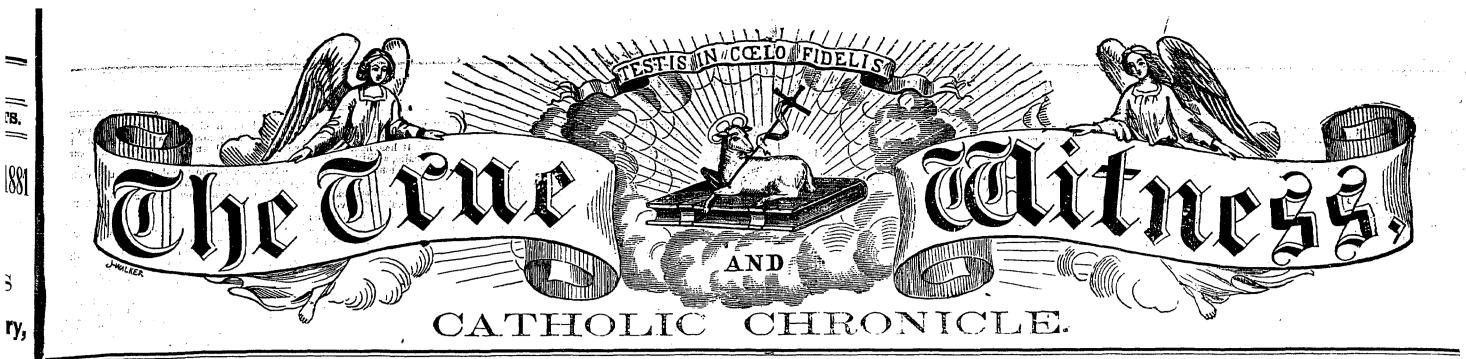
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1881.

VOL. XXXI.-NO. 24.

3

1881

æs in

.. \$1.00

·· 0.25

n.

٢.

Лe

IV.

a.

ж.

; ณ

on

ur

gу

ET.

of

. 80.

a,

THE STATE TRIALS. JUDGE FITZGERALD'S CHARGE

REL

Government Emigration Scheme landed on the Donegall coast, and the Recommend.

MICH'L DAVITT'S LIFE THREATENED

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

to sea.

troops and police.

Coercion bill.

LONDON, Jan. 24.-Irish mass meetings are

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- The Standard says :-

It is probable that the Government will be

compelled to set aside the Coercion bill

temporarily, in order to deal with obstruction

in the House of Commons. Irish members

intend to offer prolonged resistance to the

It is said that the Bill for the protection

resemble the Westmeath Act of 1871. It

will empower the Viceroy, with the advice of

the Irish Privy Council, to declare the dis-

tricts in which the Act shall be enforced, and

a subsequent clause will suspend the Habeas

Corpus Act by em owering the Viceroy, upon

reasonable suspicion, to arrest any person

deemed the offender within the terms of the

Act. It will also provide that persons so ar-

Another clause will, in certain cases, substi-

being organized throughout England.

LONDON, Jan. 18.-A special meeting of he Home Rulers' Parliamentary Committee vill be held to-day for the purpose of considering Mr. Shaw's secession from the party. During the State trials at Dublin yesterday he Catholic bishops of Donegal, Meath and Killala were seated beside the Traversers. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- In last night's debate in he House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington warned the obstructionists that the ... 1.2 Ministry would be unable to calm the feelings of irritation which have arisen in the House and in the country. The forty members who voted in minority t fre

on Mr. Lulor's motion in the House of Commons last night for adjournment of the dece. sate on the Irish question, were all Home Rulers.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19 .- In the Court of Queen's Bench, to-day, the proceedings commenced with a speech by Peter. O'Brien, on behalf of

of persons and property in Ireland will much r. D. Sullivan. O'Brien said his client be-longed to a family who had labored unelfishly for the welfare of Ireland and was ever actually engaged in public life until he people were threatened with famine. DUBLIN, Jan. 19 .- At the conclusion of

speech, Jno. Curran spoke on be-)'Bri**en's** llers lf of Walsh, Harris and Nally. The Court en adjourned.

When Curran closed, the applause caused rested cannot be released, tried or bailed with-out an order of the Privy Council or Viceroy. he Court to order the removal of some peristent chappers. Nolan spoke on behalf of coercion. At a meeting of the Land League, Davitt said there was a magnificent repre-sentative organization in America, far beond the reach of flying columns or Coercion first of August. cts.

The Morning Post understands that if the oercion Bill is obstructed the Government | nell left London to night, and intends to be ill ask the House to take the matter into present during the Judge's charge. Preparaview of terminating

men were to cease to have a share in the It is reported that Major Nolan, Home Rule whip, has been ordered to join his battery splendid British Empire they had helped to build up? He was greeted with cheers at the going to India. conclusion of his speech. The court then

A despatch from Dublin to the Times says adjourned until Monday, when Judge Fitzit is satisfactory to note a marked improvement in the social aspect of the country. The gerald will deliver his charge to the jury. DUBLIN, Jan. 22 .- Information has just number of outrages has diminished, and the panic has in some degree abated. been received that the turretship "Belle

Mr. John Barry, member of Parliament for Isle," guardship in Kingstown harbour, left her moorings yesterday evening, taking a north ward course toward the open roadstead Wexford County, and Vice-Pr-sident of the Home Rule Confederation, has left London to of Rathmullen, near Innishowen, on the organize mass meetings at Manchester, Bir-Coast of Donegall. It is stated that the mingham, Liverpool and other large towns in Government received information that a England to protest against coercion.

cargo of arms and ammunition was to be LONDON, Jan. 24 .--- The gunboats Elk and Tweed have been ordered from Chatham for service on the Irish coasts.

"Belle Isle" was sent to prevent the landing. The guardship has on board of her a full crew DUBLIN, Jan. 25.-Bands of people are and a large number of marines who arrived parading the streets to-night with torches and at Kingstown a few days ago. How far the are shouting for Parnell and victory. Many statement about arms be true is not known, American flags are being carried in the probut nothing less than a pressing emergency cessions.

could induce the Admiralty to order the LONDON, Jan. 24.—An alarm has been given turretship to the wild, open coast of Donegall in such tempestuous weather. The "Belle that the Chelsea and Wellington barracks were to be attacked by Fenians. It ap-Isle" had steam up and her crew on board parently is much the same kind of a scare as three days ago ready to leave Kingstown, but at Birmingham yesterday. Precautions, the fearful gale prevented all attempts to put however, have been taken against any surprise.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-The ironclad Belle Isle The Times does not believe the Ministry is has been ordered to Lough Swilly, in order to in darger of finding itself left without the better distribute the forces, as there is no support of the great body of Liberals on the possibility of her being required at Kingscoercion question. town, while Dublin is so well provided with

In consequence of information received by the authorities large numbers of police have been told off to watch the various barracks and other public buildings in London.

The Government has information there is danger of Fenians making use of the agitation in Ireland.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 24 .- It is stated that Fenianism is extensively organized here, and raid upon the manufactories of arms is probable. The Government has sent troops to guard the small arms' manufactory.

The News says: "In consequence of the refutal of the Government to disclose the outlines of the Land Bill, moderate Home Rulers will go in with the Parnellites in opposition to coercion. The Conservative leaders are not prepared to support any kind of cloture, but favor measures tending to make the Obstructionists personally amenable. Meldon, Home Ruler, has seceded from the Parnellites." The News further remarks that Forster's Coercion Bill amounts to a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

tute the trial before two Judges for a trial by DUBLIN, Jan. 24.-The Court of Queen's jury. It is possible that the suspension of Bench to-day was crowded to suffocation the Habeas Corpus Act will continue until the when Judge Fitzgerald began his charge. Mr. Parnell was handed a beautiful bouquet by a The result of the State trials at Dublin is lady amid applause. The Judge, referring to awaited with considerable interest. Mr. Par-Archbishop McCabe's celebrated pastoral, in which His Grace spoke of Ireland as having drunk deep of the blood of her sons, said :---I am obliged to advert to the strong language used, in which the Archbishop said that the present movement had the sympathy of mons this evening Mr. Forster, in introducing the people of America. You will reflect | a bill for the protection of property and perthat one of the defendants preached Socialistic doctrines, which, if carried out to their full extent, could only mean the establishment of a Socialistic republic, and that it was but preaching that which was accepted and received in America. Mr. Davitt told you that everything connected with the League had the entire sympathy of America, the entire sympathy of the whole American people. I forget the exact language-but he characterises a great American paper, possibly the greatest in the world, the New York *Herald*, as a "vile centemptible it being the only representative rag," the great American Republic that of did not sympathize with bim. Gentlemen, I must say for myself and you would understand my meaning if any of you had been to America, that these statements in reference to the citizens of the United States are unjust, unfounded, and calumnious. When I speak of the American people I mean native born citizens of America. They are not respon-sible for the mere feelings of those who are but fresh immigrants among them. They are a great and noble people and are proud of their free institu ions which they derived from our common law or which were established by their British descent. They are not Socialists, on the contrary they respect the rights of property and enforce them. I read with pleasure in their primary school book of instruction to the young that they are bound in every relation in life to observe their contracts. They do not sympathize with crime. Their sympathies are everywhere extended to every race and clime where the people are oppressed. But in the United States there is no sympathy with crime. On the contrary, gentlemen, they are a peaceable, law-abiding people, blessed with the greatest virtues, and above all and before all with unbounded hospitality. 1 have been induced to make these observations by a statement which is found in a letter addressed to a public journal of importance in England. The writer, speaking of the land movement, says, most unjustly, that it is sustained by American ruffianism, and not native sedition. I say that the statement is ut erly untrue. I can only conceive that the writer of the letter, when he spoke of American, ruffianism, meant the returned emigrants, some, and only some of whom, having failed in this country because they of were not industrious or honest, having failed equally in America, have been cast back went in detail through the objects avowed by upon our shores with their original vices, the League. They were illegal. He strengthened by contact with the soum of pointed out that all persons en- emigration, which always is to be found in the precincts of New York. His Lordto the law, even if they were not all aware of ship then explained the law of conillegal acts committed. Some of Biggar's spiracy, and took up the speeches of speeches, he said, were shocking. Dillon, the Traversers singly. His charge is dead too, had discountenanced seeking redress of against the Traversers. The League rules, speeches, meetings and resolutions and

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THE COERCION BILL.

London, Jan. 19.-In the House of Commons, Lawson, Liberal, moved an amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, praying for the assimilation of the English and Irish borough tranchise. He spoke for an hour and fifty minutes, being several times called to order. Forster complained of Lawson's course, but said the Government were anxious to assimilate the franchise if possible. Several Irish members followed. A slight scene took place because cries of "shut up" were raised while Gray, Home Ruler, was speaking. The

debate was adjourned. When the debate on the Address was resumed,

Rogers pointed out the irregularity of Lawson's amendment, praying for the assimi-lation of the English and Irish borough franchise. The Speaker coincided in this opinion

and the amendment was withdrawn, but brought up by Sexton in another form. After debate. Sexton's amendment was re-

iected-36 to 274. O'Kelly, Home Ruler, moved a further amendment, asking the Queen to guarantee

the Irish their constitutional rights Debate followed, and the amendment was

ejected—34 to 173.

