defence must be sought. There is nothing for it but passive resistance and strict obedience to the behests of what we may term the Irish National Government whose members are confined in English prisons. An appeal to arms would be madness under pre sent circumstances. It would gladden the hearts of the dukes and of Gladslone, their tool, as the insurrection of '98 gladdened the hearts of Pitt and Castlereagh. It is perhaps possible that if such an appeal were made the Irish would not be left to be slaughtered like the Zulus; their country lies in the centre of civilization, and the mightiest they strive to stop the advance of the ocean Congress in the world, a Congress which adjourned to hear Parnell state the case of

the despot and his acts. What stronger proof can we have of the feeling in Ireland. But where is the use in advancing arguments to men who can command armies? This is the whole truth, and let there be no mistake about it; the men in prison are the elected rulers of Ireland, while the men with bayonets are as much hirelings and mercenaries as the Hessians of '98. It is this irritating knowledge which has driven the dukes to drive Gladstone to bis infamous coup d' etat. But it is too late ; as well might waves as try to crush the aspirations of the Irish people for land and liberty. Ireland, might not stand tamely by and see They are an intelligent people, they are a united people, and they must cona friendly people at the mercy of a brutal sequently be a free people. John Brown soldiery. Nevertheless, the odds are too was executed at Harper's Ferry more than desperate; the chances of success too feeble, twenty years' ago, but the majestic chorus and there is too much to be gained by union was afterwards heard swelling from a citizen and passive resistance which should not be army :---thrown away. A whole nation cannot be John Brown's body lies mouldering in the indicted, and, that being so, there is hope of But his soul is matching on."

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

stone Land un cours to panet i dan

We repeat it is far better that the mask has

in the exercise of her ferocious pur-

pose. The declaration of Gladstone that

the issue was not between him as the ruler and

the Irish people is false ; the issue is squarely

between him and the Irish people. The con-

vention which resolved to give the Land Bill

a fair trial represented the whole nation, but

it is Gladstone and the great Lords who have

him by the throat who refuse a fair trial. The

wretched abortion cannot bear a the

test and Gladstone knows it, hence the

march of flying columns, the, rumble

of artillery, the imprisoning of

aloof from the national ranks, but Gladstone's

action has, forced them in line with their

brethren. It is not "dissolute ruffians or

village tyrants" who have condemned the ar-

rest of Parnell and his friends and the reign

night the citizens of the Irish capital, pre-

sided over by its Ohief Magistrate, condemned

Patrick's Day parade speechs and sun-Siz :- I was cold and hungry yesterday, it burstry orations by patriotic politihaving been a day of abstinence in my Church (The Bummeronian), but a flush of cians are excellent things in their way, but they do no good to Ireland. joy warmed me up and filled me when I saw Parnell's arrest announced on the bulletin Something more serious is required. The boards. I consider Parnell a personal enemy. If it were not for him I would have had reported row more than ever. Monetary asmittances from England long ago. All my sistance should be given, and given at once people are landlords you know, but Parnell's Communistic principles have stopped payand freely by those who can afford it. Nothing can be done without money. When France his arrest is a consolation. I enjoymy liberty ment of the rents. It is very aggravating, but | the hour, and the following resolution was goes to crush the Tunisians, or England the at all events, and when 1 do procure a Boers, they must have the sinews of war. | square meal it will not be prison fare. I was so overjoyed that I could not restrain my feelings, but overpowered as I was and bathed in tears, I made a rush for the Herald, which has of late taken such a proper stand against tunes it has not been altogether unexpected call. It is in the love and affection borne tha Irish. The editor sat in his chair, the universe revolving round him. He was, when I entered, in the middle of an editorial which was destined to change the political face of the earth, and so agitated was his soul that I could notice his moustache turning gray as if, to use an expression of George Eliot, age was striking him with a wand. He was evidently between two minds as to whether he would continue the article or tear it up, feeling that a fearful responsibility rested upon him. "Well," said he, what's up?" "Why, havn't you heard ? Parnell is incarcerated, the Empire is saved." "Blast Parnell and the Empire, too, I am more interested in dividing myself between the Liberal party and the Syndicate. If you have come to pay your subscription or to get a puff for your big carrots, step down be-This was not encouraging. " Dear Sir," said I, "you don't realize my mission. My estates and vegetables are at present all in Ireland. The Emergency Committee in Ireland are calling for funds to put down boycotting, and I am their accredited agent here. A five dollar bill would be acceptable, here is my own name for a hundred pounds." "If you don't move from here in five min-"Well, will you lend me a dollar to cable

ble figures. I would not object to writing editorial now and then, just to mould publi opinion, you know, and show the necessity aristocracy; or, I would, on the same principal consent to deliver a few political lectures i well paid for them. I confess that if there is any William Pitt and Castlereagh,"and it is the same Ireland, as the Ireland of the O'Nells woll paid for them. I contess that if there is any Montreal man I envy if is a swell barkeeper whose shirt front is spotless, and whose diamond stude are not paste. I consider him the nearest approach to the perfect gentlealds, with the difference which what is called man. I have, in fact; tended bar on a few Cromwell was an honester man than Gladoccasions indeed, I may say I. was educated for the bar, but my employer and I disagreed on matters of minor importance. He was disgustingly particular about foounting the been torn from off the face of hypocrisy so money in the morning, and when he found that all men may realize the situation withthat there were left in the till only a few battered and holey, American dimes, he was out difficulty, and Irishmen abroad may meaapt to get into a rage and ask where all the sure the amount of mercy their country at cash had gone, expended at the bar the night home has to expect from the ancient oppressor cash nag gone, os pour de tipplete, for cigars when in possession of unlimited power and brandy, and would you believe it, at length knocked me down and dismissed me for "knocking down," whatever he meant by

But, to return to the elections. I wonde what will they be giving for votes I understand the contest will be a one-sided affair altogether, as the Liberals are not strong in their policy. This is not fair towards the Bummeronians, who are paid in proportion to the fierceness of the contest. MoShane is pretty sure to carry Montreal West if he stands, and so there will be little show for "expenses" there, but the other two constituencies will have a fight, and money will flow in torrents, as well as whiskey. hate and detest bribery, I abhor it ; we have no bribery in old Esgland.

I am much concerned at the slow progress estheticiem is making in Montreal. The ignorance of harmonious colors, displayed is marvellous. I often stand in front of the St. Lawrence Hall-my favorite perch-and weep (inwardly) tears of bitter sorrow at the dresses of the ladies, if there be any such in Canada. Why, an Englishwoman, covered with a sack appears to more advantage. Such a conglomeration of shades, such a piling of Pelion ppon Osea in the way of colors. I observed a brunette yesterday with a yellow silk sacque, accompanied by a blonde wearing brown satin. Oh! my adopted country What a number of Philistines dost thou contain! . It seems to me the best dressed man in Canada is the Revd. Alfred O. Pray. One would think he had been just lain by a tailor's goose, but then it is quite natural, he is just from England and has come into a fortune left him by an admirer of hic literary genius. It was Mr. Holloway, the great ruggist, left him the money.

Yours truly, SNOOES.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING -- A TYPANNICAL

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED --- PRACTICAL SYM. PATHY.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. C. J. Doheity, Esq., occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. A large number of new members joined the League, to protest, as they said, against the cowardly act of the British Government in arresting the leaders of the Irish people, and to lend a helping hand in the fierce struggle.

The sum of \$67 was received from the St. Patrick's National Association. It was at once proposed that the thanks of the League were due and be tendered to the Association for their contribution to the funds of the League.

As the sinews of war were now more needed than ever it was unanimously resolved that each member of the League constitute himself a collector in order to swell the funds and forward as much as possible to headquarters in Ireland. Several members then addressed the meeting on the crisis of

WITNESS gives facilities to which few other journals can afford; that in regard to its news and literature it is second to none on the Continent, and in cheapness stands alone. There is no other Catholic paper in America with half the pretencions of the TRUE WITNESS which sells for \$1.50 a year. In order to still further compete with the trashy and soul-destroying weeklies which compete with the TRUE WITNESS, we give Catholic clubs of five or ten the advantage of the paper for one dollar a year, and all we can say is that the Catholic who cannot pay two cents the glorious name. It shall be our ambition to see it in every Catholic family in the Dominion.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :-- James Meehan, Bathurst, N.B.; Michael Murphy, Marmora, C ; Patrick Shee, Fonda, Pocahontas Co., e, U.S.; M. Gannon, Jr., Gimunv, Que.

WE regret that after "setting up" the proceedings arising from the banquet to Mgr. Farelly at Kingston and the ceremonial attending his inauguration at Belleville, we have been compelled to hold them over till next week's issue of the TRUE WITNESS, when they will be given in their completeness.

ONE of the difficulties in the way of the Presidential succession has been overcome. Senator Bayard has been elected President of the Senate pro tem, and thus in case of the death of Arthur a Democrat will succeed him.

THE Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on King Alfonso of Spain and great has been the commotion and festivities in Madrid thereupon. How much happier Altonso would be if Gibraltar accompanied the gift.

WE have received a number of enquiries concerning the children Father Nugent is may reply that all information will be fur-Nugent, Walton, Liverpool, England.

IMMEDIATELY after his speech in reply to Forster Michael Davitt was arrested, and immediately after Parnell's attack on Gladstone, in defence of this principles, Parnell was arrested, which hasty action on the part of those men goes to show that a feeling of personal spite and irritation was the imme-sent Parliament accepted the bill raising the Land Leaguers. Since the Nihilist troubles into nationalism. And what more can the What "can England expect in return

IT is this week our melancholy duty to record the death of the Hon. Edward Goff Penny, Senator of the Dominion, editor-inchief of the Montreal Herald, and one of the best editorial writers in Canada, if a week for such a paper is not worthy of not the very best. Mr. Penny was born in London, England, on the 20th of May, 1820, so that he was in his sixty-second year when he died last night. He was one of those large-hearted, liberal minded Englishmen who are, fortunately, not so scarce in the world as many people imagine, and he was besides a Canadian patriot, always working zealously in the interests of his adopted country, which he loved just as well as if he had been to the manor born. He commenced his journalistic career on the Herald forty years ago as reporter, and by his capacity raised himself to the position as editor-in-chief and part proprietor. He was that rara avis, a thoroughly honest politician, amiable in his manners, sweet in his temper and so universal a favorite with his brothers of the Press that his death will come to them as a great misfortuce. Montreal owes a debt of gratitude to the deceased gentleman second only to that due the Hon. John Young, for he never lost sight of its interests whether in the public press or in the Senate. Nor should the lovers of freedom, fair play and justice soon forget him. He was not easily frightened or intimidated; he cared naught for popular noise

and clamor; he pursued the even tenor of his way, though his path was narrow and difficult, and did what he thought was right, irrespective of creeds or politics. The Herald, under his control, was for a long time the only journal in Montreal that dared to speak the truth or assert freedom of speech and opinion, sending to Uanada for adoption, to which we despite the howling of many factions. And now the genial gentleman, the accomplished nished by applying by letter to Father | journalist, the sincere patriot, the friend of Holton and of true reform, has departed this life. May the grass grow green over his honored grave; may the turf rest lightly over his breast, and when the last warning sounds for general judgment, may Edward Goff Penny be found among the elect.

> THE Russian police are not done arresting other magnates, who are the real rulers, Parliament when southern victories were re-Nihilistr, and it appears the English police of the Bittish Empire, to their senses; ceived delighteen, years ago. What have not, yet properly begun incarcerating it would beggar the Irish aristocracy can Ireland expect from such "people? APRICES VE LOSS

ARREST OF MR. PARNELL.

The excitement created by the arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell, especially among the Irish race, can be easily imagined, although from the veiled threats held out of late by the present arbiters of Ireland's for-Nevertheless the feeling of exasperation will her by her children that Ireland puts her be none the less intense, of indignation less trust. Let her trust not be in vain in this bitter. The first question that arises to the lips will be : "Why is he arrested ?" and the immediate answer will be, " for the same reason that led to the arrest of O'Connelly O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, Davitt and e

hundred other Irishmen, because they loved their country and sought her good." It would seem to be the destiny of the true chiefs of the Irish people to come in contact with British prisons, scaffolds or bayonets, and Parnell is not to be an exception. The superficial may at once conclude that spirit of the people is not broken; the it was the irritated vanity of the senile old man Gladstone which has prompted the arrest of the Irish leader bat while admitting that it is the immediate cause we must look deeper for the real and and their utilizers rust and are broken, and

essentially landlord and aristocratic. They like thought, which cannot be imprisoned. framed a land bill which was intended, not to There is another idea also abroad, received as slow in exposing it. Hence the increased strength of the League, the rage of the land- she will rise again like truth itself; the soil infirm, insincere old man, the Cabinet meeting, the arrest and the incarceration. What will be the result of the outrage? Is it true the people know their rights and will mainthat the Irish people have of late years been | tain them, and no power on earth can force so schooled in self-reliance that they will abide by the laws of Parnell and Davitt, though they are in prison and offer a passive but stern resistance to their foes, or will they be goaded into desperation by the arrest of late Convention who were in favor of no tive assemblage at the Gulldhall cheered to Dukes of Dovonshire and Abercorn and much enthusiastic ferocity as did the British

Even the cut-throat Emergency men cry out for money to enable them to put down boycotting, and the landlords respond to their supreme crisis of her history. The Irishmen in the States are coming forward nobly; though living in Canada we are none the less Irish than they, nor is our duty less plain.

The Irishmen on this side of the Atlantic

have now a solemn duty to perform.

THE LAST CONQUEST OF IRELAND. (PERHAPS.)

Ireland is once more ruled by the bayonet but order does not reign nevertheless. The eaders of the people are in prison, but the idea for which they are struggling is abroad in its majesty, and it is accepted low." as an axiom that ideas can neither be bayonetted nor buckshotted. Bayonets primary one. The British Government are die, but the idea lives on, for it is immortal. settle the land question, but to throw dust in gospel in Ireland but only glimmering in the the eyes of the people. Parnell's clear intel- breasts of her rulers, that England cannot utes, I'll send for a policeman." lect discovered the fraud, and he was not govern her in future. She may keep her down by sheer brute force for a season, but lords, the pressure brought to bear upon an for which the people are struggling may be shaken by the tramp of mercenary soldiers, but it cannot last forever : them, except for the moment, to accept a ruler which oppresses them, and which has oppressed them through the gloomy, bloody, famine-born centuries.