The Address was then adopted. LONDON, Jan. 21.-In the House of Commons last night the report on the address in reply

to the Queen's speech was agreed to after an informal debate on South African affairs Mr. Forster will introduce his Coercion bil on Monday next.

In the vote of the House of Commons by which the amendment to the Address agreed upon by the Home Rulers was rejected, the members who voted in the minority are all Home Rulers. Several English and Ulster Liberals abstained from voting.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In the Commons to-day, Right Hon. M. E. G. Duff Under-Colonial Secretary, said the Government to-day received no proposals relative to the appoint. ment of a Royal Commission to inquire into

the claims of the Boers. In the House of Commons last night, Ryland (Liberal), moved that the annexation of the Transvaal is impolitic and unjustifiable.

Gladstone said it was the resolute intention of the Government to establish British authority in Transvaal. In the first instance, Duff, under-Colonial Secretary, said the Government desired to give the people of Transvaal, to the greatest possible extent, the management of their own affairs, as soon as they acknowleded the Queen's Government.

The overwhelming majority of the English members appeared to be quite convinced of the necessity of the measure, and seemed to regard Mr. Forster's statement as conclusive. Many Radicals, however, declare privately that no sufficient cause was made by Mr. Forster for the suspension of the constitutional rights of the Irish, and some are expected to speak to this effect. The Parnellite members regard Mr. Forster's statement as weak, and hope to demolish his case and induce the advanced Radicals to vote against coercion. They say that it is evident that the Government means to use the Coercion Bill for

SUPPRESSING THE LEAGUE.

The extreme section including Mr. Jesse Collins, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Burt, Mr. Labouchere and perhaps Sir Wilfrid Lawson, will offer the bill their uncompromising opposition in all its stages. Mr. Labouchere has pledged himself to this. Mr. Collins writes a letter to day showing the tenor of his reasons. He regrets that the Government gave precedence to coercion. Had they proposed a real measure of land reform before, or even concurrently with coercion, the Irish difficulty, he thinks, would have been speedily settled. The passing of the coercion bill will be the signal for the evictions to recommence and further outrages, reprisals and bloodshed, or even civil war. He save efforts will be made to prevent unjust evictions by proposing a clause in the bill. Until this is done he says the Ministers are legislating in the interests of the landlords and are straining the loyalty of their followers to the breaking point. They are entering on a policy which is receiving the hearty support of the Tory

party, but which must end in disaster. MR. DILLON

answered Mr. Forster's statement, that the local power of the League was exercised by half of the priests in Ireland were active members of the League.

bill in the House. In view of the character of the measure, all the methods of obstruction vill be used. In all probability it will not become law until the Irish party is silenced. How this can be done is not clear, but mem-bers skilled in Parliamentary law are said to obstruction. A conflict between the Irish members and the House is therefore inevitiable. Many Liberals fear that Mr. Gladstone's Government will become discredited. Mr. Gladstone daily inclines more to Tory support the extreme Radical element grows more and more discontented.

LONDON, Jan. 25-1n moving the Coercion Bill in the Commons, Mr. Forster said, at the close of his speech last night, that he never affairs, which he has always treated in a most had been clearer about anything than the generous spirit :--- "To me a most astounding

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY RUNS OFF THE TRACK AT OBGOODE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 .- The Montreal and Toronto morning express on the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Bailway, due hero at 6.30 a.m., left the track at Osgoode station. It is reported that a number of passengers were injured. Railway wires smashed.

The accident to the express train this morning was caused by a broken rail. The first class car and Pulman went off the track and rolled over the embankment juto the ditch. They were both fairly filled with passengers, who were tumbled about in all directions. The railway employees set about immediately rescuing the passengers, which was done with some difficulty and after some delay, and as the doors could not be moved axes had to be used to cut a way into the carriages. In the meantime the passengers were in danger from fire, and it is a mercy that the cars did not take fire, as the coal oil lamps and the contents of the stoves. were emptied among the passengers and seats. One of the passengers states that had the cars caught fire nothing could have rescued them.

A great majority of the passengers were injured, but none seriously, the wounds consisting for the most part of scratches and bruises. Among the injured so far as known are Miss Fellowes, Ottawa, cut on the neck ; Madam Von Holmker, of Cobourg, severe scalp wound; Mr. Frank Shanly, Ottawa, slight scratches; Dr. Whalen, slight cuts and bruised. Among the passengers on board were Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Hon. A. Mac-kenzie; the two Misses Carling, daughters of Hon. John Carling, and soveral western ladies and gentlemen whose names have not yet been learned. The railway authorities miscreants, by calling to mind the fact that are very reticent as to the occurrence. Gn Dr. W. H. Brouse reaching the scene of the accident, he at once administered to the Mr. Parnell is absent in Dublin, but will necessities of the passengers according to the return to-morrow to lead the resistance to the gravity of their injuries, but, as stated already, with the exception of the lady from Cobourg and the others mentioned, he found most of the travellers suffering from the shock produced by the sudden accident. The passengers were trought into the city at halfpast 9 o'clock, and will be attended to at their be busy devising machinery to put down residences by Dr. Brouse on behalf of the railway authoritics.

> MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

The New York Herald's correspondent sends

publishes the following article on Irish

ush obstruction.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.-It is rumored that the Traversers in the State trials will make use of every device and expedient to prolong their rials until public interest in them wholly dies the chances of convictions being secured decreases as the trials become more prolix and complicated.

The charges against the Land League offitials in relation to the affairs at Cork and Skibbereen have been dismissed for lack of vidence.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20 .- Dillon, counsel for the Traversers, asked the jury to acquit Gordon and Boynton, and thus rejoice the greater part of Ireland beyond the seas. Sullivan, M P., followed, on behalf of Egan. He drew picture of the harsh laws passed since the nion, and of the sufferings of the famine. ome of the audience wept. He called upon he jury to acquit the Traversers, and thereby ondemn the so-called Liberal Ministers who ad been bounded on by the London press. The Court-room was crowded.

Sullivan appealed to the jury not to incur he oblogny which Gladstone asked them to o, at a time when he was preparing meastres of land reform to obtain for himself fresh lory and power. At the close of the speech ae audience cheered loudly, and a lady hrew a bouquet to Sullivan. Heron, for the Grown, said the jury had to decide whether ocialism should or should not obtain footing Western Europe, and asserted that the aversers preached sedition.

LONDON, Jan. 20.-The announcement is onfirmed that a majority of the Duke of ission on the agricultural depression, in the art of its report dealing with Ireland, reommend a Government scheme of emigraon, also one of migration from over-peopled istricts, a plan for the reclamation of waste ands, and a court of arbitration for fixing And the minority, which includes ents. ord Carlingford, Right Honorable James stansfield and Mr. Joseph Cowen, recommend he adoption of the "three F's" proposition. The Commission generally approves a modiied form of peasant proprietary.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21. --- The Land League meet ng at Brockcarry, Monaghan County, Ulster, nd the counter meeting of Orangemen on he 18th inst. were prohibited, on the ground hat the meeting might lead to a breach of e peace. O'Neill, Secretary of the Oork and League, who was summoned on a harge of intimidation by writing threatenletters, has been discharged. Three iembers of the League have been sumnoned at Listowel on a charge of seditious ospiracy. DUBLIN, Jan. 22 .--- In the Court of Queen's

/sten ench to-day, Serjeant Heron, for the Crown, alin

occeeded to reply. He declared that the ounsel for the Traversers shirked from rappling with the evidence regarding th eches damaging to their clients. Serjeant Heron concluded his address to

he jury this evening. He accused the Trarsers of having wilfully departed from aniel O'Connell's peaceful tradition, and \$2, b aid sgitation must be put down. Parnell's olitical rocket had reached its zenith. In a owerfal peroration, he asked whether Irish- | night at Dublin Station. L. cow

. .

reception on his arrival. All members of the League in town will meet him with bands on Monday. He will be escorted to the Court by an imposing procession. A telegram from Castlebar states that a troop away, and the Judges are worn out. This, it of dragoons, with a large force of constabus understood, will be done on the theory that | lary, will leave that town to-morrow, to assist in prohibiting a land meeting to be held near Balla. It is stated that the meeting will be held no matter what the result may be. The most determined aspect has been evinced by those in charge of the preparations. The following missive was received to-day by Mr. Davitt. It bears the Hastings postmark, and is addressed to

"Ticket-of-leave Convict C. Davitt.

" League Office, Sackville street, Dublin.

" Memo-It is as well that you and all your gang of ruflians, Biggar, O'Sullivan & Company, should know that we landlords are determined to get rid of and clear all our property of Irish Land Leaguers, and only to have tenants who will adhere to their contracts. The man who repudiates his contract with his landlord is a thief and rogue. It is quite time you were remitted to prison again.

"A LANDLORD.'

The statement that Captain Boycott's farm at Lough Mask is lying vacant is not true. It is being worked by a man called Graham, a member of the relief expedition. A Land Leaguer from Ballinrobe informs me that Graham is well liked by the people, and no attempt has been made to interfere with him. A beautiful silver medal, about the size of a five-shilling piece, has been struck to commemorate the Bovcott relief expedition. One will be presented to each member who took ichmond's agricultural Conservative Com- part in the harvesting operations. The inscription sets forth services rendered, and the date of the expedition.

> DUBLIN, Jan. 24.-Judge Fitzgerald, in charging the jury in the case of the Traversers, expressed gratification at the fairness and justness with which both sides conducted their case. He said the jury must dismise all they had heard or read in Court. and only consider the evidence. He pointed out that the land laws of Ireland were more favorable than those of Great Britain, Belgium or the United States.

Judge Fitzgerald, in his charge to the jury, strongly censured Irish-American idlers who returned to Ireland to stir up dissensions. He admitted the existence of distress and said there doubtless had been instances of harshness on the part of landlords, but he considered the Land League aggravated illfeeling between landlords and tenants. He gaged in conspiracy were amenable grievances by constitutional means. The Judge will continue to-morrow. Farnell actions were all declared to be absolutely entered the Court after luncheon and was illegal and against the laws of the country. presented with a bouquet by a lady. At the A disagreement of the jury is expected. The close he was loudly cheered, and escorted by charge will conclude at midday to-morrow. the crowd along the quays. London, Jan. 24.—Sbaw, who leads the de-

· · · · ·

Mr. Parnell received a tremendous ovation Castle through Dame street to his hotel.

.

and a second second

Ryland's motion was r

LONDON, Jan. 24 .- In the House of Comsons in Ireland, made a very firm and com plete speech. He said the Government would now strike terror to the miscreants who were known, and their liberty would shortly be curtailed. They were blackguards, and would be arrested on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to persons accused but not convicted. Mr. Forster, in course of his speech, threatened to arrest Fenians, when, he said, the ruffians would disappear. The bill, he said, was not coercive, but protective. The Government would, however, introduce reforms of the land system.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Forster's statement is well received by the press. The Standard's forecast of the bill was correct.