It is a grand point gained that the British their beloved leader and the acts of a thou- Government has showed its hand ; there is no sand petty tyrants, fall into the trap set for longer any necessity for hyporrisy; all them and break out in premature rebel. Gladstone's miserable sophisms are exposed, lion? Parnell himself has often declared and, brute force stands revealed in that if the British Government immured in all its nakedness. The son of a their dungeons every one of the chiefs of the Demerara slave dealer posed successfally League, trained assistants would immediately as a Liberal for a number of years, but the step into their places, and the movement | game is up and the world now sees that what would go on as before. The correctness of was considered the most friendly of British this assertion will now be tested. There statesmen towards Ireland, is nothing but an was an influential number of delegates at the implacable enemy. The British representarents who may now find themselves at liberty | the echo when Gladstone read the telegram to carry out their idea. It will bring the announcing Parneli's arrest, cheered with as

for a remittance."

The editor arose with a sigh, and I departed, lest he should get excited. I next visited the Gazette office, but my mission was a failure. There was any amount of sympa-thy to be had, but no money. I departed, plunged in bitter grief, which changed to a fit of abstraction as I walked 'along. simply followed my nose, and my nose followed an odor of fried beefsteak and brought me right into a restaurant, where I found myself sitting in a dreary kind of way and fiddling with some devilled kidneys, before I could realize where I was. A number of people were engaged in the same way, and the conversation was all about Parnell. One said he should have been arrested long ago, to which another replied that he was a gentleman and Gladstone a fool, at which I stood up and made the following pointed remarks as I mechanically put a small red card which a girl had given me in my pocket: "Gentlemen, I do not come here to be insuited; I am an Irish landlord myself, whose income of thirty thousand a year the miserable wretch has reduced to fifteen thousand. I have that amount in my pocket now and I would cheerfully give it to see Parnell hanged."

A profound silence fell upon the diners and walked out into the open air, the landlord having too much respect for my feelings to interfere. The kidneys were excellent.

The Provincial elections are coming on, and I may get something to do. 'I do not object to work if it is not of the disgraceful sort, that obliges one to use one's hands, such as digging, measuring out things like shopkeepers, or casting up columns of contempti- I meeting adjourned.'I want the st mar f

proposed by Mr. F. A. Quinn, seconded by Mr. W. Rawley, and carried amid enthusiasm :---

"That we the members of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League have heard with the greatest indignation of the arrest by a tyrannical Government of Charles Stewart Parnell, the leader of a National movement, which more than any previous movement, secured the enthusiastic sympathy and support of the Irish people the world over.

That the arrest of their leader is regarded by the Irish people as a declaration on the part of an alien Government to continue in the future, as in the past, a system of suppression of liberty ; that we regard the arrest as indicating a determination to goad our fellow-countrymen into premature rebellion, and as on a par with the policy which brought on the rebellion of '98, in order to drown the aspirations of our people in their blood.

That we urge upon our people never to abandon the struggle, to yield no point nor position, and to prove themselves worthy of heir ancestors, who, though beaten, were never conquered.

That in their contest with a tyrannical Government they can count upon their tellowcountrymen in America, and we pledge ourselves to give every aid, moral and material.' The feeling of the meeting ran very high, and the greatest indignation was given vent to. A member called upon the meeting to show practical sympathy with the Land League in Ireland, and at once headed a subscription list with a contribution of \$50. In a tew minutes several hundred dollars were added to the funds. After the transaction of some minor business the meeting was brought to a close.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Ladies' Land League was held in Wever Hall on Thursday evening, Miss McDonald, President, in the chair. After routine business a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, &c., was rendered, the several ladies taking part acquitting themselves in a creditable manner. The feature of the evening was an original dialogue written by a lady member, in which Miss Charlotte Lane and Miss Bridget Hayes distinguished themselves, as was attested by the plaudits of the large audience.

The despatch in THE POST announcing the arrest of Mr. Parnell was then read to the meeting, when the following resolutions were

indignation at this cowardly and atrocious act of the Government, in the arrest and incarceration, without just cause, of the leader of the Irish people :

"And that they convey to him and his lieutenants the assurance that they still retain their confidence, and that the people, by following the course marked out for them, will be supported in their unequal struggle against landlord tyranny and oppression . "That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE POST and Trisk World." After the singing of "God Save Ireland," in which the entire audience joined, the i in our yan our mit yea yat i sesse ! " والإكاليسية أراد

October 19, 1881.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FATHER HOGAN'S RETURN WARM PROPTION AND A HEART HI WELCOME On Thursday evening the hall of St. Ann's Temperance Society was the scene of a mesting between pastor and people, which must have knitted the hearts of both in a closer bond of love and reverence, if it were pos. The parishioners of St. Ann's parish took this opportunity of welcoming back to has pastorship their well-beloved Father Hogan, whose unremitting care of them in:

both their temporal and spiritual necessities had endeared him to all.

At 6 o'clock sharp the rev. gentleman entered the hall, accompanied by Fathers Simon tered the date, accompanied by Fathers Simon Lasergan, Boleau, Kiernan, J. and M. Cal-ighan, Whittaker, Knox and Fahey, Alder-man Kennedy, Councillor Curran, and Messrs. Flannery and Quinn. He took his seat on the raised dais erected in the north end of the hall. His oppearance was the signal for en-

thasiastic cheering, peel after peel echoing through the building. After quiet had been restored a song of welcome was well rendered by the pupils of the Brothers' school. Mr. Oninn, President of the St. Ann's Temperance Society, then rose and read the following address of welcome tendered to Father Hogan by his parishioners :----

Rev. and Dear Father Mogan:

Rev. and Dear Falher Hogan: There are occasions when the emotions of the soil and the feelings of the heart are too pro-found in their depth and intensity to be ade-quately expressed in words. Of these occasions the present is pre-eminently one. We, the parishioners of St. Ann's, are so over-whelmed with joy at the safe return of our tarb powerless to express the gratitude which reigns in our bosoms at this moment. If our reigns in our bosoms at this moment. If our paring with you some six months ago was one of sorrow and bitterness of soil, to-night, on your return, our sorrows are forgotten, our hearts are delighted, and our souls are filled with an exceeding great joy.

your return, our sourows are to gotten, our hearts are delighted, and our souls are filled with an exceeding great joy. Nor is it to be wondered at when we consider he nature of your relationship to us, the good works you have done, and the self sacrificing efforts you have ever made to advance our wel-fare spiritually and temporarily. When, Rev. Father, you came to St. Ann's when, Rev. Father, you came to St. Ann's of comparative backwardness; to-day, thanks to f comparative backwardness; to-day, thanks to four untiling labors, it is recognized as one of the most progressive and influential parishes of this great metropolitan diocese. The flourish-ing condition of the religious and secular schools of the parish, the confraternities, sc-dillies, literary and temperance societies founded by you and sustained by your co-operation—each productive of so much good in its own sphere—are all so many enduring mo-numents of your love for your recopie and of your desire "to spend and to be spent." for their wince. The wounded hearts you have healed, the de-

wounded hearts you have healed, the desolate homes you have made happy, the sick whom you have visited, the tears of the widows and orphans you have dried up-all sneak in trumpet tones of your kindly, sympathetic nature, and your open-handed indiscriminating

prompt at the call of duty and in its Ever prompt at the call of duty and in its discharge, indifferent to the seductions of the world, the "fashion thereof which passelin sway," regardless of personal consequences-even to the permanent endangering of your health-refusing more than once the offers of promution to the sacred purple and princedom of the Church-casting in your lot with the people of this parish, telling them that for them you would live, and with them you would die ; is it any wonder, Rev. Father, that we should be somewhat enhusiastic over your happy re-turn to the homes and hearts of your beloved

we are delighted to know that your sojourn We are delighted to know that your soluting abroad has been productive of so much benefit to your health, and that during your travels you had an opportunity of visiting the land of your nativity, and of renewing, at the fountain of your childhood, those recollections which through all life's changing scenes, till cling closes to memory's shrine

through all life's chaoging scenes, still cling closest to memory's shrine. And here, in welcoming you home, our task would be incomplete and our duty but half ful-filled, did we not bear willing testimony to the judgment and wise discretion. with which the Rer. Father Fahey administered the concerns of the parish in your absence. He will pardon us for saying that, though young in years be is old in that garnered wisdom which augurs so favorably for the future of his missionary career.

Apd now, Rev. Dear Father, allow us, in con-Apagow, rev. Dear Father, allow us, in con-classo, to express the hope which is echoed in hundreds of hearts to-night, and to repeat the prayer which is uttered by hundreds of lips, that an all-wise Providence may mercifully vonchance you many long years of life and use-fulness arcong fulness among

Your own dear children. THE PARISHIONERS OF ST. ANN'S.

hope, but would try anything, as a matter of duty. The first application eased the patient very much; after a few hours they used it again, and, wonder of wonders, the paint vanished entirely ! Every subsequent appli-cation improved the sufferer, and in two days he was well and out. When the doctor called a few days after, he was indeed surprised ; for, instead of a corpse, he found a new-made-man. -Exchange.

REBUILDING OF ST. THERESE

Father James Lonergan \$1,000 Father Simon Lonergan..... 100 James Lonergan, N.P..... 25 00 Father George Oortell, St. Andrews 50 00

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Oct. 15, 1881.

The arrest of the Irish leader, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, has caused not merely indignation, but the bitterest loathing and contempt among the Irish of Quebec for that detestable, vain glorious hypocrite, Gladstone, and his worthy co-adjutor in infamy, Buck-shot Forster. I do not know yet what action may be taken by the Irish Land League of Quebec, but you may depend it will be worthy of the Irishmen who claim Quebec as their home. But it is time to open our eves The British Government is determined to goad our people into a premature insurrection, so that if possible, the stillness of the grave may rsign over Ireland before England shall again be drawn into the vortex of European warfare, knowing well that Ireland is simply an enemy in her rear. To destroy the enemy in rear before engaging with the foe in front is sound policy.

IT IS TOO LATE NOW

to think of conciliating the frish, and were I an English statesman, my first object in view of coming trouble would be to destroy the Irish, so that I could meet the foreign enemies of England with both arms united. I am not an English statesman, but the inheritor of that bleeding legacy handed down from every Irish size to Irish son. I have in my veins the blood of seven generations who successively took the field against the English, and to-day it boils with a sevenfold hate for the oppressors of my native land. It is with concern, therefore, that I await the sequel of events. I hope and trust the Irish will continue their attitude of passive resistance, and the husbanding of their strength till England finds herself dragged into European complications. At the same time, to bear such an attitude in the face of a tyranny so galling, is a very trying ordeal. It may not succeed.

INSURRECTION MAY BREAK OUT.

Then, in the name of God, let it be a uni-

versal upheaval of the people. Don't let us have one-half the country in the field and the other looking on. Don't let us have one-half the clergy in union with the struggle and the other half preaching submission to the higher powers. Remember '98, when one county alone staggered the enemy. Had all Ireland revolted en masse, history would not have had the same sad tale to relate. But while the annointed heroes of Wexford led their gallant flocks to battle, the priests in the remainder of Ireland, with the purest intentions, held back the people, and so, materially, became responsible for Ireland's subsequent miseries. Let this never occur again. When the Irish race draws the sword the priest must follow in the wake of his people and pray for their success, like the Scottish monks at Bannockburn.

PREACHING PEACE FORBEARANCE AND OBBDIENCE to Bourbon and aristocratic tyrants, loosened the tie between priests and people in France. The fatal error must not occur in Jreland, priests and people must stand or fall together. And we in. Canada, what are we te do? It is a serious question for us, and I will leave it to the Land Leagues to reply. Armed insurrection is to be deprecated just now, but in spite of prudence, it may take place. In such an event what are we to do? Irishmen think over it. DIOGENES.

WIRE SCISSORS AND PEN. Guiteau looks utterly broken down and

prostrate. D. I. K. Bine, the temperance advocate, is in Toronto.

Dr. Dubes, of Fraserville, Crown Lands, egent of Temiscouts, is dead. Rev. Thomas Frazer, of San Francisco, is

in town on a visit to his father. President Arthur has accepted an invitation to attend the Yorktown ceremonies.

Ald. Lauzon has been appointed agent at Ottawa, of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. Despatches from Tunis say the insurgents have been again defeated by Gen. Sabatier. Mr. Sydney Hall, artist of the London Graphic, sails for England on the 15th inst. Several Algerian spice have been captured near Zaghouan, Tunis. Some have been shot.

Mr. Garfield's picture will be placed upon the five cent international postal letter stamps.

A waterspout which passed over the district of Milah, in Algeria, killed sixty-five persons.

An attempt was made on Sunday night to burn the Cunard steamer "Bothnia," at her dock, in New York.

Faubert, the composer, has been elected for next year President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin,

The relations between Mexico and Gu mala are critical, owing to a dispute regarding the boundary line.

Prince Orloff, the Russian ambassa to Paris, has notified the Government o his desire to resign that post.

Mr. J. M. Bell, the artist, has been appointed professor of drawing and painting in Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont.

During the gale last week 85 vessels were wrecked off the coast of Great Britain, and 138 persons reported missing.

Last week 130 ships were wrecked, representing a loss of £8,000,000 sterling, of which £6,000,000 was British losses.

The Porto is about to give satisfaction to Wallace, United States Minister, regarding the dispute at the American Consulate at Salonica.

Bishop Raimondi, of Hong-Kong, is at Ottawa for the purpose of collecting funds for the support of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church in China.

The historical lectures of Professor E. A. Freeman, the English historian, will be delivered at Cornell University during the two weeks from the 1st to the 14th of November.

The Ontario Poultry Association has decided to hold an exhibition of poultry in Brantford from the 9th to the 15th of February, 1882, at which \$1,500 will be offered in

The extension of the Michigan Central Railway has been completed to Cheboygan, and it will be but a short time before the new continuous line be open from Detroit to Marquette.

It is understood that the Government will when the deepening of the channel of the Galops Rapids, in the St. Lawrence, is completed, remove the shoal aboue Adam's Island, which is an obstruction to free and safe navigation.

Miss Bird, the author of several charming books of travel which have been read as widely in this country as in England, has of Siam has just bestowed upon her the order of "Kapolani," in recognition of her literary work.

never hear them spoken about after they be-come aged. The question that troubles me is what becomes of them?" Some are in Con-

PROMINENT CATHODIC JOURNALS. .[Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.]

We cannot speak intelligently of the future of American Catholic-jourbalism without looking over the field as we find it to-day and noting its prominent characteristics. There is a large amount of talent, of real ability and goodness devoting itself at present to the work of the Catholic press. Nowhere do we find more originality, genuine honesty and soundness of view than in many of our promi nent Catholic journals. There is nothing misleading or 'ill-considered even in their difference of opinion. And although they do not exhaust the great field that should be theirs nor exert the influence that they might, still their weight and power, both in educating and guiding the opinion and sustaining the convictions of nearly two millions of careful readers, is something unique and unsurpassed. Let us pass in review some of the prominent and distinctively Catholic journals that make up the advance guard of the church militant in America.

old Beston Pilot, once the Catholic paper of

America before a hundred able contemporaries arose to occupy the field. The Pilot is now more Irish than Catholic. The Catholic Ilerald is a younger pilot published in the very stronghold of the veteran journal and in active competition with it. Connecticut has a very solid and respectable Catholic paper published at Hartford, under whose good teachings the State of wooden nutmegs ought to retrieve its reputation; while obstroperous little Rhody has a bright and pungent paragraphist in the Providence Visitor.

All have heard of the Freeman's Journal and its redoubtable Roman dispatches. The strong individualities of its editor are notorious. Of late the Freeman's has been revivified

by the acquisition of a caustic and polished associate editor. The Tablet and Sunday Union divide with the Freeman's Journal the province of New York," In size and perhaps in readable qualities the Tablet excels the Sunday Union, but the latter is an able journal, editorially. The Tablet is the only Catholic paper that is distinctively Republican in politics, a state of affairs that no doubt indicates a reaction from the fire-eating Democracy of the Freeman's Journal. Mc Gee's Illustrated Weekly, with the support that it deserves, would fill an important part in the work of the Catholic press. .

The Catholic Review is not so much a newspaper as a commentary on newspapers. It seizes the striking events of the day "to point a moral and adorn a tale." At the great harbor of the new world it tendencies that are gaining force and impetus within. There is much in the Buffalo Catholic Union and its editor Father Cronin tried in England. whether of similarity or contrariety that reminds one of Father Phelan's Western Watch. man. Both are terse and incisive writers, authorities keep the telegraph office open all with evident, fine literary appreciations. If the Union is more moderate and correct in tone the Watchman is certainly more vigorous, and if sometimes intractable, always truthful. The Philadelphia Standard is the largest Catholic paper in the United States. Its

editorials are written in a finished and scholarly style. It is one of the very few Catholic journals that is never criticized by its contemporaries --- so difficult is it to find a flaw in its invariably sound and conservative tone. Pennsylvania has several other Catholic papers, among which is the old and sterling Catholic, of Pittsburg, with all the commendable qualities of the Standard and its own peculiar excellency besides.

The representative of Oatholic Maryland is the Mirror or Baltimore. Like the Catholic married, and is now Mrs. Bishop. The King Review and the Freeman's Journal, the Mirror is a shade more conservative than the rest of the Catholic press. Its editorials are more assembled and continued stone throwing. scholarly than forcible-due no doubt to the This continued until an escort arrived at the character of its circulation. It seems to enmost newspaper reporters are young men. I joy the highest approbation of the clergy in Visitor is one of the smallest of Catholic

CITY NEWS -The Bonsecours Ohurch is being repaired,

and the interior repainted in blue and gold, -Mr. Denis Gorman has been presented with a valuable gold'signet ring by members of his profession and other friends.

-Mr. Chalut, sub-inspector of Weights and Measures, has just been appointed by the Government to the head office of the Department.

-A new gas illuminating scheme for the benefit of St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde and St. Gabriel is under the joint consideration of these municipalities.

Mr. St. Pierre has just returned from Beau harnois, where he has succeeded in convicting Mr. Verner, proprietor of the Progres de Valley Field, of criminal libel, against one J. O. Migneault.

-Dr. Leprohov, Spanish Vice-Consul at Montreal, has been the recipient of a high honor from the Government of Spain, the With the most notable record of all is the | title of Chevalier of the order of Charles II1. has been conferred upon him.

> -Complaints are being made of a system of extortion in practice among the employees of the Q., M., O. & O., at the Hochelaga Depot. It is to be hoped there is no turth in the report, or if there is the proper authorities will take the matter in hand.

> -The following are the names of the gentlemen elected officers of the Medico-Chirugical Society for the ensuing year :-- President, Dr George Ross; 1st Vice-President, Dr R Kennedy; 2nd Vice-President, Dr T Rodger; Secretary, Dr O C Edwards; Treasurer, Dr W A Nelson; Librarian, Dr D Gurd; Council-Drs Roddick, F W Campbell and G Osler.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

ONLY INNOCENT AMUSEMENT-AN-OTHER STRAW OF THE CONSTI-TUTION THREATENED - "BUCK. SHOT" FORSTER AND HIS ESCORT -MORE TROOPS FOR IRELAND-SEXTON UNDAUNTED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.-That the rioting here was not a political one is known by the fact of the windows shattered in the Imperial Hotel, the headquarters of the Land League.

LONDON, Oct. 18 .- It is rumored that the authorities have taken steps to ascertain whether the Land League of Great Britain and that of Ireland are not to all intents and purposes one and the same body. It is understood that if it can be shown that they are stands an interpreter of the various throbbing alled proceedings will be instituted against the leaders for conspiracy, in which the Irish members of the League will be liable to be

> LIMERICK, Oct. 18 .- The 20th Regiment has arrived to strengthen the garrison. The night for the transmission of military and police telegrams.

LIMERICK, Oct. 17.-The rioting has recommenced to-night. The police have again fired on the people. Wm. Abraham was escorted to gaol by three companies of the 57th Regiment and sixty police. They were groaned at and stones were thrown, whereupon the police charged the people several times, scattering them, but they again collected and ronewed the attack. The police and military, under a continuous fire of stones and other missiles proceeded to the gaol, where they lodged their prisoner. They then returned and when in the rear of Mulgrove street they were again stoned by the mob, which had greatly increased. The military halted and the police again repeated the charge on the mob, but, as in the former case, the latter rehead of William street, where they were re-ceived by a fusillade of stones. The conROUND THE WORLD.

The Cork butter market was closed on news of Parnell's arrest.

The Winnipeg Sun thinks Winnipeg will soon eclipse Toronto.

The great majority of the American papers say Parnell's arrest is a blunder.

The New York Herald still harps on the outrages on American fishermen in 'Newfoundland.

The Ameer is now master of Afghanistan and will so remain for several months. He is a mere sham.

Captain Boycott is softening down; he has given his tenants twenty per cent reduction. Long live the League.

Webster was an asthete, because he enthu-slastically says in his dictionary that the verb "speak " is too utter .- Puck .

Mr. Gladstone's father made a fortune in the slave trade. Shelton McKenzie says he was sold out once upon a time.

The newspaper men of Boston have had a rifle match. The target is uninjured, and will do for many years to come.

It is stated that the late lamented Spotted Tail was mixed up in one hundred and fifty love affairs with other Indians' wives.

The easiest way in the world to make enemies is to go into a crowded barber shop on Saturday night and have you: hair cut. The Judgeship reported to have been

offered to Mr. Girouard, the member for Jacques Cartier, is denied by his political friends.

A scientist says that great noises will make milk sour. As every milkman swears that he leaves sweet milk, it must be the infernal yell he makes that turns it sour.

There are now seven vacancies in the Senate. Can it be possible Sir John will let all the Senators die out without replacing them, and thus put an end to the institution Mr. Tan Maybee, who lives in the town-ship of Hamilton, lately received a cheque for over nine hundred dollars for a crop of little gem peas that grew on ten acres of land.

"" Lucille" renews the old question whether at table it is proper to take a bird in your fingers. We can only refer her to the proverb that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

An article appears in one of our exchanges on the "Free Importation of British Pig." If the British pig is coming to reside among us, we presume he intends to make his living by his pen.-N. Y. Com.

The Prince of Wales, being invited the other day to preside at a certain annual dinner, replied that every single day for two years to come he was booked; perhaps he could promise a day in the third year.

The "utterly utter" kind of talk has infeeded the street gamins, one of whom, after picking up a more than usually fragrant cigar stump, exclaimed to his fdiend Jack : "Jack, this is quite too positively bully?"-Oil City Derrick.

The dainty turkey treads the crisp, frosted autumn grass as gently as a loaf falls, seeming to beg pardon of the very ground it steps on. In about a month that turkey will be lying on its brown back as penceful as the mashed potatoes and boiled onions.

An Illinois paper says that last month more than two hundred American young ladies sailed for Europe for the purpose of perfecting themselves in music. The steamer will probably bring them all back on the return voyage-educated singers, planists and chinners.

The medal awarded to Miss Ida Lewis, keeper of the Lime Rock Light, for saving stabulary, who formed the vanguard, faced life in Newport barbor, was presented yester the mob into Mill street and fired into them day at the Newport Custom House on behalf of the Government by Lieutenant-Commander Chadwick. Lieutenant-Governor Fay responded for Miss Lewis. Mr. Blaine, it is reported, agreed to write a biography of President Garfield, the proceeds of the sale to be given to the young daughter of his dead friend. The Hartford firm, howdents of the London papers call attention to over, which proposed the arrangement would allow the Secretary only six months for the work, and he declined at last to undertake so important a task in so short a time. Captain Alexander d'Assailly, a greatgrandson of Lafayette, has just distinguished himself greatly in Tunis. He led two brave and audacious cavalry charges which had a marked effect upon the military situation, and was publicly praised in the order of the day. M. d'Assailly left Saint-Cyr only to plunge into the war of 1870-71, and was made a prisoner at Sedan. Without doubt the most distinguished tramp on the continent is Wyatt Henry Cardwell, whose mother was the eldest daughter of Patrick Henry, and his father an eminent physician in Richmond, Va. He graduated at Washington University, is a good scholar and accomplished in many directions. At the aged of fifteen he joined the Confederate army and lost his leg at Manassas. "I knew he was no saint," said the parson's wife, referring to a party who occasionally visited the church, but whose plety her hushad been in the habit of extolling. "No saint, my dear? I don't understand you." Don't eh? Well, I sat in the pew next to him this morning, and when he made believe get down and pray his knee joints creaked like the rusty hinges of an old barn door." -Brooklyn Eagle. Even the "King of Kings" suffers occasionally from the toothache. Not long ago the Shah of Persia underwent, in the presence of his entire court, the dangerous operation of having one of his teeth extracted. The operation was a success ; certainly financially, for not less than 3,000 ducats were sent to him in a single day by his faithful subjects as "congratulatory offerings." The fee of the European dentist who attended him was 100 ducats. "Now, give me your candid opinion about that cigar," said a smiling Austin avenue tobacconist to Gus de Smith, handing him an alleged fragrant Havana. "That cigar has one very good quality about it," said Gus. "What it it?" "It's a healthy cigar. Tobacco, you know, is mighty unhealthy, and there ain't any of it to hurt in that cigar. But it has another good quality." "What's that" asked the tobacconist, feeling around for a pound weight. "It don't draw."-Texas Siltings. General Garfield wrote in answer to a friend who had congratulated him upon his election to the Senate :--- "As to the hope you express that I shall be called higher, I can -only say that my idea of the highest ambition of a public man ought to be to discharge fully the duties of the position to which he is already called. A man is not in position to discharge his duties fully and without his if be is aspiring to higher places; and labouring to secure them. The post of greatest usefuiness ought to beinthe place of highest The tab convering l'articli to phrinondel especial ly two cars filled with pulles. cab convering Paraell to .Susterl's to may a set alloured to sweat off?

Father HOGAN was too overcome to speak at great laugth in reply to the address. He expressed his happiness at the testimony shown to-night of the affection of his parishioners for him. He mentioned the places and countries he had been in on his late travels. What should he say about Ireland ? Well, during his trip, he saw the grand old city of Rome with its churches, he visited the great battle fields of Europe, with nearly every one of which the name of some distingvished Irishman is honorably connected. He saw all that was worth seeing in all the great cities and throughout every land on the continent, but though they may call us exaggerating boasters there is no place like Ireland. (Rousing cheers.) There are no fields like Irish fields, no scenery like Irish scenery, and no hearts 10 warm and generous as Irish hearts. (Cheers.) He had come back to them, he hoped, permanently restored to health; he tusted a kind Providence would give him the grace and strength necessary fo fulfil his misfon amongst them : he thanked them for the kind words they had said about Father Fahey, who had replaced him during his absence, and now that he was with them, and that Brother Arnold was with them also, and going to remain with them (cheers), he had nodoubt, with good will and kindly feeling, and a generous effort on all sides, that in this good wish of St. Ann, which was to him the dearest spot on earth, they would continue to Progress rapidly in everything that pertained to their temporal and spiritual welfare. (Loud cheers.)

The pupils of the school then presented an address. Mr. Curran afterwards addressed the assemblage, after which the boys sang another anthem and the meeting broke up. The address presented to Father Hogan is beautifully illuminated in gold and green and as fine specimen of artistic skill.

A SURPRISED PHYSICIAN.

A DYING PATIENT RECOVERS THROUGH THE INTERPOSITION OF A HUMBLE GERMAN .- Some weeks ago Dr. G, a very reputable and widely-known physician, living on O street, was called to attend a very complicated lying in a prostrated and serious condition, with his whole frame dangerously affected with the painful disease. He prescribed for the patient, but the man continued to grow "Sportsman's Paradise."-Globe. worse, and on Sunday evening he was found be in a very alarming condition. The FURIOUS GALKS ON THE SCOTTISH knees and elbows and larger joints were. COAST. freatly inflamed and could not be moved. It ms only with extreme difficulty that the Patient could be turned in bed, with the aid clothing was so oppressive that means had ⁰ be adopted to keep it from the patient's

The doctor saw that his assistance would be 1 10 avail, and left the house, the members of the lamily following him to the door, weeping. At this critical hour, a neighbour, a poor and humble German shoemaker, appeared to the

Bief-smitten ones as a saving angel. He had beard of the despair of the family, and now

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We have no nervous tonic at once so reliable and convenient as Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and we, therefore, gladly recommend it in the diseases of such organs as depend for health upon involuntary muscu-88-2ws lar action.

KINGSTON LAND LEAGUE.

At a large meeting of the above League, held at their hall, last night, the various speakers spoke in the strongest language of condemnation of the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his friends, and the following resolution was

of the Irish Land League, view with the utmost indignation the unjust, unwarrantable and cowardly action of Gladstone in arresting the true and patriotic Charles Stewart Parnell and his colleagues, recently imprisoned, and we tender them our warmest sympathies, and assure them of our zeal and fidelity to the cause that they have temporarily lost their liberty in laboring to promote."

BOER APPEALS.

LONDON, Oct. 14 .-- The Times says :-- " The appeal of the Boers for the modification of the convention must have occupied the chief place in the deliberations of the Cabinet on Wednesday. We are satisfied that the Gov-ernment will recognize the necessity of insisting on the ratification of the convention in all its essential points. If the Boers decline to ratify it, they will find themselves confronted with a force under General Evelyn Wood far more formidable than any they have yet encountered."