Dr. Lyons, Liberal member for Dublin city, moved an amendment to Mr. Forster's bill. A stirring debate followed, during which Mr. O'Donnell called Mr. Gladstone a traitor to his country. A very lively scene ensued. The Speaker ordered Mr. O'Donnell to withdraw his remark, which Mr. O'Donnell refused to do. Sir Richard A. Cross insisted upon proper respect for the House. Another scene ensued, when Mr. O'Donnell withdrew his obnoxious phrase, and further debate was adjourned. The Home Rulers are massing for a desperate opposition to Mr. Forster's bill

LONDON, Jan. 25.-The moderates will unite with Parnell in exposing the coercion bill; the Tories will refuse to support the cloture. The Times supports Mr. Forster's bill, and

urges Liberal unity. LONDON, Jan. 24.-The Government Coercion Bill was introduced to-night in the House of Commons. It is called a "Bill for Protecting Lite and Property," and is a coercive measure pure and simple. It enables the Lord-Lieutepant to issue a warrant for the arrest of any person suspected of treasonable designs, or of being connected with agrarian outrages. The persons so arrested may be detained as prisoners accused ot crime. The powers conferred by the Act are to remain in force until the 30th of September next. In other words, the personal liberty of all persons in Ireland is placed at the mercy of the Lord-Lieutenant. Mr. Forster introduced the bill in an adroit speech, with great dramatic power, which made a marked impression upon the House He declared that the condition of Ireland was deplorable, and drew harrowing pictures

LANDLORD TERBORISM.

He was listened to by crowded benches. The silence was broken only by exclamations of "oh, oh," from the English members as some graphic point in his description was made, or by an occasional challenge for authentication from some Irish member. In summing up he declared that there existed a reign of terror in Ireland. The law of the Land Leaguers was supreme and the law of the land powerless. He accused the League of ruling by terror, and when he announced as them," the House cheered with a heartiness which showed that the Government might

a subject we have a set of the set

necessity of the measures he introduced, but if he had ever expected such an unpleasant | which the leaders of the Irish National moveduty he would never have become Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Dillon declared the retrospective clauses of the first bill were evidently aimed at the Traversers.

Irish members is attracting much attention. Mr. Little, Liberal member for Tyrone county, one of the most moderate of the Irish members, last night urged that Government, pending remedial measures, should introduce a bill suspending evictions in cases where the rentis excessive.

Great displeasure is manifested in Ireland the seceders from the Parnellite party. Shaw was hooted when be passed through Dublin. The constituents of various members have called upon them to resign.

It has become necessary to open subscriptions for the relief of distress of laborers in every town in the County Clare. The workhouses are crowded.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

PROPOSAL OF THE ITALIAN IRBEDENTISTS TO IN-VADE THE AUSTL'AN TYROL.

LONDON, Jan. 24.-The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs as follows : Intelligence has reached the Government that subscription lists are secretly circulating in Italy for the purpose of raising funds to enable the Italian Irredentists to invade the Austrian Tyrol. It is reported that the party of action in Italy intend to launch an expedition against Austria next spring. The Italian Government has assured Baron Von Haymerle, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that they would prosecute the Italian Irredentist leaders if at their forthcoming meeting they use offensive language against Austria. The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Menotti Garibaldi, accept ing the presidency of the Trieste committee of action, and declaring that it is the duty of every Italian to devote his life to the holy cause of Trent and Trieste." A Berlin despatch to the Standard says Germany has semi-officially cautioned Italy against allowing a meeting with the concurrence of Garibaldi to discuss the invasion of Trieste.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, Jan. 24.-It is reported that the Boers are evacuating Utrecht and concentrating at Wakkerstroom. The column under Sir George Colley is a thousand strong. Sir George, addressing the troops before advancing, said, as a month would elapse before reinforcements could arrive, the situation demanded action. A strong garrison remains at Newcastle. The Maquelisine tribe, composed of notorious robbers and murderers, have joined the Boers.

Gen. Colley's column, four miles long, advanced from Newcastle towards the Transvaal on Monday. The Zulus and Swazees refused his conclusion "wel-must strike terror into overtures made by the Boers to join the rising against the British.

LONDON, Jan. 24.-The mail steamer from LONDON, Jan. 24.—Shaw, who leads the de-the four Courts and while walking past the fection from Parnell's ranks, was hooted last the Four Courts and while walking past the members to force through any mea-Plymouth with rumors of the assassination, committee of his political friends on the govsures of coercion they wish to propose. In South Africa, of John Dunn, by the Zulus,

show is presented by the generosity with ment are treated in England. The one cry is crush them, stamp them out. Their crime

is that they are using their best efforts to obtain for Ireland the privilege of controlling her own local affairs. I should be glad to The attitude of the moderate section of the know how long we should allow our local affairs to be controlled by Irishmen. But they are violating the law it is said. Possibly. A considerable number of Poles have violated the law in Russia and have been carried off to Siberia. To sympathize with them is accounted a virtue. Oh! but look at the outrages? No one can deplore them more than I do, but none has been brought home to the Leaguers. The organisers are clever men, and overtoutrages would be most in jurious to their scheme, which is based on passive resistance. Boycotting has been practised by almost every class in Ireland. It is carried to its ultimate success. The more the Irish question is considcred in all its bearings the more it is apparent that it has only two solutions. Either govern Ireland according to our views, or leave her to govern herself according to her own views, only

stipulating that we are convinced that the Imperial union is a geographical and political necessity. By coercion only can we attain the former Our choice lies between coercion and concession. The present policy of the rod and sugar-stick can and never ought to succeed. We, however, are seeking to make it quite certain of failure by flourishing the rod and carefully concealing the sugar in our pocket, declining to state whether the lump is large or small before we have used the rod. It is an unfortunate error to make coercion precede redress for the organization of the Land League will be so strong before a coercion bill is passed, that without public meetings and without any threats the system of exclusive trading will become universal in Ireland. The tenants will refuse to pay their rents if evicted by the police, no one else will take their farms, and as soon as the police and military are withdrawn the evicted tenants will quickly return. If, therefore, the Irish hold together they must in the end gain the day, for it is impossible to evict an entire nation." Truth then sketches the provisions of the Land Bill which I,sent you two weeks ago. I learn that Mr. Parnell will obstruct the coercion bill by every possible means. I am convinced that this measure will pass the House of Lords rapidly, but that a remedial measure will have no such luck.

During the present season Paris dressmakers steal from all the great masters, Raphael, Veronese, Rubens and Van Dyck, and they borrow from all lands. Charles IX. dresses. Chinese shoes. Regency head dresses Directoire hats and Oriental stuffs are mixed tog ther by them in a salad, a carnival of colors and stuffs.

Lord Besconsfield has been offered the hospitality of Mr. Altred de Rothschild at his residence in Seamore place while his own residence in Ourzon street is being made ready. And at his temporary abode the er-Premier will consult with an informal sort of ernment measures as they are produced.



44

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

FITTER CLEDIN WHERE

REDMOND O'DONNELL OF. LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

2

্য 🖓 PART II. CHAPTER I-CONTINUED.

"Papal" She half rose, the color vivid now on the clear, pale cheeks.

"And spain pape 1. I speak the truth, do I not, my dear? You are a coquette born, as I have said, and knowing you possessed of pride enough and common-sense enough to let no man one inch nearer t an it was your will be should come, I have up to the present in no way interfered with your favorite sport. But the time has come to change all that. Sir Arthur Tregenna is coming, and I warn you your customary amusement won't do You have had your day-you may here. safely withdraw from the fray where you have been conqueress long, and rest on your laurels."

She rose up, and stood stately, and beautiful, and haughty before him.

"Paps, you speak as if Arthur Tregenna had power, had authority over me. He has none-none. He has no claim-no shadow of claim upon me."

"You mistake, Lady Cecil," the cool, keen steel-gray eyes of the earl met the indignant brown ones full-"or you forget Sir Arthur Tregenna is your affianced husband."

"My affianced husband! A man who has never spoken one word to me in his life beyond the most ordinary civilities of common acquaintance !"

"And whose fault is that, Queenie? Not his, poor fellow certainly. Carry your mid back three years-to your first season-your presentation. He spent that season in London, only waiting for one word, one look of encouragement for you to speak. That word never came. You flirted desperately with Lennox, of the Scotch Greys, and when he preposed, threw him over. He exchanged into an Indian regiment, and was shot through the heart by a Sepoy bullet, just one week after he became Lord Glenallan. Not a pleasant recollection for you, I should think, Lady Cecil; but as I said before. I don't wish to reproach you. You are to marry Sir Arthur-that is as fixed as tate."

And looking in his face, she knew it. She sank back in her seat, and hid her face in her hands with a sob, more like a child than the bright, invincible La Reine Blanche.

"Papa," you are uukind-you are cruel. I don't care for Sir Arthur; he doesn't care for the round of Vanity Fair and wait. Ginevra me.

"Who is to tell us that? He will differ greatly from most of his kind if he find the lesson a hard one to learn. And you don't care for him? My Lady Cecil do you everhave you ever realized what you are-an earl's daughter and a-beggar ?"

She did not lift her face. He looked at her grimly, and wenton :

"A beggar-literally that-without a farthing of allowance-without a roof you can call your own-without a penny of portion. Do you know Lady Cecil, that I lost two thousand on this year's Derby-my all! Learn it now at least. We sit here this June morning, paupers-with title and name, and the best blood of the realm--paupers! Sir Peter Dangerfield, the most pitiful little miser on earth, pays for the bread you eat, for the roof that shelters you, for the carriage you drive in, the opera box you sit in, the servants who wait upon you. He pays for them because the Salic law has exploded in England, anp he is under petticoat government. He is afraid of his wife, and his wife is your cousin. That pink silk and pointlace trimming you wear is excessively becoming, my dear, imported from Worth, was it not? Take care of it; Queenie ; there isn't brave heart to so poor a creature as Henry a farthing in the Ruysland exchequer to buy Darnley. "No, Gibevra; no Darnley exists another when that's worn. And I am-un- for the men are all alike in eighteen hundred

"Thank you, Queenie;" her father drew her to him, and touched his lips to her cheek for perhaps the third time in their existence. You never disappointed me in in your life; I knew you would not now. It is the dear-est desire of my heart, child. You will be the wealthiest and most brilliant woman in England. You have made me happy. Once more, thanks very much, and good-morn-He threw open the door, bowed her out

with most Chesterfieldian politeness, and watched the tall, graceful figure, in its rosesilk, its rich laces, its perfumed flowers, its gleaming jewels from sight. Then he smiled to himself :

"It's a very fine thing to be father-in-law To a very magnificent three-tailed bashaw."

"She has promised, and all is safe. I know her well-The thumbscrews of the holy office could not make either break a pledge once given. AL, my lady! I wonder if you would have promised, even with penury staring you in the face, if you had seen, as I did, Redmond O'Donnell looking at you at the opera?"

Lady Cecil went slowly up to her rooms trailing her ball draperies after her, a violet and gold boudoir, a sleeping-room adjoining, all white and blue. And seated in the boudoir, atill wearing her amber silk, her Spanish laces, and opals, sat the mistress of the mansion, Sir Peter Dangerfield's wife.

"What an endless age you've been away, Queenie," Lady Dangerfield said, peevishly. What on earth could Uncle Raoul have to say to you at this blessed hour of the morning?"

Lady Cecil stood beside her a touch of weariness on her pale face, "He told me Sir Arthur Tregenna was com-

ing-would be here next week."

"Ah !" my lady said, looking at her quickly, "at last! To marry you, Queenie?" She stood silent-pained-shamed-hum-

bled beyond expression. "You don't speak, and you look vexed. Queenie," with energy, " you don't mean to say -you never will be so silly-so stupidly silly -as to refuse him if he asks?"

"If he asks !" Lady Cecil repeated, with inexpressible bitterness. "Oh, Ginevra! don't let us talk about in. I am to be sold, it seems, if this rich Cornishman chooses to buy What choice have I in the matterme. what choice had you? We are like the lilies of the field, who toil not neither do they spin -as fair, perhaps, and as useless. When our masters come for us we go-until then we run I wonder what it is like to be poor ?'

" It is like miserg-it is like torture-it is like death !" Lady Dangerfield burst out passionately. "I was poor once. Wretchedly, miserably poor, and I tell you I would rather die a thousand times than undergo penury again. You may know how horrible poverty is, when it is more horrible than marrying Peter Dasgerüeld. I abhor both, but I abnor poverty most. No need to look at me like that. Queenie ; I mean what I say. You never supposed I cared for that odious little monster, did you ?"

"Ginevra," Lady Cecil said, falling back wearily into an easy chair, " I begin to think they are right in those heathen countries-India-China-Japan-where is it-where they destroy female children as soon as they are born? It is miserable, it is degrading, it is horrible-the lives we lead, the marriages we make. I hate myself, scorn myself tonight.'

Lady Dangerfield shrug_ed her shoulders. "Strong language, my" dear, and strong language is bad 'form' always. Has La Reine Blanche found her Darn'ey at last?

"If Mary, Queen of Scots, lived in these days, she would never have lost her great, kind, cruel. My dear, I shall never force you and sixty-all talk with the same drawl, all

CHAPTER II. MISS HERNCASTLE.

"Ginevra," Lord Ruysland said, in his blandest tone, and all his tones were bland, how soon do we go down to Sussex? I say we, of course ; for impoverished mendicants, like myself and Cecil, must throw ourselves on the bounty of our more fortunate relatives, until our empty coffers are replenished. How soon do we go-next week ?"

"Next Monday," responded Lady Dangerfield; "in three days. Sir Peter writes me, Scarswood has been rejuvenated, re-hung, recarpeted, re-furnished, quite ready. We go on Monday; very many have gone already. Parliament closes so delightfully early this year. I don't pretend to go into ecstasies over the country, like Cecil here, for instance; bat really, London is not habitable after the last week of June."

"Ah! next Monday-so soon? Then we shall not meet Tregenna in town, as I had supposed? Still-Ginevra I write to Sir Arthur Tregenna to-day-you remember Treg-enna, of course. He is in Paris at present, and on his way to us; may I trespass so far upon your hospitality my dear, as to invite him to Scarswood ?"

They were still seated, a family party of three, around the breakfast table. Lady Dangerfield glanced across at her cousin. Lady Cecil sat listlessly back in her chair, offering her little curly King Charles a chicken wing ; she held the tit bit temptingly over Bijou's wrinkled nose, now laughing, as he leaped up angrily, while all his tiny silver bells rang, not once lifting her eyes.

"Certainly, Uncle Raoul, invite him by all means. Scarswood is big enough to hold even the great Cornish baronet. I remember Sir Arthur vely well; indeed, I was mortally afraid of him in those frivolous by-gone days, and thought him a horrid prig; but of course that was all my lack of judgment. Present my compliments and remembrances, and say we shall be delighted to see him at Sussex.

"Thanks, my dear ; I knew I might count upon you: Sir Peter, now-"

"Sir Peter will do precisely as I see fit," Sir Peter's wife answered, decisively; "let Sir Peter keep to his beetles and butterflies. Did you know his latest hobby was turning naturalist, and impaling horribly criwling things upon pins? Let him keep to the you before ?" beetles, and leave the amenities of civilized life to civilized beings. Queenie, do let Bijou alone; his bells and his barking agonize my poor nerves. Have you no message to send to Sir Arthur?"

"I think not. Take your chicken, Bijou, and run away with Tompkins, for your morning airing in the square. Half-past twelve. Ginevra, do we dress for the flower show at Cheswick, or the morning party at Kew ?"

"The morning party at Kew. I promised Lady Chantilly not to fail her a week ago. But first, Cecil, the children's governess comes to day, and I want you to see her and help me to decide. I advertised, as you know, and out of the troops of applicants, this onewhat's her name, again ?--Miss Herncastle -seems to suit her best. And her terms are so moderate, and she plays so very nicely, and her manner is so very quiet, and everything, that I as good as told her yesterday that I would take her. She comes at two for her final answer, and I should like you to tell me what you think of her."

"And I shall go and write my letter-your compliments and kind remembrances, Ginevra, and a cordial invitation to Scarswood from Sir Peter and yourself. And you tell me Sir Peter has become a naturalist? Ah poor, little Sir Peter !"

And, with a smile on his lip and a sneer in his eye, the Earl of Ruysland arose and wended his way to his study.

Poor, little Sir Peter, indeed!

Within nine months of his accession to the throne of Scarswood, Sir Peter Dangerfield, voice nor face altering. Baronet, had led to the "hymeneal altar

compensation to torture; in our turn bugs and something quite out of the usual governess beetles, if nothing better offers. Lady Cecil came sweeping downstairs presently .- tall, and slim, and white as a lily. Her India muelin, with its soft lace trimmings trailed in fleecy clouds behind her-all. her tory." lovely hazel hair hung half-curled in a rich bronze mass over the pearly shoulders. A Mechlin scarf hung about her more like drapery than a shawl; and a bonnet, a marvel of Parisian handicraft, half point-lace, half lilies of the valley, crowned that exquisite, gold-hued head.

The drawing-room was deserted-Lady Dangerfield was not yet down. Lady Cecil was two-and-twenty, Lady Dangerfield fiveand thirty, and for every ten minutes we spend before the glass attwenty, we spend an hour on the wrong side of thirty. She took a book and sank down among the amber satin cushions of a dormeuse near the open window, and began to read. So she had sat, a charming vision, for upward of half an hour, when her coustn, in pale flowing silks, youthful and elegant, floated in.

that tiresome Delphine has no more eye for quired within the sound of Bow Bells. color or effect than-"

"Miss Herncastle, my lady," Soames the footman, interrupted.

And my lady stopped short and whirled around. "Ah, yes-I had forgotten. Will you take a seat for a moment, Miss Herncastle? I was really in such a hurry yesterday, when I saw you, that I had no time to speak of anything about terms. We are over-due as it is, but-I think you told me you never were governess before ?"

"I never was, my lady."

down her book and looked up surprised into -so deep, so clear, so musical in its timbre. picable character on earth." She looked up and saw a tall, a very tall young woman, dressed in plain dark colors, sink into the seat Lady Dangerfield had inlicated by a wave of her pearl-gloved hand. "Then may I beg to know what you did

do? You are not, excuse me, very youngseven-and-twenty now, I should think ?"

"No, my lady; three-and-twenty." "Ah! three-and-twenty, and going out as governess for the first time. Pray what were

Lady Cecil shrank a little as she listened. Ginevra went to work for the prosecution in so deliberate, so cold-blooded a manner. She looked at the governess and thought, more and more interested, what a singular face it was. Handsome it was not-never had beenbut some indescribable fascination held Lady Cecil's gaze fast. The eyes were dark, cold, brilliant ; the eyebrows, eyeleshes, and hair of jetty blackness; the face like marble—li-terally like marble—as changeless, as colour-

less, locked in as passionless calm. " A strange face-an interesting face," Lady good. At the same time I am quite old Cecil thought ; ' the face, if I am any judge, of a woman who has suffered greatly, and learned to endure. A face that hides a history."

"I was a music teacher," the low, melodious, even tones of Miss Herncastle made answer; "I gave lessons when I could get pupils. But pupils in London are difficult to get. I saw your advertisement in the Times, for a nursery

governess, and I applied." "And you are willing to accept the terms offered yesterday ?"

The terms were so small that Lady Dangerfield was absolutely ashamed to name them before her cousin. At heart, and where her own gratification was not concerned, she was as great a miser as Sir Peter himself.

"I will accept your terms, my lady. Salary is not so much an object with me as a home.' "Indeed! You have none of your own, I presume?"

"I have none, my lady." She made the answer quite calmly, neither

you-from you, the most notorious flirt in London-on flirting! And Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun!"

the tears started.

"Not being a clairvoyant I cannot say You must have met a great many people 1 should think. I know you never came near "No," Mr. Delamer sald, "I did not visit

your box. He wouldn't come." "Who wouldn't come? Name this con

tumacious subject ?"

" O'Donneil." "Who ?" suddenly and sharply she asked

of the Third Chasseurs d'Afrique-Le Beau Chasseur, as they call him-and the best fellow the sun shines on."

She was always pale as a lily-La Reine Blanche-was she really paler than usual ore that she resembles l" now? Charlie Delamer wondered. Was it "For pity sake, Queenie, talk of something only the shadow of the white parasol, or-

There was a pause-only for a moment, but how long it seemed. Coote and Tinnye's band discoursed sweet music, fountains flashed, birds sang, flowers bloomed, June sunshine steeped all in gold, and under the leafy branches Lady Dangerfield was strolling on the arm of Major Frankland.

Mr. Delamer, just a thought startled, spoke again.

"You know O'Donnell, don't you? In Ireland, was it? I think he said so last night."

"Yes-I know-I mean I knew Captain O'Donnell slightly once. It is over six years ago though-1 should have thought he would have quite forgotten the circumstance by this time

"Men who have been so fortunate as to know La Reine Blanche don't forget her so membrance, it is hardly strange, if he recol-

" If I remember him !-- Mr. Delamer, Red mond O'Donnell saved my life!"

"Saved your life! By Jove! the lucky fellow. But those dashing long-sword, sad-Cecil Clive, of all people, should have weight. dle-bridle Irishmen are always lucky. And Isn't there an adage about setting a thief to the fellow said his acquaintance was but

Lady Cecil laughed-not quite so musically as usual.

"Trifling !" Perhaps Captain O'Donnell rated his service at the valuation of the thing saved! And he is in England. How curious. I fancied him---soldier of fortune----and love my husband, and treasure his free lance that he is! for life out there in Algiers."

"He goes back shortly. He is a born fighter, and comes of a soldierly race. The O'Donnells have been soldiers of fortune for the last three hundred years, and asked no fairer fate. He leaves England soon, places his sister with some friends in France, and goes back."

"His sister !---the Rose of whom he used to speak—of whom he was so fond ?"

"Yes; I heard him call her Rose."

"You heard him! She is here then! And what is she like? Redmond O'Donnell's sister "---with a little laugh---" she ought to be pretty."