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Attention is drawn to the magnificent new window display of firearms at Stark's, 52 Church street, Toronto, comprising nearly case of rheumatism. Upon arriving at the every weapon, both shot and rifle, manufachouse be found a man about forty years of age, tured in the United States and on the Continent. For variety, quality and merit this assortment is unequalled in the Dominion. This establishment is emphatically the

London, Oct. 12 .-- The storm over the Orkneys continued during the night with unusual of three or four persons. The weight of the violence. The sea dashed with such fury that many fishing and pleasure boats were smashed against each other and sunk. The coasting steamers that arrived in the Clyde to-day were unable to call at several of he Mull ferries: The wreck of an English coal steamer was reported last night on the Norwegian cosst.

FOR CEAMP AND PAIN IN THE STOM- desperate attempt at taking his life. His ACH .- Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' cries, however brought immediate and opporasked them to try his remedy, and accordingly Pain Killer in hot sweetened water, every hali tune help, and the cowardly assailants took bronght forth a bottle of St. Jacobs Oll. As hour till relieved, bathing the stomach and flight. The rev. gentleman was grievously a drowning man will catch at, straws, so the bowels freely, with the medicine at the same wounded, and is nor suffering from the poor wife applied this remedy , she had no time. It never falls, but and sector as the same sectors effects of theat. 2k.

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1.10 . 0 BULL

papers in size, but what it lacks in quantity it certainly makes up in quality. gress, and several in the Cabinet, but a few

and Chicago papers. At a meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians Mr. Kenny, the medical officer and medical attendant upon the suspects in Kilmainham Gaol, stated that he feared Mr. Kettle, the suspect, was threatened with spinal disease, and that there could not be the slightest doubt that Mr. Kettle's symptoms were due to his confinement.

When a poor man lay on his death-bed, one of his friends came in to express his sympathy. He took the poor man's hand and said, with evident emotion : "Ah ! my boy, we must all of us die once." The sick man turned over in a disguised frame of mind and replied : That's just what bothers me. If we could only die half a dozen times, 1 wouldn't worry about this.'

A schoolteacher asked a new boy: "If a carpenter wants to cover a roof fifteen feet wide by thirty broad with shingles five feet broad by twelve long, how many shingles will he need?" The boy took his hat and made a dive for the door. "Where are you going ?" asked the teacher. "To find a carpenter ; he ought to know that better than any of we fellers."

"Johnny," said his father, as the boy took the primal biscuit from the plate, "don't you know that it is impolite to help yourself be-"Why, ma told me to fore your elders ?" help myself before you." What do you mean, sir ?" asked his father while his nother looked up in astonishment. "Why, I heard mother tell Aunt Hannah that she hoped I wouldn't take atter you, so I thought I'd take my biscuit first.

A pretty, bright little juvenile, some five years old, named Ross, was teased a good | orisl management, is regaining what it lost in deal by a gentleman who visited the family. He finally wound up by saying : "Rosa, I me," said the child. "How so ?" said the TRUE WITNESS and the Record. The former tormontor. "Why," said Rosa, "the Bible is another Catholic journal partialarly says that you must love them that hate you, able in its editorials. and 1 am snre that I hate you !"

AN ATTEMPT TO MUBDER A PRIEST.

News comes from the Parish de l'Orignal of a brutal and cowardly attempt at murder of a priest. It appears that during the night of last Friday some unknown parties visited the presbytery of the Parish of which the Rev. Abbe Berube is the curs. The house was in darkness and all within was still and quiet, as the inmates had all retired to rest. Whether the necessary precautions of securing the doors and windows were taken or not, is not known, but the intruders managed to gain an entrance without being heard or perceived. They were evidently bent on plunder; their movements creating some noise attracted the attention of the Our, who while listening to the unusual footsteps was pounced upon by the unufland who made a

The editor of the Catholic Columbian is a met with reverses, and are editing New York

born journalist, with that striking and infmitable way of putting things that makes the old seem new and the new doubly novel. None of our contemporaries is more quoted. More than this there is a genial whole-souled tone about the Columbian that some of our Catholic the brutality displayed by the Dublin police papers might do well to cultivate. The in the recent disturbances. At ten o'clock Cleveland Universe has in Father Mahar an on Saturday night, a drunken man was carried admirable editorial contributor, and as the organ of Bishop Gilmour it has now considerable notoriety. The Telegraph is the oldest existing Catholic journal, is very attractive and readable in its editorials, and has a broad field of usefulness open before it.

"Over the border" from Ohio in the metropolis of Kentucky democracy is published the Central Catholic-Advocate. Though circulating largely in the South, the Advocate preserves a non-partisan (though not necessarily neutral) attitude, politically. Here is an they noticed a crowd of men and boys example for at least two of our northern Uatholic journals. The Advocate is one of the very best of our exchanges, ably edited and thoroughly Catholic. The New Orleans Morning Star mirrors forth the best and most patriotic opinion of that section. On the Pacific coast there are two Catholic papers—the Monitor and the Sentinel. The Women suffered in the meles and respectable former is able and aggressive as a Catholic paper should be. Its recent controversy

with a bigoted San Francisco journalist won it laurels at home and abroad. The Sentinel has many points of originality that make it a bear the impress of much research and scholarship.

The Home Journal at Detroit is a well-conducted paper, and fully appreciated by the people of Michigan.

Nearer home we have the Northwestern Chronicle, which, under the present able editthe past. Chicago has several quasi-Ostholic papers devoted chiefly to advertising and don't love you." But you've got to love | ward politics. In Canada are published the This rehas, however, too much exview ceeded the prescribed limits to permit us to notice a score of Irish-American journals, some thoroughly Catholic and others not so much so, published in New York, Chicago, and other large cities. The United States has also a large number of Catholic journals published in German, French, Spanish and Dutch' languages which are ably edited and widely circulated.

> William Mills, a clerk in the Merchants' Bank, Toronto, has been arrested for shooting

General Lambert, Commander of the Paris Garrison, has been appointed to the Chief command of the Oity of Tunis.

Jack Coulter, of Kingston, who attempted to outrage a girl, received twenty-four lashes at the Central Prison, Toronto.

A letter is published in the French press, purposes, the could some start and of working " my no vintered as contraction the

with buckshot. A woman was struck, but the firing had very little effect on the mob. The police arrested two men and conveyed them to the William street barracks. One shot struck a young lady named Maloney in the arm, but the wound is not dangerous. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- The Dublin correspon-

to the foot of Nelson's column from the steps of which he harangued the crowd. Then follows the Standard reporter's account : "On a policeman coming past he was pursued through the crowd. Several fellows tried to knock his helmet over hir eyes, and after great difficulty the constable managed to escape by stepping on to a tramcar. On Col. Connelly hearing this, he despatched a force to disperse the meeting. As one of these bodies was coming up from College street, surrounding and jostling, but not striking, an inspector and two constables. Without warning they suddenly brandished their batons and extending into open order rushed in upon the people, hurled them down off the steps and receiving the command to extend people were also attacked. The street was so cleared from Nelson's Pillar to O'Connell's Bridge, and the police retired to College street. About one hundred persons collected on the south side of the bridge close welcome visitor to our table. Its editorials to the Ballast office. Fifty constables were returning to their barracks on the north side at midnight, when they observed the crowd near the bridge, whom they immediately dis-

persed. During Sunday evening gentlemen staying in the Imperial Hotel, and who were standing smoking at the door, were attacked by the police. One gentleman demanded a constable's number, and in reply was knocked down. A telegraph clerk approaching the Post office was badly beaten. At half-past 8 o'clock the police were withdrawn from Sackville street, the people hissing and hooting them. As they receded Mr. Gray and Mr. O'Donnell, in crossing the street from the Imperial Hotel, were loudly cheered. A crowd of about 2,000 people paraded Sackville street bissing Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone's names. At half-past 9 o'clock there were about 500 persons in front of the Imperial Hotel, and 1,500 were being addressed by some mob orators at Nelson's Pillar. From all accounts it appears as if there would have been no harm done at all and comparatively little demonstration had not the police behaved in so flagrant a manner.

James Fraser, foreman mason, at Carrillon Locks, dropped dead yesterday, it is supposed from heart disease.

A three-year old child of Mrs. Stainesly who resides in Quebec, while asleep last night was severely bitten by rate.

It is stated that the Government has consented to withdraw from the list of land in Manitors, advertised to be sold on the 19th instant, all the land upon which squatters nites'reserve lands settled uponimed anti-use erracent texes be paid thereast are throughout put two weeks on the part throws and Ard

a law student named Ross.

Quebec, from Archbishop Taschereau, requesting that no comment be indulged in on the decrees recently issued by the Pope, or at any rate that they be not distorted for party have claims, also staked claims and Menno-

I AIL A LINE LIGHT A DIS . M. AND IN AND . THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A LITTLE GIFT FROM IRELAND.

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"Here Gran'ma, here's a present, it has come a distance too. "Tis, a little pot of Shamrocks, and it comes addressed to you: Yes, all the way from Ireland; and the card here mantions more... They were gathered at your birth-place on the banks of Avonmore."

From Ireland! do you tell me? O darling is

it true? Acashla ist me *feel* them,—and you say 'twas there they grew? Why I can scarce believe it ; is it really what you say? From my birth-place in old Ireland! poor Ireland far away.

" I'm old and stiff and feeble, and in darkness, God be praised, Yet, Katty, how it stirs me, how my poor old heart is raised, To feel it here so near me, the soil that gave me birth. The very clay of Ireland; let me kiss the holy earth.

"These blessed little Shamrocks! I can't see

They bring me back the eyesight of the happy Iney bring me back the eyesight of the happy long ago, And gleaming thro' the darkness comes the vision that I love, The Jear green fields of Ireland and the sunny

sky above. "I see, as once I saw them, when a girl like you

Istood Amid the furze and heather; there's the chapel, hill and wood; There's the Abbey clad with ivy, and theriver's winding shore, And the boys and girls all playing on the banks of Avonmore.

"God bless the little shamrocks then, for calling

"God bless the inthe shall focks thele, for the secone, The beauty of the sunshine, the brightness of the green;
Thro' long, long years to see it, and to see it all so plain.
Ah! child, I'm sure you're smiling, but I'm feeling young again.

"And though I'm truly thankful for the bless-ing that God's hand Has brought around me, Katty, in this great and happy land, I can't forget the old home, 'midst the comforts

of the new. My heart is three parts buried where these

little shamrocks grew." E. A. SUTTON.

Quebec, 4th October, 1881.



Unparralelled excitement in Ire-land—Additional particulars of the Leader's arrest—The Land Liberals - Comments of the British and American Press-Parnell's arrest preliminary to more vigorous action-Precau-tions at Dublin Castle-Further County proclamations, &c., &c.

DUBLIN, Oct 11 .- The Observer's correspon- League more than now."

wild-fire through the city and country. Telegraph offices were besiged. Many seemed by Gladstone through spite. excited. .: (The authorities) are: taking every precaution against disturbances. The police and military in all the garrisons are waiting under arms ready for any emergency. No soldiers are allowed on the street. The military review and sham-battle to have taken place at Phoenix Park this morning was stopped. Further decisive action and more arrests are 'expected. Another despatch says Forster arrived in

Dublin early this morning. He at once summoned the best Government detectives avail-. able, placed the warrant for the arrest of. agitators in their hands, and giving them the fullest assurances of military support, and the amplest power advisable, ordered them to perform the duty assigned as speedily and secretly as possible. Mr. Forster thereupon placed himself at once in the closest communication with the military all over Ireland. and it was not long after the detectives left the Secretary before he had every member of the British force on the island under the most absolute control.

States, on receipt of the news of the arrest of Parnell, sent the following to the Executive in Dublin :--- " Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. Parnell in prison must be the strongest force of the League. Continue his policy, stand firm and keep cool. The British game has always been to crush agitation in Iteland by provoking civil war. Defeat it. Keep on the old line. Be patient as you have been bold. The American League will redouble its work and stand by you to the

end. NEW YORE, Oct. 13 -Major Haggerty, of the Manhattan Land League, says trouble is sure to follow in England as well as Ireland. Gen. Bourke says it is only a question of how long it will be before a revolution takes place.

DUBLES, Oct. 13 .- It is reported that the arrest of Parnell is only preliminary to still more vigorous action against the Land Lesgue. When arrested the police appealed to Parnell to avoid all delay, so as not to permit the fact to become public. Moderate Liberals and Conservatives approve of the ar-rest. It is believed that Parnell's speech at Wexford furnished the Government's techni-cal justification for his arrest. It is expected that the League will publish a manifesto. It is said Dillon will assume the presidency of the Lesgue. Morrison's Hotel had been carefully watched from the time Parnell entered it last evening. Parnell was warmly welcomed by the "suspects" in Kilmainham gaol. Dillon, Arthur O'Connor and A. M. Sulli-

van, members of Parliament, were present at the meeting of the Land League Executive. Dillon spoke in fierce terms. It is stated in political circles that the Government has decided to arrest all the leaders of the League. The Privy Council in Ireland is now sitting. A process server has been fatally shot by two men near Edgewortstown. His body was completely riddled. London, Oct. 13 .- The Secretary of the

Land League was interviewed shortly after Parnell's arrest. He expressed much astonishment, exclaiming excitedly, "Let them come on. We are ready for them." Father Sheehy, Patrick Egan and V. B. Dillon pro-League undaunted — Glad -stone's appeal to "loyal" Irishmen-Conference of Irish Dublin from the Ourragh. Dublin from the Ourragh.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The Irish World says: Evidently Gladstone is determined to goad Ireland into premature insurrection. Never did the Land League have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power than now. Never did it become the duty of the Irish people to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline and obedience to the Land

Dillon obarges that Parnell was arrested by Gladstone through spite.

ing Kilmainham Mr. Parnell sent the following telegram to Mr. Leamy, M.P., who in his absence presided at the Kildare Convention : I cannot be with you, but I rely on you as true sterling men, to act as if I were with you. Act manfully, steadily, prodently, without disturbance and without fear, completely maintaining your organization under those you can trust, relying on the justice of our cause and the certainty of our ultimate triumpb.", Telegrams are being received from all parts of the South and West stating news of Parnell's arrest created a most profound astonishment and indignation. Hastily summoned meetings of the Branch League passed resolutions condemning the cowardly action of the vile Government of that base hypocrite Gladstone, and expressing undoubted confidence in the leader of the League. At Wextord Mr. Redmond, M.P., said it had been prepared give the Land Act a fair trial, but now they must reject it with scorn and contempt. At one or two excited meetings it was resolved BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.-P. A. Collins, to raise the banner of "No Rent" until Par-President of the Land League of the United nell and other suspects were released. In many places shop shutters were put up.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time ; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars a piece to keep sick the same time." " Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

THE NEW YORK "SUN" ON PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

While the New York Revald, the organ of nonopoly, and other monopolist journals of New York, pour the vials of their wrath on Ireland and Parnell, the Sun reviews the situation in the following logical and impartial spirit :---

There is something ludicrous in Mr. Gladstone's reference to Mr. Farnell and his coadjutors as "a small body of men" who alone, as he says, interfere with the peaceful and profitable acceptance of the Land law by the Irish people. He does not seem to perceive that the smaller this body is in point of numbers, the more colossal it must appear in respect of intelligence and energy, when we call to mind how much it has extorted from the Premier himself, and what infinence it wields over three-fourths of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone goes out of his way to compliment Mr. Dillon at the expense of Mr. Parnell, alleging that the former is unwilling to embarrass the Government in its well-intended course. This is a strange perversion of the facts. In his published letter Mr. Dillon explained that he withdrew temporarily from the active service of the League, not because he approved, but because he disapproved of the Land Act, but was willing to defer to Mr Parnell, who thought the bill should be tested before final judgment was pronounced on it.

To the wisdom of the action counselled by Mr. Parnell, reluctant but conclusive testimony is borne by the British Premier. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have already discovered, it appears, that the test cases astutely framed by the Land League executive are of a nature to reveal the essential futility

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR # 1882 The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation,

and it the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement. leeves. This is the age of general improvement

FETTATIS PY TYPY

and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives: The TRUE WITNESS is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in existence.

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

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

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TEUE WITNESS for one year.

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

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergy-

man, 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 of their pet measure, regarded as a remedy for | the conditions by forwarding the names and the most widely spread and deeply seated amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our namer is. more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalt 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. Rate for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties subscribing for the TRUE WITNESS between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig street, Montreal, Canada

FALL FASHIONS. ALC: OF White tollets will be worn until frost. Crinolets are bustles, with a new name. Dolmans will be the leading fall wraps. Great latitude is permitted in the shapes of

a stable

Flowers are-used on evening tollets to an unlimited extent. ALL TRUE MERINARY The big Bishop sleeve and the mutton leg sleeve are coming in....

As during last season, ostrich feathers in very form will be in demand. The Roman colors prevail, with a predom-

inance of red and yellow. There will be a rapid demand for dolmans

and dolman-sacques this fall. For colder weather the furry beavers and plush felts come in a variety of shapes.

Sleeves are long, demi-long, or three-quarter lengths, accosding to fancy; tight, shirred or puffed as the wearer prefers.

There are bright plaided, uncut velvet rib-

For toilets of high ceremony, whether the skirts are trained or not, the profuse use of lace is a noticeable feature.

Plaid, striped and shaded goods will be combined with plain or self-colored fabrics in the composition of the earliest fall dresses. Bright Bayadere and Roman striped and ombre Surah satins are the first favorites for combination with feathers in trimming hats and bonnets.

Beads of dull jet set in silver will be used as trimming on second mourning costumes for fall. They are finely made and very effective. It would not be appropriate just now. Sit Feathers, plush, silk velvet and chenill down." The prisoner thereupon took his tufted ribbons, and satin merveilleux ribbons in stripes, and ombre effects are the trimmings for bonnets.

Heavy satin in rich shades of color with stripes of long pile plush or chenille, will be used for the most expensive dress accessories.

Plush chenille fringes, with each small strand tipped with one fine cut jet bead, are brought out to be used with the plush bands. shirrings and pleating that trim cloaks and costumes.

Chenille wraps are a very economical full dress wrap. They are very elegant, trimmed with fringes of the same and with lace. These and the dolmans will be the wraps of full dress for early fall.

Trimming plushes are of every length of pile, from long chenille-like nap to short and medium and moleskin plushes. These, too, are shaded, plaided, striped with glace effects each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 and in Bayadere and Roman stripes, mottled in color.

> THE POWER OF FORENSIC ELO-QUENCE.

A lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, was defending a very handsome young woman accused of stealing from a large unoccupied dwelling in the night time, and thus he spoke in conclusion :

"Gentlemen of the jury, I have done. When I gaze with enraptured eye on the matchless beauty of this peerless maiden, on whose resplendent charms suspicions never dared to breathe-when I behold her radiant in this glorious bloom of luscious lovliness, which angelic sweetness might envy but could not eclipse-before which the star on the brow of the night grows pale, and the diamonds of Brazil are dim, and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty and gentleness would expose itself to the terrors of an empty building, in the cold, damp, and dead of night, when innocence like hers is hiding itselfamid the snowy pillows of repose, gentlemen of the jury, my feelings are too overpowering and I throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge, which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden, whose smile shall be the reward of the verdict which I know you will give. Gentlemen! you may hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry; lasso an avalanche; pin a napkin to the mouth of a volcano; skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon; throw salt on the tail of our noble American eagle, whose sleepless eye ever watches over the welfare of the nation; paste "For Rent" upon the moon and stars -but never for a moment delude yourself with the idea that this charming girl is guilty of the charge preferred against her." The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats.

THE DEFENCE AND AFFIDAVIT Court's Decision. The WABHINGSON, Oct. 14.-Guiteau, the assas-WASHINGSON, UCL. 12. Garboau, the assas-sin of President Garfield, was arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided the District-Attorney, address-ing the Judge, said :-- "The Grand Jury of

the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in court. I ask that There are bright planded, and it very a first held. The prisoner is in court, i ask that he be arraigned and require to plead to the indictment." The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. Clerk-" Is your name Charles J. Guiteau ?" The prisoner assented by a nod. The Clerk then proceeded to read the indictment, which occupied half an hour.

The clerk then asked :--- " Are you guilty or not guilty ?" ... The prisoner, in place of a response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a solled crumpled scrap of paper. The District Attorney imperatively said-"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty." Prisoner-"I enter a plea of not guilty your Honours please, and I desire to make a statement." Court-" At some other time. feat.

District Attorney-In this case, I ask that the trial beset for next Monday morning. The Government is ready for trial now.

Scoville-I appear here for the defendant at his request and I have some affidavits to present, the first being that of the defendant himself. The affidavit which was read states there are various witnesses whose evidence is material for the prisoner's defence, without which he cannot safely go to trial. An application was made in forma pauperis. The affiant had endeavored to obtain the name and residence of witnesses for the detence to prove material facts in the question of insanity, but had been unable to do so, because the defendant did not seem to understand and refused to acknowledge the effect of the com. mon established rules of evidence in such cases. The affiant believes this difficulty to arise from the very fact which such evidence would prove; to wit: de-fendant's insanity. Yet he knows of no means to overcome it. The witnesses are John M. Guiteau, New York; G. A. Parker, William J. Maynard, Francis W. S. Browley, Orson W. Goyt, Frances M. Scoville, Ohicago. The affiant expects to prove by these defendants a tendency to hereditary insanity.

Mr. Scoville, for the defence, and the District Attorney having replied,

The Court referred to the gravity of the case. He said : It is of the utmost importance in the interest of public justice that not only this case but all cases of like gravity shall be tried as swiftly as is consistent with justice. I appreciate the fact that the line of defence in this case would require evidence to be brought from other places. The diligence already employed by counsel has been fruitful enough in ascertain-ing what witnesses should be summoned, and what testimony may be presented. I must consult somewhat the other engagements of this Court in fixing the time tor trial, and I think the most convenient time for the Court, and a time that will accommodate the prisoner sufficiently, will be the 7th November. I cannot ignore the fact that there is an important question relating to the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case at all, which is a subject of discussion, and which arises on the face of the indictment. Until that question is determined it cannot be decided whether there be any trial here at all. If the jurisdiction of the Court is to be discussed, the question must be disposed of as a preliminary one and I desire to have that done speedily either immediately, or by the 30th instant, so that the question may be out of the way. With reference to the application for an order to allow the cost of witnesses, I will examine the Statutes and make such an order on the subject as I may feel authorized to do. I have no disposition to withhold any power of the Court in the matter, and whatever the law allows to be done in that respect 1 will do. If counsel for the accused shall be advised that assistance cannot be found elsewhere, I shall feel it my duty to assign proper counse from this Bar. At present I will fix the trial for 7th November.

His Arraignment and Trial Commenced

October 19, 81

dent at Dublin mentions with credit a rumor that Mr. Michael Davitt will shortly be released from prison.

At a meeting of the Land Lesgue held today, Mr. Dillon said Mr. Gladstone's praise of him was based on false grounds. Mr. Dillon declared, had he had his way, he would not only have stood between his countrymen and the Land Act, but would have thrown out Mr. Gladstone and the Government. Since his release from prison he approved of Mr. Parnell's entire policy. He urged the people, despite the law, to obey Mr. Parnell. He regarded Mr. Gladstone as a dishonest politician, with a reputation based upon pereistent and unrestrainable power of misrepresenting facts.

LONDON, Oct. 12, -A Dublin correspondent writes :- I hear that Mr. Forster said a few days ago that Mr. Parnell would be kicking his heels in Kilmainham before many weeks if he obstructed the fair working of the Land Bill, after it was once in operation.

It is stated positively that the United Ireland will come out as a daily paper before Christmas. To arrange this brings Mr. Egan, the treasurer, to Iveland. The present weekly edition has over a hundred thousand circulation.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13 .- Parnell was arrested this morning at the King's Bridge Railway station while on his way to attend the Kildare Convention. It is not yet known with what offence he is charged.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- It is understood the determination to arrest Parnell was only resolved at yesterday's Cabinet Council.

The warrant for the arrest was issued to the detectives of Dublin on the arrival there of Forster, who left London immediately after the Cabinet Council.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- The Daily News in a leading article says :- " The Cabinet will not shrink from any legitimate measures to protect Irish subjects from organized intimidation and the attacks of paid ruffians."

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.-At the Land League meeting here yesterday Mr. Dillon, after denouncing the Land Act and stigmatizing Mr. Gladstone as a dishonest politician, said he repented of his intention nos to actively participate in Land Act affairs until the tenants had an opportunity of using the measure.

Mr. Sexton, of the Executive of the Land League, who is recovering from a serious illness, is going to the Continent for the benefit of his health. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, during his absence, will organize the headquarters into five departments, each with a separate staff, namely, secretarial, organiz-ing, legal, labour and industrial, retaining in their employment two hundred officers. A conference of the Irish Liberals is arranging to be held in Dublin for the purpose of considering the best means of supporting the Government, in carrying out the Land Act, and of obtaining obedience to the law, in view of Mr. Gladstone's appeal for

the support of loyal Irishmen. The Land League of County Menth has resolved not to permit hunting this season. LONDON, Oct. 13 .- On receipt of the intelligence at Naas of Parnell's arrest all the shops were shut and black flags displayed

from many windows. The Detective Superintendent who arrested Parnell was accompanied by six detectives. The cab conveying Parnell to prison was escorted by two cars filled with police.

The news of Parnell's arrest spread like Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—An additional guard and grievances of Ireland. In a strain of disap two nine-pounders have been stationed in the upper Castle yard. A meeting of citizens has been summoned for Friday to express indignation at the arrest of Parnell. Dillon will preside.

At a meeting of the Land League Executive, Dillon said this was the most trying and critical movement that had occurred in their history during the past century. The statement that Parnell had intimidated people single speech of Parnell's in favor of intimithe matter cooly and with judgment, and of maintain the struggle within law. The Cork Branch League passed resolutions denouncing the Government.

The Gazette proclaims the Counties of Carlow, Kildare, Longford, Louth, Wexford and Wicklow, and certain baronies in Meath, under the Coercion Act. The guard at Kilmainham gaol has been doubled. The inhabitants of Lisinore closed their shops on the reception of the news of Parneli's arrest.

London, Oct. 13 .- At a meeting of the Executive of the Land League of Great Britain, Cowen presiding, it was decided to hold a monster meeting in Hyde Park on the 23rd inst.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 .- A later account represents that Parnell was arrested by Detective Superintendent Mullins at Morrison's Hotel on two warrants signed by Mr. Forster, charging him with inciting the people to intimidate others from paying just rent and intimidating tenants from taking the benefit of object." the Land Act. Mr. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham Jail in a cab.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 .--- Il is thought that henceforth all public meetings and processions of the League will be prohibited. It is stated that the Constabulary hereafter will be supplied with ball oarwidge instead of buckshot.

Twenty-five hundred troops, all armed, are at Naas in case of disturbances.

The Kildare Convention yesterday adopted resolution of sympathy with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell, on being arrested, intimated be subject to the same rules as the other suspects."

An order has been received at Limerick to orders, as great excitement exists there owing having actually nothing whatever for the Mr. Parnell's arrest. The guards all over this city were trebled yesterday and the police patrols doubled. The Dragoons road through the streets in all directions. Detectives narrowly watched the movements of the League and a posse of police occupied the premises close to the League offices. A special force of foot and horse artillery has been detached for duty at Kilmainham Jail.

The Evening. Mail says the League has resolved to attack Kilmainham jail. Forster was guarded by dragoons in going

from the Castle to his residence.

World, has been arrested.

It is stated that at a private meeting of the it was resolved to hold a great meeting in the Dublin Botunds, and conclude that no Gov- those who are starving. The weather for the erament taxes be paid henceforth throughout past two weeks on the north shore and Anti-Ireland.

pointment, Mr. Gladstone explained at Leeds. on Thursday of last week, why his hearers must expect to see the Land bill, which had been passed with such a flourish of trumpets, discredited and brought to naught by the proceedings of the League. "The test cases," he declared, "which Mr. Parnell intends to take into the Land Court are instances of rents which are fair and moderate." But that is just the point on which Mr. Parnell and the was false. He defied anybody to point to a mass of Irish tenants at his back desire to get the decision of the Judges composing the dation. His arrest was due to private malice. Land Commission. They do not propose It was the duty of the nation to deal with to be put off with a cheap display liberality in the curtailment of such rents as, by the admission of the landlord class itself, are grossly exorbitant. They are determined to knew from the outset what will be done with the average onses, which represent the load imposed, not on the occasional victims of extravagant oppression, but on the bulk of the Irish tenantry It is already plain enough that Mr. Parnell's expedient will serve its purpose. How Mr. Gladstone's appointees on the bench of the Land Commission will treat the test cases, we are told beforehand by the Premier himself. He declares that if Mr. Parnell takes the test cases which have been prepared by the League executive into the Land Court, they will be rejected by that tribunal. He goes on to prophesy that when the Court has re-jected them, "Mr. Parnell and his train will tell the people they have been betrayed, that the court is worthless, and that the Land act tion, bronchitis, and inflummation. A modeought to meet their unequivocal repudiation ; and so he will play his game, and gain his

We incline to think that, in this instance. Mr. Gladstone's predictions will be verified. They will be, he says, if the Irish people hearken to their great agitator; and it must be owned that, heretofore, they have shown a strong proclivity for listening to what he terms Mr. Parnell's fatal doctrines."