"Well, she is not-at least not now. She appears to be under a cloud-sickness, trouble, something-didn't talk much-looks sad and sombre, and is a brunette, with blue eyes. you bury that poor little man alive down She is just from New Orleans-her brother went for her. I called there immediately beforo I came here, and O'Dounell dines with me this evening. What a prince of good fellows he was out yonder in Algiers, and the devil's own to fight. He won his way straight up from the ranks with his sword. And he saved your life ! How was it, Lady Cecil?"

" Much too long a story for a morning party, with the thermometer at 90 degrees. There is Madame de Vilafleur beckoning-is she not?"

"She is. Permit me, Lady Cecil." And taking Mr. Delamer's proffered arm, Lady Cecil sauntered over to Madame la Comtesse de Vilafleur.

The rose light of the summer sunset was just merging into starry dusk, as the baronet's wife and earl's daughter drove back to Lowndes Square. Lady Dangerfield was in excellent spirits-evidently Major Frankland had been entertaining-and talked incessantly the way home; but Lady Cecil lay back among the barouche cushions, paler, graver, more silent than was her wont. She had been very much admired, as usual; she had held her court of adorer's, also, as usual ; but now that it was over, she looked wan, spiritless, and bored. And he is in England-in London!" she was thinking. "He was at the opera last night, and saw me! And it was not worth while renewing so slight an acquaintance! To think-to think "-she set her pearly teeth hard-"to think that after all those years I should not yet have outlived that sentimental folly of so long ago!" "How stupid you are, Queenie !" her cousin said, pettishly, as they neared home. "I believe you have not spoken two words since we left Kew; and now that I have asked you twice if you saw Chandos Howard playing lawn billiards with Lady Charlotte Lansing, you only answer, 'Yes dear, very pretty in-deed!' It is to be hoped you will recover the use of your tongue and your senses before you appear at Carlton Terrace to-night." With which reproof Lady Dangerfield got out and went up the steps of her own aristocratic mansion. Soames the footman, flung open the drawing-room door, but Lady Cecil did not enter. She toiled wearily up to her own apartment threw off her bonnet and scarf, as if even their weight opressed ber, and crossing to the gold and ebony writing desk, unlocked it, and took out her treasured relics once more. "I do not need you to remind me of my folly any longer," she said, looking at them. "I will do now what I should have done this morning." The faintly sighing evening wind fluttered the lace curtains of the open window. She walked to it, gazed for a moment at the pictured face, set her lips, and deliberately tore up into minutest fragments the note and the picture. The summer breeze whirled them in an instant, the spray of clematis, and the dark curl of hair followed, and then Lady Cecil rang for her maid, and dressed for the evening. "They say-those wiseacres who make books-that every life has its romance. I suppose they are right, and so forever has ended mine. Not the white satin to-night, Desiree-the blue silk and turquoise ornaments, I think |" At half-past eleven, that night-and when had the phenomenon occurred before ?-- the Earl of Ruysland returned to his niece's we, Lady Cecil ?" laughed the Honorable house. He had written and dispatched his Charles Delamer, of the F. O, eating his ice, listter, and though Lady Cecil had sent no letter, and though Lady Cecil had sent no message to Sir Arthur Tregenna, the letter contained a most encouraging and flattering one. He had dined at his club, he had indulged in chicken hazard for an hour, and at half past eleven stood in the moonlight at Lady Dangerfield's door. He had been up, as you know, until hulf-past five the preceding day, and on the wintry side of fifty late hours and dissipation tell. "I think I will give up London life," he said to himself; "and devote myself to growblance of innocence at eight-and-twenty it | ing old gracefully. Let me accomplish this would be difficult to say. Lady Cecil laughed. She liked Charlie for coffers, and a rejuvenated reputation, betake this good reason, that he had never fallen in myselt to pleasant Continental Spas and Badens, and live happy forever after. Ab,

line. It is an odd face a striking face a face full of character. It has, haunted me ever since I saw it-so calm, so still, so fixed | our box in one expression. That woman has a his-

"Really, then, I shall countermand my consent. I don't want a nursery governess with a history. What an imagination you have, Cecil, and what awful nonsense you talk! A striking face!-yes, if you like, in its plainness." "O'Bonnell-Captain Redmond O'Donnell

"I don't think it plain." "Perhaps you do think it pretty?"

sounding appellation. Whom have I seen before that she resembles l"

else. Suppose, when you get down to Scarswood, you turn biographer, and write out my new nursery governess's history, from her own dictation. I dare say she's the daughter of some Cheapside grocer, with a complexion like her father's tallow candles, and whose "Have I kept you waiting, Queenie? But piano-playing and French accent were ac-

> Queenie-" abruptly-" | wonder if Major Frankland will be at Kew to-day?"

> Lady Cecil looked grave. "I don't like him, Ginevra-I don't like the way he behaves with you-oh, yes, Gin-

evra, I will say it-nor the way you behave with him." "And why? How does Major Frankland

and my lowly self behave?' "You hardly need to ask that question, I

think. You fiirted with him when you were fifteen, by your own showing; you flirted easily. Since you honor him by your rewith him in the first year of your widowhood,

Only five short words, but Lady Cecil laid and you firt most openly with him now that lects you." lown her book and looked up surprised into you are a wife. Ginevra," with energy, "a "If I ret sudden interest. It was such a sweet voice married flirt is in my opinion the most des-

"An opinion which, coming from my Lady eatch a thief? How true those old saws are! | triffing.' You don't mean to fiirt, I suppose, when you are married?"

"Don't look so scornful, Ginevra-nodon't. If ever I marry-what are you laughing at? Well, when I do marry, then-I hope-I trust-I feel that I shall respect and name and honor as sacredly as my own

soul.' "Meaning, 1 suppose, Sir Arthur Tregenna?"

" Meaning Sir Arthur Tregenna, if you like If 1 ever become the wife of Sir Arthur, I shall never let any living man talk to me look at me, act to me, as that odious, bearded, sleepy-eyed ex Canadian major does toward you. Don't be angry, Ginevra dear; I mean this for your good." "No doubt. One's friends are always per-

sonal and disagreeable and prosy for one's

"Ah, Ginevra, age does not always bring wisdom. And Sir Peter is jealous-poor lit-

tle Sir Peter! It is unkind, it is a shame;

there, and you dance, and walk, and flirt with

Lady Dangerfield leaned back in the bar-

"You precious Queenie-you Diogenes in

India muslin and Limerick lace! That poor

little Sir Peter, indeed! and Miss Herncastle,

too! all low and abject things find favor in

the sight of Lady Cecil Clive. Sir Peter | as

if I cared what that odious little wizen-faced,

butterfly-hunting imbecile thought! Major

Frankland is one of my oldest, one of my

dearest friends, with whom I shall be friendly

just as long as I please, in spite of all the hus

bands alive. And to think of a sermon from

ouche and laughed-laughed absolutely until

Frankland. I say again, it is a shame,"

enough to take care of myself."

to call me that again. Don't marry Sir Arthu: Trepenna. You play vary nicely, sing very nicely, draw very nicely, and waltz exquisitely-what is to hinder you turning these accomplishments to account? Earl's daughter's have been governesses before now, and may again. I advise you though, to write out your advertisement and send it to the Times at once, while I have still a half guinea left for its insertion." He drew out his watch-a hunting watch, the case spark-ling with diamonds ; " I will not keep you up longer-it is nearly five o'clock."

She lose to her feet and confronted him. The flush had all faded out. She was whiter than the roses in her hair.

"This is all true you have been telling me, " Hopelessly and irretrievably ruined."

He spoke with perfect calmness. Ruined beyond all hope-ruin wrought by his own hand-and he faced her without falter or blanch.

She stood a moment silent, her eyes fixed upon the letter-pale, proud, and cold. Then she spoke:

"What is it you wish me to do ?"

"Sir Arthur Tregenna is worth thirty theusand a year. I wish you to marry Sir Arthur."

"What am I to do?" she repeated, still

proudly, still coldly. "He has never spoken one word to me, never written one word that even a vainer woman than I am could construe into lovemaking; and as I am a pauper, and he worth thirty thousand a year, it is not to be supposed he marries me from interested motives. Does he say here," touching the letter, " that he wishes me to become his wife ?"

"He does not. But he is man of honor, honor; he is coming here with no other intention than that of asking you to be his wife ?"

A flush of pain-of shame-of humiliation, passed over the exquisite face of the earl's daughter.

"It is rather hard on Sir Arthur that he should be obliged to marry me whether or no, and a little hard also on me. And this marriage will save you from ruin-will it, papa ?"

"It will save me from ruin-from disgrace -from exile for life. It will give me a house wherein to end my days; it will make those last days happy. I desire it more strongly than I ever desired anything in my life. I do not deny, Cecil, that I have been reckless and prodigal; but all that is past and done with. I don't want to see the daughter of whom 1 have been so proud-the toast of the clubs, the belle of the ball-rooms, the beauty of London-eating the bitter bread of dependence. Cecil, it is of no use struggling against desfiny, and your destiny has written you down Lady Cecil Tregenna. When Sir Arthur speaks, your answer will be Yes."

"It-will be Yes."

She said it with a sort of gasp! No young queen upon her throne had ever been prouder or purer, for all her flirting than La Reine Blanche; and what it cost her to make this concession, her own humbled soul alone And I was thinking of the days, Ginevra, that knew.

stare out of the same club windows, all part their hair down the middle, and do nothing. Are you going ?"

"Time to go at five o'clock, is it not? I only stepped in here to tell you we go down to Scarswood in three days. Send for Desiree, Queenie, and go to bed. Even your complexion will not stand such horrible late hours. And then, yawning very much, Lady Dangerfield went away to bed, and Lady Cecil was left alone.

It was late certainly but the Earl of Ruysland's daughter did not take her cousin's advice and go to bed. On the contrary, she sat where she had left her for over an hour, never once moving-lost in thought. Then she slowly arose, crossed over to where a writingcase, all gold and ebony, stood upon an inlaid table, took a tiny golden key from her chate-laine and unlocked it. It contained many drawers. One of these opening with a spring, she drew out, removed its contents, and stood with a smile half sad, half mocking on her lips, gazing upon them. Relics evidently. A branch of clematis, dry and colorless, but sweet still, a short curl of dark, crisp hair, a pencil sketch of a frank, manly, boyish face, and a note-that was all. The note was yel-low with time, the ink faded, and this is what it contained, in a big, bold hand :

" Dear Lady Cecil :--- 1 rode to Ballynahaggart yesterday, and got the book and the masic you wanted. I shall fetch them over when I come at the usual hour to-day. **R**."

" Respectfully, She read it over, still with that half-smile on her lips.

"When I come at the usual hour" she repeated, "and he never came It was the strangest thing-I wonder at it to this day. It was so unlike papa to hurry off abruptly in that way-never even want to say good-by. and your name has long been linked with his. To have her name linked with that of any man compromises any woman, unless it end in marriage. He knows this. He is the soul of a sgreatly as wiser people. Some of the old pain comes back now as I look at these things. How different he was-poor, impetuous boy-from the men I meet now. And I am to marry Sir Arthur Tregenna to do me the honor of taking me. I have kept my relics long enough -it is time I threw them out of the window. She made a step forward, as if to follow the word by the deed; then stopped, irresolute.