A correspondent writing from Gaspe Basin under date of Oct. 5th, sends the following intelligence. The Government Steamer "La Canadienne" has just returned from a voyage along the north shore and the Island of Antihis desire to avoid a demonstration, and to costi. Dr. Wakeham reports that the inhabitant of the north shore and Labrador are better | tary of State, in reply to the resolution of provided for this winter than usual, but that condolence passed by the Beard at its last

confine the troops to barracks until further. Thunder River are very badly off, some of them winter. The fishery on the north shore is over, the vessels from Esquimanx Point and Natashguan having left for Quebec to get their winter supplies. Herring are very scarce on the Labrador coast, and at Anticosti there is much distress. The people at English Bay, Strawberry Cove and Fox Bay, to: the number in all of about 80 families, are in a meeting held on the 4th instant. Among want at present, and without the slightest the countless tributes of sorrow which come the number in all of about 80 familier, are in prospect of getting anything for the win- to the bereaved family of our beloved chief ter. Many families have had no flour magistrate from every part of the continent. for six weeks and have been subsisting on few more deeply moved their hearts than herring and potatoes, and some children and LONDON, Oct. 14 .-- Quian, Secretary of the some adults have died from low fever caused Land League and correspondent of the Irish in part by the want of suitable nourishment. It is to be hoped that some aid will be sent at once to: these people. The lighthouse Irish members of Parliament, held in London, keepers and the few who may have supplies will surely be plundered unless aid is sent to people especially grateful.

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

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. 741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

HOLLOWAT'S PILLS .- This purifying and regulating Medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventive of hoarseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congesrate attention to the directions folded round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner ; they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. Whenever these pills have been taken as the last resource, the result has always been gratifying. Even when they fail to cure, they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. F. W. Henshaw) has received the following letter from the Hon. J. G. Blaine, U. S. Secre-

Washington, October 8, 1881. F. W. Honshaw, Esq, President of the Board of Trade. Montreal.

Sin,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, under date of the 5th instant, of your feeling communication of the resolutions of condolence on the death of President Garfield adopted by the Board of Trade of Montreal at commence operations on this work. those which, like yours, testify the widespread

sense of brotherhood and of personal share in the feeling of common loss throughout the dominions of your loved Queen, whose own womanly example of pathetic sympathy has been to them and to the generous American

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE. THE CANADIAN CREDIT MOBILLIER. TIE ST. LAWRENCE TUNNEL SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 .- Advices received from Paris last mail state that arrangements have been completed for establishing a Credit Mobilier in Canada, with a capital of \$20,000,000. The required capital has been subscribed in France, and the new institution will be worked on the same principle as governs the Credit Mobilier in that country. Head office will be in Montreal. The following resume of the Imperial decree of November 10th, 1852, instituting Credit Mobiliere, will show what their objects are, and upon which principle the Canadian Institution will be conducted :-- 1st, to subscribe to or purchase public works, stocks or obligations in different industrial and financial enterprises constituted in public Companies, and particularly in railroads, canals, mines, and establishing or about to establish other great works; 2nd, to issue its own debentures of a sum equal to that employed in its subscription or acquisitions; 3rd, to sell all materials stocks or obligations, or to exchange them for other valuables; 4th, to tender for, give or realize all loans as well as all enterprises of public works; 5th, to loan on public works, on deposits of stocks or obligations and 'to open credit on 'running ac-counts on deposits of these divers securities ; 6th, to receive 'sums on running accounts 7th, to undertake real estate tran-sections on account of commercial and financial companies; Sth, to form a loan fund on security of such enterprises. While referring to the employment of French capital in the Dominion, it may be stated that Mr. L. A. Senecal, General Superintendent of the North Shore Bailway, who was here to-day, received a cablegram from Paris yesterday, informing him that twenty million francs had been subscribed there for the construction of the Hochelaga Tunnel under the bed of the St. Lawrence, and that a party of engineers would sail for Canada on the 16th instant to

A tramp with his arm in a sling called on Gilbooly-for a quarter, alleging that his arm had been injured in the recent railroad accident near San Antonio. "But yesterday you had the other arm in a sling," replied Gilhooly. "Well, supposin' I had. Don't you think a feller's arm gets tired of being tied up all day? Besides, I have got the concussion of the brain, and can't remember half the returned very soberly, "unless it is for taking I time which arm was broken."

" Don't Know Half Their Value." "They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."-B., Rochester, N. Y .- American Rural Home.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buye observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "It that is all," replied Crispin, "put on the boots and the objection will gradually wear away.".

The following notice of a Virginia black smith indicates Readjuster sentiment, on the part of Mose's partner :--- Notis .-- De compartnership heretofore resisting betwixt me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owe de firm will sottle with me and dem , what the firm owe will settle with Mose.

A lady of enormous physical proportions who recently visited Ireland, was the other night very eloquently describing to a demooratic audience her experiences. Referring to the boulders removed from the land from the mountain side, looking round the hall she observed that she could see no object there to equal them in size. "Except yourself, ma'am, answered an unmistakable Milesian from the gallery.

An hotel keeper at one of our seaside re sorts, knowing that a list of his guests was t be printed, said to an elderly lady among them, "Your name is to be in the paper, Sur day, Mrs. W." "Why " she inquired breath lessly, "what have I done?" " Can't you imagine?" he inquired, not unwilling tease her a little. "I'm' sure I can't," she that orange off the table the other day."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE. October, 19, 1881 3] SCIENCE IN FULL PROGRESS. MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Medical, NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MRDICAL. Thousands' cured of Catarab, Bronchitts, sthma and Lung diseases by Dr. M. Son-gele's Spirometer; an instrument which Medical. Ŋ Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying HOPE THE DEAF **CARPENTER'S** with the excruciating; pain of cutting teeth ? PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE If so, go at once and get a bottle of MBS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYBUP. It will teres medicinal properties direct to the provent effected. These wonderful instruments HOP BITTERS Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelyto used in all first-olass hospitals, and are HOUSEHOLD USE enced **PERFICTLY DESTORET THE MEANING** and perform the work of the Natural Drawn. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard dis-tinctly. We raw to these using them. Send for descriptive circular with testimonials. Address, H. P.K. PECK & CO., 855 Brondway, New York depend upon it; there is no mistake about it e used by leading physicians. Full rections for treatment sent by letter, and -IS THE-There is not a mother on earth who has ever Is compounded of the best Remedies, proven by an experience of years, Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child, used it, who will not tell you at once that it piraments expressed to any address. It is COOK'S FRIEND aly since Dr. Souvielle's invention that lung will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and VIT. diseases are no longer feared except in their BAKING POWDER. ry last stage. Write for particulars to Dr, 7-26 ins. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS It is a preparation of pare and healthy in Inmy, 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal. Bead is the prescription of one of the oldest and Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain. on. best female physicians and nurses in the gredients, used for the purpose of raising and **UPTURE!** the following notices :---R shortening, calculated to do the best work United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents (From the Montreal Gazette, December 24th, at least possible cost. [G26 THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 334 Bowery a bottle. 1880.) It contains neither alum, lime, nor other N.Y.; and 9 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they cannot cure, Send 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and he cured. 22 G CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS We are pleased to notice that a great 1885. releterious substance, is so prepared as to mix 1 in ury of our best citizens have bought Dr. TRIED AND TRUE! Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches. deadily with flour and relain its virtues for a I. Souvielle's Spirometer, which is used it the cure of those terrible diseases known How sad to contemplate the fact, that for on. long period. the sake of gain, would-be philanthropists inc **BETAILED EVERYWHERE.** have introduced patent medicines and drugs 688whe name of Nasal Catarrb, Bronchitis and **CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS** Y Of isthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if (vile compounds) which are advertised to cure None genuine without the trade mark on tles all the ills that flesh is beir to. Verily they have their reward. Thousands are annually Undertakers. use instruments and preparations were in. package. 5 G Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Billousness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. iarwible in the cure of such complaints, and, p satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. p satisfy our curiosity, we visited Dr. M. povielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, porteal, and gave a thorough examination that sent to their graves through the use of such *STHE GREAT* **MASKETS AND COFFINS.** Musical Instruments. the compounds. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters have d to The Casket and Coffin business formerly con-ducted by G. W. Drow, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing clsewhere. Burial Robes and Plates always on hand. Hearses always on hand. come before a discorning public, without any CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS bis invention, so that we can speak with own authority of it. We think that such Ved. loud trumpeting. ' They have been tried and A Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine. D **1**u ?" have not been found wanting. They are daily lerk method, which conveys medicinal proper-iss direct. to the organs affected by those gaining in public favor, and for dyspepsia, hich jaundice, and billousness have no equal. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS hiressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit always on hand. Is put up in half-pint bottles, and sold for

y or b humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These 1 18and nonderful instruments, with their contents, wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souvielle after long)er. d-and careful experiments in chemical analysis, ïy." ⊡If and used in hundreds of cases treated by in in the hospitals of Europe. We find the 38 notor a well-learned gentleman, and he innø. is physicians and sufferers to try his in-Sit mment free of charge. his

Common Sense in Medicine. (Monireal Star, January 5, 1881.)

ıst

'he Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician ud inventor of the Spirometer for the scienant inc treatment of diseases of the lungs, and to ir passages, who recently took up his resiant dence among us, is meeting with excellent ites mosess. Already the doctor, has had hun-3 is dreds of patients, who have given his system ont trial, and, so far as we have learned, with hth satisfaction and benefit. Dr. Souvielle An !he makes a departure from the usual methods of Dat I trating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the sys-tem in the hope of benefitting another. This vgument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the bet kind of sense. The doctor certainly his the courage of his opinions and confidence in his system, for he gives a standing avitation to physicians and sufferers to visit in and test his instruments free of charge. is office is at 13 Phillip's Square, Montreal.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

MANGERS OF THE ELEOTRIC LIGHT. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 .-- Chas. H. Landermill nrnec o_nish

All beds seem hard to the rheumstic. Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises etc.





broke ont about 9.45. An officer noticed something peculiar about the electric lights. and in a moment the three upper floors semed to become a mass of smoke and flame. Seighbors rushed to the building and saw the operatives at the windows, on the third and fourth floors. They called to the girls not to jump, as a ladder would be brought, but several sprang from the windows. Mattie Conlin, Fred. Krep, Geo. Dougherty. Henry Mormon, J. Beynolds, and an unknown girl were dangerously burned about the face and arms; the two girls will probably die-Matilda Shultz, Annie Miller, Samuel Lapbam, George R Hutton, Kate Shafer, Lizzie Franks, Annie Brady, Michael Larkin and an mknown man were also injured, but not so averely. Jos. Glasior is missing. There were no five escapes. Loss \$70,000. The shricks of the poor creatures in the building when their escape was cut off was heartrending. Most of them jumped to the sidewalk, and a tew escaped by the elevator rope. There wore some thirty-five persons in the hilding. It is believed some of the operafives were buried in the ruins. It is supposed the fire originated from the sparks of the electric light firing a lot of material on the sscond floor. One girl is reported to have been killed outright by striking the iron tteps. At least 20 employes are injured. It helieved half of them will die.

AMERICAN FISHERIES.

GLOTCESTER, Mass, Oct. 12 .--- A largely attended meeting in the interest of the Gloucester fisheries was held to-night. Collector Babson presided, and made a speech denouncing the Washington treaty. A committee Was appointed to memorialize Congress to the fect that article 33 of the Washington treaty had not only been detrimental to the interests of the United States, but unjust and monstrous in the valuation by the Halifax commission of the British shore fisheries, and which the experience of the past ten years had shown to be valueless to American fishermen, and praying that the operation of the fishery articles of said treaty and all other treaty provisions relating to the figheries on the shores of Canada and Newfoundland be terminated, so that British and American fishermen may each in their own waters enjoy the right to take fish unmolested, and equal commercial rights in the waters of either country.

EPPB'S COCOA-GBATEFUL 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 cocca, 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 ^B constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are Social and the second s only in packets labelled-"JANES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Errs's. OHOCOLATS ESSENCE. for afternoon use.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



(Continued from SIXTH Poge.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 .- The prisoners in Kilmainham Jail are only allowed one visitor each day, but they may choose the one whom they wish to see. Mr. Parnell' elect. to-day to see a representative the *Breeman's Journal*, whose edied of for has kindly furnished an account of the interview. Mr. Parnell's cell is a small secluded appartment, having no furniture beyond a medium sized table and a few plain chairs. There was a good fire in the room which was fairly heated. Mr. Parnellwas sitting at the table when the reporter entered. The table cloth had been removed and some fruit was on the table, and also four or five books. Having obtained from him the particulars regarding the arrest, the reporter asked him if Mr. T. P O'Connor, who had declared his readiness to return to Ireland at any moment, would be recalled. Mr. Parnell replied that his arrest would in no way interfere with Mr. O'Connor, who would remain in America until the completion of his mission. When asked if the arrest were likely to cripple the organization of the League, Mr. Parnell said "I do not think it will have any prejudicial effect upon the movement. I had been able before the arrest to make complete arrangements for having the test cases brought into court, and also for a proper organization in the country. I think everything connected early on Saturday morning. He prepared with the movement is now in a most satisfactory condition.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.-Dillon was arrested at 4 o'clock this afternoon on a charge of treasonable practices and lodged in Kilmainham Jail.

The officer who arrested Sexton asked if his removal would endanger his health. Sexton refused to make a statement regarding his health.

followed all the way to the gaol. While detectives were looking for Arthur At a meeting of 3,000 persons in Belfast on Friday twenty Catholic priests were present. O'Connor he was visiting Parnell, by whose A general strike against rent was advocated request he slipped away at night in a Liveras long as Parnell remains in prison. A pool coal boot. No further arrests were made similar meeting was held in Limerick. last night, as it would have been dangerous. Arthur O'Connor has not yet been arrested. Large mobs are surrounding all the haunts of It is stated he left Ireland in a cutter. the remaining members of the League. The

LONDON, Oct. 17 .- Arthur O'Connor has arrived at Carlisle. O'Connor and Healy will take charge of Land Leage interests in London. Large reinforcements of police and military are going to Limerick. The police authorities have issued orders to have the headquarters of the Land League in London and the offices of the various branches watched. It is stated that precautions relative to public buildings and volunteer armories in force some months ago will be renewed. At meetings to-day at Grong, Enniskillen by a majority. Sexton was leader of the section of the League which decided on using

and Kitteshen, it was resolved to pay no rent until Parnell was released.

this final arrow in the quiver. It is an im-Andrew and Patrick Gallagher, Becretaries

dispersed a noisy growd outside of the Botunda dispersed a noisy growd outside of the Botunda ined, was one list of ingistrates. heady warned the authorities that the intersection of the Botunda higher since noon at 68, tide afternoon cills and higher sinc bellion - Bev: Harold Rylett, Administrator Oartwell of Thurles, and Jordan Walsh, of Mayo, are sald to be marked for attention naxt. "Diveryfiling is aroltemait and indigeneration nation at boiling heat." Doa't be surprised at plot to fire on the people at Limerick will be cardied out at his peril. Nothing short of mance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of State prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of state prisoners. Members of the same brid for the main-tenance of state prisoners. Members of the same brid for the same brid for the main-tenance of state prisoners. Members of the same brid for the same brid for the same brid same brid for the same brid for

League claim that Arthur O'Connor having actual slaughter will precipitate matters, and been recently thoroughly instructed in the every effort is made to avoid all pretext for management of the whole affairs of the such. 'The people obey the League proclamations nobly well, and will not be rushed into League, his escape will enable the organization to continue.

Next Sunday's meeting at Hyde Park, CORK, Oct. 15.-John Heffernan, of the Cork Branch of the Land League, has been where the attendance of Healy is probable, rearrested and conveyed to Limerick gaol. is expected to be the largest and most excited demonstration of any Irish gathering. It is stated that other warrants are in the Orders have been received at Devenport for nands of the police against prominent members of the Cork League. A Dublin despatch the first battalion of the 13th to be ready to proceed to Ireland. The Times says Forster's says the arrest of Dillon causes a most intense feeling. An immense crowd had assembled resolute and unflinching reply to the deputafion must dispel all hopes that the policy of in Sackville street, opposite the Imperial Hotel, where members of the Land League the Government can be defeated by a manipulation of constitutional common places and are in the habit of staying, expecting that by appeals to shadowy sentiment. Biggar would make a speech. Afterresisting

CORE, Oct. 17 .- It is stated that James the attempt of the police to disperse them, they followed Biggar to the office of the League. This morning a further warrant was served on Parnell, obarging him with Power, Secretary of the Middleton Branch of the Land Lesgue, and another prominent member of the League, have been arrested. being reasonably suspected of having, since Lennon, Secretary of the Carlow and County Branch of the League, and O'Toole. a member of the League, have been arrested and taken to Naas on a charge of boycotting. tices, as principal. O'Brien was arrested while walking along Sackville street. Instructions have been telegraphed to every military station in Ireland enjoining vigi-Biggar left Dublin last evening for Holyhead He fully expected to be arrested, but resolved to no longer await lance, and flying columns are held in readithe action of the authorities. It is believed his destination is Liverpool ness for immediate movement. The number It is where the Local League has placed its presentry is provided with twenty rounds of mises at the disposal of the Central Executive. NEW YORE, Oct. 16.-The Herald's special He may first go to London to confer with Healy. It is stated that the London authorsays :- The free use of British beyonets for three days has temporarily scattered and deities contemplate arrests in Belfast and other parts of the North of Ireland. Lynam, the moralized the Land League. The chiefs of organizer of King's and Queen's Counties and the League are all in gaol, or their arrests are Westmeath Leagues, White, Secretary of the Clare League, and Egan, Secretary of the Tullamore League, have been lodged in Naas cheering, hooting, yelling and whistling. The military are under arms at the barracks, and gaol. 23 persons are in Limerick Hospital with bayonet wounds. A magistrate stated from the Bench to-day that the police had strict orders never in future to fire blank cartridge, but to fire with effect. The Irish Times accuses the police of the fiercest excesses in dispersing the crowd on Saturday.

Mr. Cowen, M.P., Newcastle, is almost the solitary outspoken champion, so far, of Ireland in the English papers. He admits the distressed. When the detectives called on : uselessness and danger of reasoning with men in a passion. Since Thursday, he says, the leading articles of the English newspapers have been one continued shout of exultstion over the latest exercise of Constitutional power by the present Cabinet. If the cruel scenes are continued, Mr. Cowen thinks even Englishmen will finally be compelled, by public opinion abroad, to feel ashamed of the despotism which is being ex ercised to its fullest in Ireland.

LONDON. Oct. 18 .- It is understood that Sexton has declined the offer of the Government to release him on account of ill health. provided he leaves the country. It is not considered probable the members of Parlia ment in Kilmainham jail will be detained be yond three months.

DUBLIN, Oct. 18. --- The Land League meets here to-day and will probably issue a manifesto. E. Dwyer Gray states he trusts the people will show that forbearance which the police lack. At a meeting of the Corporation Council Gray said he believed the police were acting under the orders of the Government for the purpose of provoking a collision

been far more lamentable. He regretted do 1994 25 Ontario 57 225 ido 57 1 25 ido

WEEKLY REVIEW WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business has shown fair volume for the season considering the broken weather of the past few days. The sorting-up trade in boots and shoes and dry gooes is as satisfactory as could be expected, while there was a good demand for iron and hardware, wool, fish and certain lines of groceries. Canadian wheat and coarse grains are being marketed at paying prices in large lots. Hops are in demand at 19c to 22c according to quality, etc; winter apples at \$3 to \$3.50 and potatoes at 70c to 75c per bag and the crop of all is good both as respects quantity and quality. GROCEBIES .- A fair amount of business con-

tinues to be done, chiefly with the country. Teas. - There is a firm and active market for the better classes of Japan teas. There is about the ordianry enquiry for blacks, but low grades are generally quiet. Quotations run about as follows :-- Japan, common, 221c to 25c; good common to medium, 27c to 30c; fair to good, 34c to 45c; fine to choice, 45c to 55c. Nagasaki, 25c to 35; Young hyson firsts 48c to 55c; seconds, 38c to 45c; thirds, 30c to 35c; fourths, 26c to 29c; Gunpowder, low grades, 38c to 40c; good to fine, 50c to 60c; finest, 65c to 70c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 29c to 32; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 26c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugar.-The market for the most part has ruled more

in favor of buyers. There is a fair demand for yellows. We quote: Granulated, 92c to 10c; Yellow refined, 7% c to 84c; Porto Rico, 74c to 74c; Barbadoes, 74c 73c. Coffee is still dull. Mocha, 32cto 33c; O. G. Java, 26c to 29c; Singapore and Ceylon, 22c to 24c; Maracaibo, 21c to 23c; Jamaica, 171c to 20c; Rio, 16c to 18c; chicory, 12c to $12\frac{1}{2}c$.

at advanced prices, transactions being reported at 84c, 9c and 94c, with higher prices now asked. Currants are quoted at 64c to

8c, according to quality and size of lot. New layers are held at \$3 to \$3.40; London layers at \$3.40 to \$3.70, and loose muscatels at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

SPICES .- The market is about steady. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c ; mace, 90c to S1 ; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, bl, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, unbl, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to llc; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 14c to 15c; mustard, 4 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 25c; nutmegs, unlimed, 85c to 95c; limed, 65c to 90c. Synups are firmer and molasses steady. We revise quotations for Bright syrups 620 to 68c; medium, 55c to 58c; fair, 51c to 54c. Molasses-Barbadoes 57c to 59c; Trinidad,

50c to 52c; sugar house, 39c to 40c. IRON AND HARDWARE .- The country trade is being liberally supplied with the numerous articles which are designated under the general term "hardware," and higher prices are being asked for certain lines of such. Bar iron has been selling freely at \$1.90 to \$2, as e imported much ould not now \$2 10. Several thousand boxes of tin plates have sold on the basis of \$4 75 for I.C. coke, and \$5 50 for charcoal. Prices are now 25c per box higher. The price of pig iron is fully 50c higher than when last report appeared, as stocks here are almost run out; only small lots are now offered, and winter freight rates are in force. This means that the cost of importing iron to this market has state of the weather. Prices of grain, roots risen to 25s per ton, while West-ern Canadian points will not be last week. Early Rose potatoes are steady at able to import iron much under 305. 75c per bag, while the Goderich variety is The following are revised quotations :- Pig quoted at 65c. Apples are excited, and winter iron, per ton, Coltness, \$23.50 to \$24.50 ; Siemens, \$23 to \$24.50; Gartsherrie, \$23 to keeping varieties were offering as low as \$1.50 24.50; Summerlee, \$23.50 to 24.50; Langioan, \$23.50 to 24.50; Eglinton, \$23.50; Carn-broe, \$23.50 Bars per 100 lbs, Sie- vances in prices will have to be chronicled. \$1 90 to 2 ; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4 25 to 4 60; Norway, \$4 00 to 5 00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6 25 to 700. Canada plates, per box : Hatton \$3.25; other brands, \$3 25 to \$3 50; 'Fin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5 50 ditto, IX, \$7 50 ; ditto, D C, \$5 ; ditto, DX, \$7 Coke, IC, \$4 75 to 5. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10 50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 100 lbs \$2 35 to 250; Sheets, best brands, \$2.85. Boiler Plates, \$3 00 to \$3 50. bar, \$5 to \$5 50; do shot, \$6 to \$6 50; rows each, 10c; beets per bushel, 50c; meet Steel, cast, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; do Spring, corn per dozen, 10c to 12c; spinach, 75c per per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 ; do Tire, \$3 50 to bushel. \$3 75 ; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot FRUIT Tin, \$26 to \$27. Ingot Copper, \$17 25 to 18 50. Sheet Zinc per 100 1bs, \$5 40 to 5 50; ries; 50c per gal. spelter, \$5 25 to \$5.50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 25 to \$4.50. Proved Coll chain, \$ inch, \$5.50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.60 to 1.70. Cut Nails :- Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d ; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.45 per kcg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.70 per kcg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.95 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, Ameri- | pair, \$1 25. can Pattern, \$3.20 per keg ; 3 d, Hot ; Cut, do. \$3.95 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.45 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, 2.95 ; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 45. LEATHER .- The demand for fine plump sole leather continues good as the stock of such is not large. For other kinds the enquiry is not satisfactory. A tew sales of splits are reported and for upper leather prices are easier. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 244 to 254c; No 2, B A, 23c lb, 10c to 12c; hallbui, per 1b, 12c to 15c; to 244c; No 2, ordinary, 224c to 234c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 1b, 10c to 12c; black bass, per bunch, 40 to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 25c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 50c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 124c to 154c; rough,

to 33C; caustic sods, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 13C to 15C; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to

\$2.00; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1; flour sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.25; epsom salts, \$1.30 to 1.50; sal soda, 90c to \$1.10; saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c :quinine, \$3.00; morphia, \$2.50 to \$2.60; castor oil, 10c to 101; shellac, 42c to 45c; opium, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FISE .- The demand is fair. We quote North Shore Salmon at \$18, \$19 and \$20 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Canso herrings at \$5 to \$5.25 per brl for No. 1; dry cod, \$4, and green, \$4.50 for No. 1; \$3.75 for No. 2. No. 2 mackerel, \$5.00 to \$5.50; white fish \$4.75; salmon trout \$4.50. No. 2 split herrings

\$3.75 to \$4. WCOL-The market continues fairly active for both coarse and fine wools and firm. A cargo of 1.200 kales of cape wool arrived here, but most of it was sold to arrive. Greasy Cape, on this market, is firm at 20c to 22c Australian, 230 to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 30c to 32c; unassorted, 30c.

HIDES are down to \$9.00, \$8.00 and \$7.00 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins, 90c to 95c calfskins, 12c.

OILS .- Newfoundland cod is quiet at 450 o 47 lc. Steam refined seal, 47 lc. PETROLEUM is steady and active. Car

lots are quoted at 231c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 251c to 26c.

SALT.—The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 571c to 60c. Factory filled, \$1 to \$1.10; Eureks, \$2.

At 2.30 p.m. in Liverpool breadstufis were firm, and the weather was cold and dry. Flour was worth 10s 6d to 13s; spring wheat 9s 11d to 10s 5d; red 10s 6d to 11s 2d; white 10s 10d to 11s 3d; club 11s 2d to 11s 8d, and corn 5811 d.

The market for flour and grain here was dull. Superior Extra flour sold to the extent ot 250 bbls at \$6.60, and we quote \$6.50 to \$6.60: 250 bbls Extra Superfine went at \$6.50 and 125 Superfine at \$6.20. Spring Extra is quoted at \$6.50 and Strong Bakers' at \$6.75 to \$7.75.

Grain .- About 100,000 bushels of peas sold yesterday after 'Change at 95c. Oats, quiet at '40c to 41c. Wheat.—A cargo of Canada White was bid for at \$1.41, deliverable within 10 days of buyers' option. A cargo on spot offered at \$1.45, with \$1.38 bid; \$1.45 was bid for a cargo of Red Winter on spot with sellers at \$1.49; 14,000 bushels offered with 2s 6d freight to Glasgow at \$1.50. Kye.-16,000 bushels offered at \$1.03, part on spot and part within 3 days with 98c bid. Peas. -27,000 bushels offered at 36s 9d, Cork for orders. No bid. Eastern Townships dairy butter is quiet at

21c to 22c, and creamery at 24c to 25c Cheese is dull at 111c to 13c according to

make. The Liverpool cablegram still quotes 588. Heavy mess pork is selling slowly at

\$22.50, and lard at 15c to 15kc. Eggs are steady at 20c to 22c.

Winter apples firm at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl Potatoes-Best varieties bring 70c to 75c per bag.

RECEIPTS HERE TO-DAY.-Wheat, 48,516

October 19, 1881

O. Eddy, Providence, B.I.

BETHUNE.-At Gravenhurst, Ont. on the 23th ult. Isahella, aged 23 years, dearly beloved wife of John Bethune.



CATHOLIC MISSIONS supplied with Mission Books, Beads and other articles of Catholic Devotion; also a complete assortment of Devotional and Controversial Books. At the close of the Mission the balance can be

returned.

BOOKS.

PUBLISHERS of Catholic Catechisms, Bibles, Prayer Books, Standard Catholic Works, Book of Controversy, Meditation, Devotion, and

BREVIARIES.

IMPORTERS of Altar Missals, Breviaries, Rituals, Hore Diurne, Theological and other Works used by the Rev. Clergy and Ecclesiastics

STATIONS OF THE CROSS

STATIONS OF THE CROSS in the following styles : in Oil Painting, Chromos, Engravings, colored or plain, framed or unframed in different styles, suitable for Churches, Chapels and Oratories

SCAPULARS.

SCAPULAR SHEETS in Cotton, Silk and Satin, or Scapulars ready-made of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Mount Carmel, Passion, Immaculate Conception, Seven Dolars, and the Five Scapulars,

PICTURES.

FIRST COMMUNION & CONFIRMATION PICTURES for Boys or Girls, with English or French Text, Pictures in sheets, Mourning Pictures, and Lace Pictures with Prayers in English or French.

ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES. AND MEDALS.

ROSARIES in Garnet, Coral, Jet, Amber, Cocoa and Bone, chained with Gold or Silver wire; also in Cocoa, Bone and Wood, chained with Silverized Steel or Brass Wire, Crucifixes in Silver, Ivory, Bronze, Plastique, Silver, Metal and Brass.