"As Sir Arthur has not asked me yet, what can it matter ? As I have kept them so long, I will keep them until he does."

She replaced them, closed and locked the writing-case, and rang for her maid. The French woman came, sleep and blinking, and Lady Cecil sat like a statue under her hands, being disrobed and robed again for rest.

But she was in the breakfast parlor a good half hour before either her father and cousin. She was looking over a book of water-color sketches when Lady Dangerfield entered, looking at one long, intently, wistfully-a sunrise on the sea. The baronet's wife came softly up behind the Earl's daughter, and glanced over her shoulder "A pretty scene enough, Queenie, but no-

thing to make you wear that pensive face. Of what are you thinking so deeply, as you sit there and gaze?"

Lady Cecil lifted her dreamy eyes. "Of Ireland. I have often seen the sun rise

out of the sea like this, on the Ulster coast. can never come again."

as the Morning Post told you, Ginevra, only surviving daughter of the late Honorable Thomas Clive, and relict of Cosmo Dalrymple, Esq. She was a niece of the Earl of Ruysland, she was petite, plump, pretty, poor; she was nine-and-twenty; she had twin daughte. and not a farthing to bless herself. At the mature age of twenty-four she had eloped with a clerk in the Treasury, three years younger than berself, a name as old as her own, a purse as empty, and they were cast off at once and forever by their families on both sides. Their united fortunes kept them in Paris until the honeymoon ended, and then poverty stalked grimly in at the door, and love flew out of the window in disgust, and never came back. They starved and they grubbed in every Continental city and cheap watering-place; they bickered, they quarreled, they reproached and recriminated; and one dark and desperate night. just five years after his love-match, Cosmo Dalrymple, Esquire, stirred half an ounce or so of laudanum into his absinthe, and wound up his chapter of the story.

Mrs. Dairymple and the twins, two blackeyed dolls of four, came back to England in weeds and woe, and the paternal roof opened once more to receive her. Very subdued, soft of voice, gentle of manner, and monstrously pretty in her widow's cap and crapes, little Mrs. Dalrymple chanced one day, at a water party in the neighborhood, to meet the Sussex baronet, Sir Peter Dangerfield. Is there a destiny in those things that shape our ends without volition of our own ?---or is it that we all must play the fool once at least in our lives? Sir Peter saw-and fell in love. Before Mrs. Dalrymple had been twelve months a widow, she was again a wife.

Five ycars of married life, and living by her wits, had sharpened those wits to an uncommon degree. She read the barcnet like a book. He was a miser to the core, mean beyond all meanness, half monkey, half tiger in his nature; and her plumpness, and her prettiness, her round, black eyes, her faltering voice, and timid manner did their work. He fell in love, and before the fervor of that hot fancy had time to cool, had made her Lady Dangerfield, and himself miserable for life.

She was nothing that he thought her, and everything that he thought her not. She was a vixen, a Kate whom no earthly Petruchio could tame. She despised him, she laughed at him; she was master and mistress both : she flirted, she squandered his money like water-what did she not do? And thetwins, kept in the background in the halcyon days of courtship, were all at once brought forward, the black frocks flung aside, gay tartans, muslin, and silks bought, and a governess engaged. Scarswood was thrown open to the county, a house in Mayfair leased, parties, dinners, concerts, operas-the whole round of tashionable life run. And her poor relatives fixed upon him like barnacles on a boat. The Earl of Ruysland made his houses, his horses bis servants, his cook, his banker his own without a thought of grattitude, a word of thanks. His wife sneered at him, her hightitled relatives ignored him, men black-balled him at their clubs, and the milk of human kindness turned to buttermilk in her breast. He became a misanthrope, and buried himself down at Scarswood, did humbly as his lady ordered him, and took, as you have heard her say, to impaling butterflies on pins. If our fellow creatures are 10 torture us, it is some

You are an orphan "I am an orphan."

"Well," Lady Dangerfield said, "your recommendations are certainly unobjectionable, and I don't see why you would not suit. Just open the piano, Miss Herncastle, and play some little thing that I may judge of your touch and execution. If there be one thing I wish you particularly to attend to, it is my children's music and accent. You speak

French ?" "Yes my lady."

" And sing ?,, There was an instant's besitation—then the

came : "No, Madam I do not sing."

"That is unfortunate. Play however." She obeyed at once. She played from memory, and chose an air of Suhubert's-a little thing, but sweet and pathetic, as it is the nature of Schubert's music to be. It was a favorite of Lady Cecil's as it chanced, but never had the pearl key's, under her fingers, spoke in music a story half so plaintive, half so pathetic as this. The slanting June sunlight tell full upon the face of the player-that fixed, dusk, emotionless face, with its changeless pallor; and, more and more interested, Lady Cecil half rose on her elbow to look. "That will do," Ginevra said graciously; "that's a simple melody, but you play it quite

prettily. Cecil, love, what do you think? Miss Herncastle will suit very well, will she not?" "I think Miss Herncastle quite capable of

teaching music to pupils double the age of Pearl and Pansy," replied Lady Cecil, decidedly. "Miss Herncastle, is it possible you do not sing? You have the face of a singer."

Up to this moment Miss Herncastle had not been aware a third person was present. She turned to Lady Cecil, and the large electric eyes, so dark under their black lashes, met the soft hazel ones full.

"I do not sing."

"Then I have mistaken a singing face for the first time. Ginevra, I don't wish to hurry you, but if we go at all-"

"Good Heavens! yes!" cried Lady Danger-field, glancing in sudden hurry at her watch. "We shall be frightfully late, and I promised Lady Chantilly-Miss Herncastle, I forgot to ask-do you object to the country ?"

better. We go down to our place in Sussex next week-you will find your pupils there. Suppose you come to-night—you will be of use to me in the intermediate days."

"I will come to-night, my lady, if you wish it."

"To-night, then. Soames, show Miss Herncastle out. Now then, Queenie."

"And what's your opinion of the governess? What are you thinking of as you lie back in that pretty attitude, with your eyes half closed, Lady Cecil Clive? Are you really thinking? or is it only to show the length of your eyelashes?"

Lady Cecil looked up. They were rolling along as fast as two high-stepping roans could carry them, Kew-ward.

" I was really thinking, Ginevra-thinking of your governess." "You do my governess too much honor.

What were your thoughts of her, pray?" "There is something strange about her- love with her.

Lady Cecil made a restless movement, and under the white fringe of her parasol her fair face flushed.

"Ginevra, I am sick-sick of having myself called that. And I am not a flirt in your sense of the word. 1 don't lead on men to gratify my own petty vanity, to swell the list of a vain, empty-headed, empty-bearded woman of the world's triumphs. I only like to have people like me-admire me, if you will; and when gentlemen are pleasant and dance well, and talk well, I can't be frigid and formal, and talk to them on stilts It's they who are stupid-moths who will rush into the candle and singe their wings, do what you will. The warning is up, 'dangerous ground," but they won't be warned. They think the quicksand that has let so many through will hold them. They are not content with being one's friend-they must be one's lover. And then when one is sorry, and says 'no,' they rush off to Spitzbergen, or Spanish America, or Central Africa, and one is called heartless, and a coquette. It's my misfortune, Ginevra, not my fault."

Again Ginevra laughed.

"My dear, what eloquence! Why weren't you lord, instead of Lady Cecil Clive?—you might take your seat in the House, and amaze that noble and prosy body by your brilliant oratory. Queenie, answer me this-truly now -were you ever in love in your life?"

Under the white fringe of that silken screen, her parasol, once more that delicate carnation flushed all the fair "flower face of La Reine Blanche. But she laughed.

"That is what lawyers call a leading question, isn't it, Ginevra? Who falls in lov- in these latter days? We talk of settlements, instead of turning periods to our lover's eyes we go to St. George's, Hanover Square, if an eligible parti asks us to accompany him there; but as for getting up a grande passion -not to be thought of-bad style and obsolete. Somebody says in Coningsby, 'passions were not made for the drawingroom, and I agree with that somebody. I don't mean to be cynical, Ginevra-I only state plain facts, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

Lady Chantilly's morning party was doubly pleasant for being about the last of the season, and Major Frankland was there. He was a tall, military swell, with heavy blonde mustache, sleepy, cat-like eyes, a drawl, and an eye-glass. It seemed the most natural thing maginable that Lady Dangerfield should receive her Neapolitan ice from his hand, and that he should lean over in her chair and whisper in her pretty pink ear while she ate

"We always return to our first loves, don't and taking his seat by the side of Lord Ruysland's daughter, "as faithful as the needle of the north star is old Frankland to the idol of his youth." Apropos of first loves, Lady Cecil," locking up artlessly, "whom do you suppose I met at her Majesty's last night?"

The Honorable Charles, one of the "fastest," most reckless young fellows about town, had two blue eyes as soft and innocent as the eyes of a month-old babe, though how Mr. Delamer preserved even the outward sem-

"On the contrary, I prefer it."

"Very well, then ; the sooner you come the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Soames | has my lady and Lady Cecil depart ed yet for the ball?" "Not yet, me lord-dressing, me lord-car

riage has just been ordered round, me lord ... Lord Baysland ascended to the silent magnificence of the long drawing rooms. There were three, opening one into the other, in a brilliant vista of velvet carpet, lace draperies, ormolu, and satin upholstery. They were de seried now, and the gas unlit. The range of windows, seven in number, stood wide open, and the silvery light of the resplendent June

moon poured in. "Silence and solitude," muttered the earl "why the deuce are they all in the dark i Aw? very pratty, indeed, brilliant moon, and Aw r very pressy, indeed, similar moon, and a cloudless sky—one might fancy it Venice instead of smoky, foggy, dingy London." He paused. The rooms were not deserted,

it would seem, after all. Ont of the lace and amber curtains of the seventh and farthest window, a figure smerged and approached him. The earl's eyes turned from that crystal moon, and fixed expectantly on the advancing figure-the figure of a woman. Who was it? Not a servant, surely, with that slow and stately tread, that assured air. Not little Lady Dangerfield-this figure was tall : not Lady Cecil either-even she must have stood a full head shorter than this woman. Who was it?

The long drawing-room lay in alternate strips of darkness and light. The shadows hid her for a moment, she omerged into the moonrays again, and again disappeared. Who was she-this tall, magnificently proportioned woman, in dark sweeping drapery. with that majestic stateliness of mien and walk?

She had not seen him. For the fourth time she came into the light, then the darkness took her-a fifth time she appeared, a sixth, and then she beheld the earl standing curious, expectant, watching.

She stopped short-the moonlight fell full upon her face-pale and calm. Aud the Earl of Ruysland, who for the last thirty years had outlived every phase of human emotion, uttered a low, worldless cry, and fell slowly back. The sound of that startled cry, low as it was, reached her ear. The woman in the moonlight came a step nearer and spoke:

"I beg your pardon. I should not have intruded, but I thought these rooms were quite deserted."

What a sweet voice it was ! Its tones lingered pleasantly on the ear, like the low notes of a flate.