ALTAR REQUISITES.

HOLY WATER FONTS, Statuary, Medallions, Oratory Lamps, Tapers, Incense, Pixes, Censers, Oil Stocks, Silver and Plated Caudlesticks, Processional Crosses, Candlabrums and Altar Cards. Church Furniture procured or manufactured to order.

SCHOOL REQUISITES and OFFICE STATIONERY.

Globes, Maps, Charts of History, Geography,

Botany, Philosophy, Natural History, Head

Line Copies, Exercise Copies, Composition

Blank Books, Book-keeping Blanks, Note

Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils,

Chalk, Blackboard Slating, Blackboard Dusters.

Inks, Ink Powder, Ink Wells, Ink Stands, Ink

and Pencil Erasers, Pens, Penholders, Note,

Letter and Foolscap Papers, Envelopes, Mourn-

ing Note and Envelopes, Pass Books, Memoran*

dum Books, Office Blank Books, Office Fyles,

of Ballybuttese and Killinane leagues, have been arrested on suspicion of shooting at Cartin, Maryborough, when six persons were wounded.

LIMERICK, Oct. 16.—Posted proclamations prohibiting a meeting here were torn down before daybreak this morning. Col. Knox of the Scots Guards, told the Mayor that any assemblage would be forcibly suppressed. Crowds nevertheless assembled in Bank Place outside the town, where the military and police forestalled them. The attempt to meet was a fiasco, but individuals in the crowd jeeringly should military commands. As the troops were moving away stones were thrown and the troops charged the mob. The latter closed with the soldiers, who were ordered to load. The soldiers charged several times, but subsequently entered the barracks. The Scots Greys and police afterwards charged the mob down George street, causing it to flee in all directions. The police in Denmark street fired upon the mob. Several persons were wounded. Twenty arrests were made. Numerous houses were wrecked.

After the riot, the club house was attacked, windows smashed and street lamps extinguished. A man named Casey, wounded by a bullet during the riot, is dying.

ELONDON, Oct. 16 .- A riot occurred at Mallow in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to rescue John Heffernan, who was being conveyed to Limerick jail. The police were stoned and the head constable seriously injured.

The World's London special says :-Biggar will probably take Dillon's place, but will not be allowed at large long. It is stated that over filty warrants have been issued for leagures, and the drag net will be cast in Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Wexford, Water-ford, Nenagh, Clonmel, Sligo, Galway and elsewhere on Monday.

PARIS, Oct. 16 .- In an interview Eran stated that the tide of revolution was rising high in Ireland, where there was a discipmerciless revolt of hungry men lined. against the bloated rich. The prolonged incarceration of Parnell might produce a general insurrection. The Land, League is prepared for every sacrifice, and ready to die to he last man.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 15 .- Edinburgh, Olonmel and Clerkenwell leagues have passed resolutions denouncing Parnell's arrest. Robert Leake, Liberal M.P. for Lancashire, speaking at Dutton, said Parnell proved himself an avowed rebel.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 .- After the arrest of Parnell a man with a bugle paraded the streets. warning the people to close their shops. A number refused, but eventually closed, owing to intimidation by a crowd of 2,000. Healy, on hearing of Parnell's arrest, started from London for Dublin. A messenger, sent by friends, intercepted him at Holyhead and urged him to return to London. As Quinn has never spoken publicly it reasonably suspected of treasonable pracis assumed the Government discovered something in his letters which it is said the Government always open. The Lord Mayor elect presided at an indignation meeting in the Rotunda last night. Twenty

portant phase of the arrests that all of the later ones were made on warrants charging treason. Parnell himself was served with a warrant for treason.

September 30, been guilty of treasonable prac-

of troops now in Dublin is 5,000. Every

momentarily expected to-night. Sackville

and Grafton streets were crowded with people

mounted police are patrolling everywhere.

The ordinary force of foot and police has been

doubled. O'Kelly was arrested in his bedroom

for departure with the utmost deliberation,

occupying an hour and a quarter. The crowd

cheered him as he entered the cab. The

police refused to allow O'Brien to visit his

mother, who is in feeble health and much

Dillon, he immediately entered a cab.

Twenty mounted police, who had been

standing in a line a few yards distant,

chief clerks of the League are gone to Holy-

head or Paris. Most of the books and papers of

the League have been removed to England.

An office will be opened in Holyhead. The

central office here is completely broken up.

All connection with local Leagues is practic-

ally suspended. The League Executive de-

cided on Friday night on a general

strike against the payment of any rent

whatever. Dillon, Biggar and O'Kelly voted against the measure, but it was carried

bali.

It is believed a certain member of the League, now in Kilmainham, has divulged all the workings of the organization. It is on this information that treasonable practices are charged. The informer is the person previously suspected of peculating League funds. Parnell was investigating the matter when arrested. Dillon stated on Friday that if the League is broken up and their cause a failure he would go to the United States and try to unite all the national Irish societies under the banner of physical force. Parnell said on Saturday morning that he was never better in his life than during the short period of his imprisonment. Boyton has given up his room, which is the most comfortable in the prison, to Parnell. Parnell says the proclamaion against boycotting is merely an attempt to intimidate the Irish people. - The Government were evidently striking at the Executive office of the League, but by arresting the heads of departments they were rendering impossible the carrying out of the rules passed by the National Convention regarding the Land Act which are the wishes of the nation. He was afraid. therefore, that the test cases which he intended to bring before the court could not be proce ded with, except in a few cases which were complete. Parnell expected the arrival of several colleagues who were then at large. He spoke confidently of the arrival of Dillon He had slready seen O'Kelly in jail. He understood that O'Kelly refused to allow himself to be searched, and that the authorities used force in order to carry out prison rules. In an interview all reference to politics is forbid-

den by the prison authorities. Sexton was arrested on a charge of being suspected of treasonable practices and inciting people not to pay rent. Quinn was charged with the latter offence.

Parnell at the conclusion of his interview vesterday said :-- " I shall take it as evidence that the people of the country did not do their duty if I am speedily released."

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.-The police are accused of wanton conduct. The proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, while standing in the doorway, was knocked down by an officer. Mr. O'Donnell, M. P., had his eye-glass smashed on his face by a policeman though doing nothing whatever. Twenty or thirty persons are reported to have been injured on Saturday night.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.

The Corporation to day adjourned to seek an interview with Forster, Ohief Secretary, in accordance with a resolution, to endeavour to obtain assurance that the ostentations display of police force, which took place on Saturday and Sunday with such lamentable consequences, shall not be repeated.

Abraham, Treasurer of the Limerick Land League, has been arrested, the charge being tices.

tices. Special policemen, who assisted in dis-persing the crowds on Saturday and Sunday nights, were wild with liquor. Well-known oitizens, newspaper, reporters, telegraph mes-sengers, and even women, suffered from the

to give an opportunity of shedding blood

VIOLENT STORM IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14 .- A terrific storm divides attention with the Government's activity Immense damage has been done here by the hurricane. Dozens of houses and hundreds of trees have been blown down and several people were killed. The roof of the Gaiety Theatre, where Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Torry were acting, was partially raised. All telegraphic communication with London is completely suspended.



Advices FROM ALL QUARTERS assure us that a successful warfare against lung and throat disease is being waged with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and mens, \$2 to 225; Scotch and Staffordshire, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. By this renovant of strength and pulmonary health. premature lung decay is arrested, asthmatic breathing is rendered clear and deep, bronchial irritation is subdued and the blood enriched and freed from a scrofulous taint. Barely have the people had more reason to congratulate themselves on the development of a remedy for that class of diseases which in a rigorous climate are peculiarly rife, and never has a medicine more clearly vindicated its claims to be considered a genuine specific than this sterling preparation. To escape imposition, purchasers should be careful to notice that the wrappers and glass of the bottles bear the firm's name. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1881.

The money market was steady, loans on call ranging from 5 to 6 per cent, according to collateral. Sterling was firmer at 84 premium between banks; 8% counter, and 8% to 9 demand. Drafts on New York 3-16 to 1 premium.

After the serious "break" of yesterday the stock market this morning showed signs of reaction. Bank of Montreal rose 14 per cent to 1981 bid at noon; Ontario 1 to 561 bid; Montreal Telegraph 11 to 127 bid, and Richelieu 1 to 41 bid. Merchants was a trifle easier at 1231 bid. Other stocks were without change.

Morning Stock Sales .--- 25 Montreal 1973 : 25 do 197 $\frac{1}{2}$; 75 do 197; 25 do (ex.div.) 194 $\frac{2}{3}$; 50 do 197 $\frac{1}{2}$; 50 db 197 $\frac{1}{2}$; 65 do 197 $\frac{1}{4}$; 25 do, 198; 160 do 198 $\frac{1}{2}$; 200 Ontario 56; 50 do 56 $\frac{1}{4}$; 25 do 56; 450 do 56 $\frac{1}{4}$; b; 50 d0 56_{1}^{2} ; 25 d0 56_{1}^{2} ; 13 Molsons 1171; 50 Merchants 1231; 50 do 123; 25 do 1222; 100 do 123; 25 do 1231; 100 Montreal Telegraph 1271; 25 1391; 25 do 1391; 175 do 139; 25 Commerce, 136; 25 do 136; 50 do 1353; 370 do 1251; 50 do 135; 100 do 1354; 370

26c to 28c. BOOTS AND SHORS .- The sorting up trade gives full employment to manufacturers. some of whom are already commencing to get out their spring samples. The country Commerce, 136; 25 do 135; 50 do 135; 100 do 136; 100 do 138; 100 d

bush; corn, 1,400; peas, 39,121; oats, 7,030 barley, 1,400; flour, 5,455 bbls; meal, 125; rye, 800; butter, 290 pkgs; cheese, 119 boxes; leather, 142 rolls.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-OCT. 18.

The attendance at the markets to-day was only fair in consequnce of the unfavorable Scrap Books, Autograph Albums, Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Pocket Book Slates, kinds are firmly held at \$3 to \$3.50. Nonper bbl. Farm produce generally is held FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 55 to 3 60; oatmeal, do, \$2 50; commeal, do, \$1 60 to 1 65 moulie, do, \$1 70 to 1 80; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 00.

GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1 to \$1.10; pear, per bush, \$1 to 1.10; beans, per bush, \$1.60 to \$2.25; buckwheat, per bag, \$1.20 to 1.25. VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; carrots, per bushel, 50c; onions per 28, best, \$7 to 7 50; Hoops and Bands, per bushel, 75c; Montreal cabbages, per 100, 100 lbs \$2 35 to 2 50; Sheets, best brands, \$2.50 to \$3; indive, per dozen, 50c; celery, per dozen, 30c; cauliflower, new, per dozen, Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, \$2 to 2.50; Montreal turnips, per bushel pig, per 100 lbs, \$4 25; do sheet, 5 50; do 500; Montreal tomatoes per bushel, 75c; mar-

> FRUIT .- Apples per barrel, \$1 25 to \$3 25 Concord grapes, 50; Delaware, 80; cranber-

> DAIBY PRODUCE.-Poor to choice print but ter, per 1b, 25c to 32c; tub butter, per 1b, 18c to 22c; Eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; packed, 200 to 22c. POULTRY-Fowls, per pair, 25c to75c ; ducks

> per pair, 80c to 90c; chickens, per pair, 65c to 75c; turkeys, per pair, \$1 50 to \$2; geese, \$1 10 to \$1 25 per pair; spring turkeys, per

> MEATS-Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 10c to 13c -mutton, 7c to 10c lamb, forequarters, 8c lamb, hindquarters, 10c; veal, per lb., 9c to 15e; pork, per lb, 12c; hams, per lb, 150; lard per lb, 14c to 15%; sausager per lb, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9 to \$9 50 beef, hindquarters, per 1b, 70 to 8c; beef

> forequarters per lb, 5c to 7c. Fish.-Lake trout, per lb., 10c to 124c; pike and lobster, per lb, 10c; white fish, per 1b, 10c. to 12c; hallbut, per 1b, 12c to 15c; haddock and cod, per 1b, 6c; mackerel, per 50c; maskinonge, per 1b, 12c to 15c; sword

> fish, per 1b, 121c to 15c. GAME - Woodcock is quoted at 75c to 80c per brace, plover at \$2 50 to \$3 per doz, and partridges at 65c to 70c per braco.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-Oct. 15.

The market was quiet all week as far as the shipping trade is concerned. A few fine horses changed hands on Quebec and local account. A pair of bays, between 5 and 6 years old, were sold by Mr. A. Ryan for \$60b, and Mr. James Walsh sold a chestnut horse ing in the Botunda last night. Twenty citizens, newspaper, reporters, telegraph mes-thousand were unable to gain admission. Different de should be greatly disappointed if Parnell's arrest facilitated the payment of rent. A motion by E. Dwyer Gray, denounc-ing Parnell's arrest, was carried. The police onferring the freedom of the city on Par-astill stronger tone. Bank of Montreal ad-ing Parnell's arrest, was carried. The police of the police of the oty on Par-istallione, which cost \$1,312,68 in Scotland,

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 275 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. TEST. WEEKLY Number of purchasers served during week ending October 15th, 1881......6,763 Same week last year.....6,405 -----:0:-----TOURIST'S OPINION !

"Twas just a week ago, a friend Came here his holidays to spend, Leaving his business in the West, Determined here some time to rest. Our friend was of the jolly type-Could play at whist, and smoke a pipe-One of the best of men e'er seen, Such men are few and far between. Our friend had wealth-refinement too-Was gen'rous to a fault, and true; And in commercial matters great, Wielded much influence and weight. Our friend laid out his plans wilk care, To view our city large and fair; Made up bis mind no time to lose. The Mountain Fark, with all its drives, The hountain Fark, with all its drives, and views a sight so lovely, grand, Then to the summit he arrives; And views a sight so lovely, grand, Not often seen in any, land. With panoramic beauties fed, Visits the city of the dead; Admiring every beauty there, Wond'ring if Eden was more fair. Our Churches, Palaces and Halls, Convents, with high and massive walls; Our Port and Shipping, all are seen,— He's not contented yet, I ween. Our friend had often heard of one Who for the city good had done; And as a business man he'd go 10 see S. Caraisy's wond'rous show ! Anu as a business man he'd go 10 see S. Oaraley's wond'rous show ! He said 'mong all the sights and views, No better can a trav'ler choose. Than looking through S. Carsley's Store; Once seen, forgotten nevermore. "OUR POET."

Secouraging!

Yesterday, being the first cold day of the sea-son, the call for Men's and Boys' Wool Under-wear caused our Gents' Furnishing Store to be unusually crowded. This is encouraging, and speaks well for our Winter trade in these goods.

We repeat the statement that if people v anto get the best assoriment of standard makes of Gents' Furnishing goods, and at the lowest possible prices, they must deal at