Her words broke the spell that held the His eyes had been fixed with a sort of earl. fascination on her face-a look of startlad wonder on his own. And Raoul, Earl of Ruysland, was not easily startled. He drew a long breath and stood aside to let her pass.

"It is I who should apologize," he said, with the courtly deference to all women that long habit had made second nature, " for startling you in so absurd a manner. I labored under the same delusion as yourself. I fancied these rooms forsaken. Soames lights immediately !"

The tall footman set the chandeliers ablaze, and closed the curtains. But the darkdraped lady had vanished.

"Who was that?" the earl asked carelessly ; "a qisitor !" "The gov'ness, me lord. Me lady's new

nuss'ry gov'ness. Came two hours ego, me lord, which her name it's Miss 'Erncastle."

"Is the carriage waiting, Soames?" inquired my lady, saiiing in a sea of green silk and tull+ illusion, illuminated with emeralds. "You, Uncle Raoul ; and at half-past seven! What miracle will happen next? You don't mean to say you are coming with Cecil and me to the Duchess of Stratheam's soirce musicale?"

"I don't, indeed. Nothing is fur her from my thoughts than soirces musicales. Ginevra, who is that new governess of yours She is your governess, Soames tells me. "What! Miss Herncastle! where did you

see her?" "I saw her just now, as I came in. She's a very distinguished looking person, isn't

The following letter copied from the New York Sun is almost ferocious in its truth.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

One very remarkable feature in the Irish crisis is the present changed attitude of the Catholic elergy. During the Fenian excitement the Bishops and priests of Ireland were united in their efforts to aid the British Covernment in the maintainance of order and to stamp out the incipient rebellion. The zeal which they exhibited in this work struck the Nationalists with astonishment who, in their turn, amazed the clergy with the bitter hostility which they envinced toward the Cnurch. It is more than probable that the opposition of the priests to Fenianism was founded upon the honest conviction that revolt could bring nothing but disaster to the people. Another reason for it was supposed to exist in the fear of the set back which an Irish rebellion would be sure to give to the work of converting England to Catholicism. The priests may have discovered that their progress in this work was not sufficiently rapid to compensate for their losses in Ireland, or they may have been swept along, in spite of all their efforts, with the current of public opinion; but that they have now experienced a wonderful change in their political position is beyond dispute. Priests in Irish politics have hitherto been united ; in the present excitement they appear to be somewhat divided, with the majority declaring for the Land League and all that it imports. While we find Cardinal McCaba and his followers, who supported the late Cardinal Cullen, mildly rebuking the Land League, we also find Bishops and priests ardently supporting it in speeches which appear to uphold that very

cause which they denounced in 1865, when they took for their text the thirteenth chapter of Romans : " Let every soul be subject unto the higher

powers. Whoseever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordnance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

It may be, however, that they stand upon the ground that Land Leagueism and Fenianism are by no means kindred organizations; that while the latter aimed at the dismemberment of British Empire, the former simply demands, in a legal and constitutional manner, the reforms that are believed to be necessary to better the condition of the This may be very true; but it people. looks as though the British Government had reason to believe that the Land League organization is Fenianism under a thin disguire.

From the Vatican, we are told, but little sympathy may be expected for Ireland. The English Government will doubtless do its utmost, by all the means in its power, to bring the thunders of the Church against the League. But in this matter the Pope appears to be in a difficult position. He would probably wish to oblige the British Government, but he is too shrewd and wise not to know that in an attack upon the present Irish movement the Church might be the loser, and great numbers of Catholics in the Land League might fall away from religion, and, like the ultra Nationalists and Fenians, drift into skepticism and unbelief. Convinced of the justice of the Irish cause, the Catholics of Ireland would be sure to resent bitterly any new attack upon that canse from the Church. Losing some of their respect and devotion, they would be very apt to become lukewarm, if not hostile, toward the Catholic religion itself. This is the reason why we find, for the first time, a struggle in Ireland with the Pope on the fence. To be sure he

is owned by 644 persons and two-thirds of it possessed by 1,942 persons with absolute power to drive three million individuals to ditches or to poorhouses, "to hell

that when they endeavor to cast odium upon their own countrymen they are heaping disgrace upon themselves. They never hesitate to declare that they are ashamed of their country, forgetting that, in the judgment of. the world, no man can be ashamed of his country without having reason to be ashamed of himself. In Paris with insolent vulgarity, they swagger as Englishmen; in London, with crin. ing humility, they apologize for being Irishmen; and in Dublin, with refreshing modesty, they pose as exceptions to the general run of their countrymen. But who are those ultra lovalists in Ireland? Are they the descendants of English settlers who were too proud to mix with common Irish folk ? Not at all. The most patriotic Irishmen, and, indeed, the boldest rebels, are the descendants of the Anglo-Normans and of Cromwell's troopers. The Irish loyalists, on the other hand, can be traced for the most part to those ancient clans whose modern representatives have always been the spaniels of Irish politics, ever ready to hunt the defenceless and lie down under their master's lash. No coercion can be severe enough to please them. No butchery, however horrible, can satisfy their desire for blood. When the country is stricken by famine, and thousands of their people are perisbing before their eyes. thes- same loyalists are always loud-mouthed in their denials of the existence of any distress. Fortunately for Ireland, they are a mere fraction in her population. They are a class within themselves, easily recognized by their bogus English accent, their course features, and the loud vulgarity of their dress. The English people despise them ; the English press completely ignores them, never making any exceptions in its wholesale attacks upon the Irish. All their fawning and all their loyalty, therefore, goes for nothing. The English may sometimes use them, but they can never respect them.

HIBERNICUS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Sir John Macdonald was sixty-six years old on Tuesday last.

The Cardinal Archbisbop of Cambria, has died at the age of 81.

Hon Seth Huntington has returned to the capital from California.

A mermaid on exhibition at St. Louis proves to be half monkey and half codfish.

Mr. David Barry, of Quebec, lectured before the Lanu League on Tuesday night.

Captain Nolan has, for private reasons, re signed the position of Home Rule whip.

Lord Wentrome, grandson of Lord Byron, was married last week to Lady Caroline Wortely.

It is ramored that Sir Hugh Allan is a silent partner in the Syndicate. At least the Globe says so.

At Mentone a committee has been formed to induce the French Government to abolish gambling at the Monte Carlo.

It rumored that Mr. Traite is about to resign his position in the Quebec Parliament. The Quebec Chronicle thinks it is too true.

Mr. Berthelot, of Le Vrai Canard, has be come editor of Le Nouveau Monde, and Le Patrie says : " O Tempora ! O Mores !" Pourgoui?

Lord Sherbrooke, when plain Mr. Lowe called Cardinal Manning a Communist on account of a letter the latter wrote on the land question.

The Quebec correspondent of the Irish Canadian suggests that Lord Dufferin-so anxious for Irish emigration to Manitobamust have an interest in the Syndicate. Quien

A SAMPLE IRISH LANDLORD. An Interview With Mr. Bence Jones.

[London Standard Cork Correspondence, Dec. 20.] "What I want is to make my case known there is no fear of this becoming a second Boycott business. We have conquered already. The speaker was Mr. Bence Jones, an elderly gentlemen of athletic frame and quick, restless movements. While he divested himself of his overcoat and laid his revolver carefully but conspicuously on one side, he proceeded to crossexamine me. "Are you an Irishman or an Examine me. "Are you at Ansman of an Englishman?" he began ;" Are you a Roman Catholic or a Protestant?" he continued, and then added, "You see we have to ask a good many questions in these times. Come in here." Mr. Bence Jones first proceeded to show me a sheaf of letters he had received offering him assistance. "But I do not want it," he com-mented; "All I require is labourers, and I could have them at once if the Government would only suspend the Habeas Corpus Act." Among his letters some offered physical succour, one correspondent stating that several hundred navvies, nuder his superintendence, were at Mr. I nes' disposal any time he wanted them. Another gentleman writes giving hints as to the 'manner in which in future Mr. Jones ought to convey the stock. There is a letter 'from Mr. Gladsione sympathising with Mr. Jones, but stating that the latter has unintentionally wronged the Premier in supposing the observa-tion make by him in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Irishmen regarded an eviction as a cor enve of death, was really Mr. Glad-stone's own nersonal view of the matter. Agalu, Englishman ?" he began ;" Are you a Roman Stating that the latter has unitentionally wronged the Premier in surposing the observa-ilon made by him in the House of Commons, to the effect that the Iristmen regarded an eviction as a sen enre of death, was really Mr. Glad-stone's own personal view of the matter. Again--ir stafford Northeoie inquires what Mr. Jones' opinion is as to the three F*. Mr. Palgrave, the Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, writes to say that Loudon is ositively "seeth-irg with mdignation at the treatment accorded to Mr. Jones," and so on with fifty sifterent letters from representative men and societies in various quarters. It has been stated by Mr. Jones, in a recent letter, that a heighbouring parish priest, Falher Mulcaby, on Sunday we k brought his labourers into the sacristy after Mass and warned them scalast working for their employer. This the priest denies, charac-trizing the statement as: "absolutely and en-tirely unrine." Mr. Jones has been informed by the police that they have received instructions from the Government that if he can procure evidence to the foregoing effect they will in-stitute a prosecution against Father Malcahy; but Mr. Jones says it would be impossible to obtain such evidence. There has influento been into towns on Bandon and Cork are within easy distance. Besides this, the neonle, wholn Mayo are almost exclusively Celife and the impor-iant towns on Bandon and Cork are within easy distance. Besides this, the neonitor of Labse hase unpopular with histenantry and the propie of the neighboring district. Mr. Beace Jenes was, as he has stated, born in England. His grandfaher, Mr. William Jones, was many yearsago the Town Olerk, or Clerk of the Peace. In Cork, and after the greatinnine considerable tracts of land fell into the h-inds of the family. In the handiord to be popular must be a man quite first he greate and missed the scheet and word, fraternize to a greater or less extent with the peasantry. it whom the faudai Instinct, whicher as shown in the muto obsellance to their spiritual guid

religion likeli. This is the reason way we handlow a three sets in the Syndicate. Quien into the contents himself with thrown, into the content in the Canadia for the Journal description of Matting and Canadia for the Journal description and doubles the most powerful in that country during the has maliguad both places. Portaps the laws and provided "that the set particle denames is not the strict description of the most remarkable circumstances the work of the provided "that the set of the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames in the strict denames is not the strict denames "No doubt," said Mr. Jones: "my land is somewhat more highly rented than that of the adjoining estates, but still it is of a better quality." This is true to a certain extent. There are forty tenants on the Lisselane Fstate. Mr. Jones said he never evicted any tenant unless the man was drunken and lazy. The farm of one thousand acres, which he himself culivates is made up of the holdings of tenants formerly evicted. It is upposed to be the best land in his posse sion. In reckoning the proit on it he cal-culates in his published statement the rent and interest sunk in the work at sevence shillings culates in his published statement the rent and interest sunk in the work atsev-ntcenshillings being eleven shillings an acre above G iffith's valuation. Yet bis average for rent alone to the tenantry is, he assures me, one pound per acre, a though it sometimes is as much as three pounds. 'Consequently, when Mr. Jones states that he makes a profit of eight hundred and fifty pounds on the farming of these one thousand acres, or from thirty-eight to torty shillings an acre, the facts I have stated much be borne in mind-namely, that be considered in solid a rent and interest comparatively far below what the same items, would represent in the case of a tenant farming under him. A gentleman, whose name I do not feel mweif at liberty to give, but who is a Protestant, and who is well known thronghout the country for the firm-ness and candour with which he is entrusted, in speaking to me to-day of Mr Bence Jones, observed :--"As a magistrate sitting on the same bench as Mr. Jones, I only express the feelings of many of my brother magistrates when I say that Mr. Jones, by a dogmatic assumption of in-failibility, has rendered 'hinself exceedingly obnoxions, as well to the gentry of the district as to the people."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The monument to Joan of Arc at Domreny, will cost 60,000 francs.

A sixteenth interest in Goat Island, a Niagara, has been sold for \$14,000. The population of Ottawa is 24,045, and Mr. Mackintosh is Mayor of it.

It is reported that the Messre. Gurney have gone \$10,000,000 on the new Syndicate.

Ten vineyardists in Napa County, Cali fornia, produced last year over 1,100,000 gal lons of wine.

Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, has collected \$365 as a contribution towards the defance of the Irish Traversers.

M. Victor Hugo has agreed to be Honorary President of the committee for the erection at Nice of a monument to Garibalbi.

Mr. G. R. Patullo has fyled a bill in the Court of Queen's Bench, contesting the election of Mr. Sutherland in North Oxford. The imports at Ottawa for the quarter ending December 31, 1880, were \$2,726,189 in value, against \$2,400,769 for the corresponding three months of 1879, showing an increase of S265.420.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, the wellknown East Indian prince who lives in England, advertises 3,000 pheasants and 1,000 hares for sale, all on the Elvedon estate, near Thetford.

The Birmingham Post understands that the English Watch Company of Lozells has this year carried off, in fair competition, the contract for watches for the Indian State railways which has hitherto fallen to American manufacturers.

The Parnell defence fund now amounts to \$135,000, notwithstanding the declaration of the Committee that no more is required for the present. More than \$70,000 have been collected in Canada and the States since January 1st, for the Land League.

Two young men of Adair, Mo., wanted to be photographed with platols drawn on each other. They were posed before the camera, and the artist was counting the seconds, when one of the pistols went off. The Lega tive and one arm were spoiled.

During 1880 the House of Lords affirmed twenty-three decisions and reversed six. The proposal a few years ago to take away the appellate jurisdiction from the House was vehemently refused by the Tory lords, who saw in it the thin end of the wedge.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that t seems to be generally felt that the beginning of the year 1881 finds the country with much brighter prospects than the past year. In spite of Nihilism, a certain measure of progress towards real liberal reforms had been made.

It is asserted that while in almost all parts of Ireland tenants are making trouble about rent the estates of the great London companies are an exception. The rents are light, and there is a lease given which practically amounts to fixity of tenure. The companies have held their lands for nearly 300 years.

The second volume of the "Memoirs of Kossuth," which has just appeared, reveals the fact that after the peace of Villafranca Cavour and Victor Emanuel took measures to bring about a vast rising in Hungary, and thus clear their way for another war with Austria ; but, just as the pear was ripe, Cavour died.

Referring to the report of the Glasgow Maternity Hospital a Scotch paper lately stated that "during the year the number women confined in the hospital was 223, and the number attended at their own houses, 916. The children burned alive in the hospital numbered 223, and at their own homes, 916." Burned" should have been born.

George Eliot was never photographed in her life, and there are only two portraits of ner extant—one at the house in Chevne walk

Provost Dawson, a well-known and 'respected gentleman has died at the compara tively early age of 52, having been Provost of Linlithgow about twelve years. He was resident manager of the extensive distillery of

SCOTCH NEWS.

of A. & S. Dawson. On December 24th, John M'Kenna died in his house in Hospital Street. He was for many years a lieutenant in the Western District, having joined the Glasgow Police on 2nd January, 1838, and retired in 1871. He was about 60 years of age.

The new hall crected by the Duke of Argyle in the Newton, Inveraray, was formally opened on January 3rd, by a tea, given to the towns people by the young ladies of the Castle, who graced it with their presence. A ball under the auspices of the Shinty Club was held in the evening.

The trustees of the late Dr. Scott, Perth, as the residuary legatees under the deceased's deed of settlement, have handed over to the County and City Infirmary, the U.P., Synod, for behoof of Home and Foreign Missions, and the London Missionary Society, donations of £3,603 9s 9d each .- Glasgow Mail.

At the Greenock Harbour Trust Meeting on Tuesday, Mr. M'Caskill, reported that the committee appointed to inquire as to the desimbility of introducing the electric light to the quays and harbours, had to suggest that powers be granted for inviting the various electric light companies to give a display on the steamboat quay, two companies having already offered to do so free of cost. The suggestion was approved of.

On January 2nd, Seth Kyle, who was for many years a detective officer in the St. Rollox District, and latterly in the Central District, died suddenly in his house in Nicholas Street of, it is supposed apoplexy. He was in good health on Monday morning, when he gave evidence in a case in the Central Police Court. He joined the Glargow Police in April, 1846, and was 60 years of ege at his death.

On the same day Joseph Bowker, who was for many years a detective officer in the Northern District, died rather suddenly in his house in Grame Street, also, it is presumed, of apoplexy. Lately he was subject to fits. He joined the Glasgow Police on the 25th April, 1847, and retired in 1871, when he was presented by Ballie Morrison with a baton and a £100 at a public dinner in the Waverley Hotel, Sauchiehall Street. Ho was 65 years of age.

On Monday January 3rd, the memorialstone of Dalmarnock Parish Church, Bridgeton, was laid by Mr. King of Levernholm. The church is to replace a temporary building in which the congregation has been meeting for five or six years, and is to cost between $\pounds 3,000$ and $\pounds 4,000$. In the course of some remarks Mr. King said the number of parishes in Glasgow had since 1870 increased from 34 to 60; and in the case of 14 of the 26 new parishes the churches had been built within the ten years, besides ten new chapels.

At the Small-Debt Court on January 5th, Sheriff Mair on the Bench, a case of some importance to railway servants was decided. The pursuer was Robert Riddoch, luggage guard, residing at 5 Russell Street, and the defenders the Caledoniau Railway Company, the amount sued for being £4 10s, made up of £2 as the amount of wages due in lieu of a fortnight's warning to quite defenders' service, and \$2 10s as the amount of premium payable for a hali-year to him in respect that no accident had taken place in that time through any negligence on his part. Mr. Glen, who apneared on behalf of the railway company, admitted the company's liability for payment of the fortnight's wayes, but disputed payment of the premium as the pursuer had only been six months in the company's employ, and as the premium was only due after a year's service. Messrs. Gordon Smith & Lucas were the agents for the pursuer. The case was first brought before Sheviff Mair a week ago, and

she? Nursery governesses don't usually look | fess to see upon the distant horizon, muy be like tragedy queens, do they? She has a very remarkable face,"

"Has she? You are as enthusiastic as Queenie. She saw her at noon, and raved about her for half an hour. I must be very blind or stupid—I confess I can only see a preposterously tall young woman, with a pale, solemn face."

"Enthusiastic, am I?" Lord Ruysland re peated. "I wasn't aware that I was; but I once knew another face very like it-wonderfully like it. And I give you my word of honor that as I came upon Miss-ab. to be sure-Herncastle, standing there in the moonlight, I thought I saw a ghost."

To be continued.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR TONS OF STOVE POLISH, -Messre. Morse Bros., of Canton, Massachusetts, are now making large shipments of "The Rising Sun Stove Polish" to London, Eugland. Their labor-saving machinery enables them to overcome the difference in cost of labor, and compete successfully with European manufacturers. Their goods have now been sold in the United States for sixteen years and the Maritime Provinces for ten years. The sale of "The Rising Suu Stove Polish" in the United or to America." States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia and the Sandwich Isles in 1880 reached the enormous quantity of 724 tons, 3,864,528 packages Each package of the genuine bears their trade mark, a picture of the rising sun, registered in the United States, England and Canada. The trade and consumers are especially cautioned against dangerous imitations in the market of their long-established trade mark, a picture of the rising sun, by which unprincipled manufacturers, are seeking to reap the advantage of the great reputation and superior quality of the genuine article. Their Montreal agents are Metsrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS .-Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 21-2

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA! Yes, a sur- oure ; it is BROWN'S HOUSE. HOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

21-4

A BLESSING TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. 21 - 4

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY Craving food, and grew thin by eating so much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians .- She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many person" sick only from worms. 21-4

At the close of one of his lectures in this city a few years ago, Mr. Froude used the following language:

"In all my reading of history I have ob served one tremendous phenomenon. It is that every political crime is a debt registered in heaven, and payment to the last farthing, with interest and with compound interest, will be demanded of those who, when the bill is put in, represent the person of the criminal."

It is to be hoped that the present English Government is not preparing to commit a political crime in the renewal of the old and bloody work in Ireland. In its present attitude, the Government appears to be afraid of improvement in the condition of the Irish peasantry, and to be engerly watching for the chance to kill. Coercion and butchery can only exhibit a revolting spectacle at the end of the nineteenth century. The demand for the reforms which belong to the present age can never be silenced by such means.

And if the Irish people, driven to desperation, resolve to resist coercion by every means in their power, they may sicken the British Government with the business. If the spirit of progress animates their movement, there is nothing in the ghastly monuments upon liberty's road in Ireland that can teach that | and again he was started in business. But spirit to fear. No new deluge of blood can stop its advance. No artificial famines can starve it to death. No prison walls can enclose it. It must go on, and the only thing that can lessen its rate of speed is the folly of enthusiasts who would endeavor to drive it | tion. He says that in stealing the cattle all with undue baste.

But the saddest thing in all this excitement is the joy with which the Irish lovalists look upon the preparations of the Government for slaughter. From the time of the English invasion, Ireland has never been without a singular class of Irishmen who consider themselves honored in obeying the orders of to imprisonment for life. Under his preforeign masters, and fortunate in having a sent sentence he got the full extent of the country of their own to fight against or to law, five years, though the farmer from whom DRAKE BITTERS, taken according to the detriment of the English Commonwealth;" vilify. They are so completely blinded by the cattle were stolen took pity on him and directions, saves large expense in doctor's but "what he did take up became a live coal, an unnatural prejudice that they cannot see | did not press the case.

٠

A few days ago Mr. Guildford Onslow and several other gentlemen had an interview with the Tichborne claimant at Portses Convict Prison. The claimant was in good health, and expressed himself much pleased with the interest taken in his case, and the near approach of his appeal to the House of Lords, which is soon to be heard. It is stated that much important evidence will be forthcoming. This further evidence, together with that collected from abroad, will shortly be laid before the House of Commons, and a motion made for an investigation into the whole question.

The Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, contains at this moment a remarkable new arrival in the person of George Woodward, aged adout forty. Woodward, when a boy, was engaged in cattle raising with his parents, in Ohio, and early developed an unconquerable propensity for horse stealing. This brought him many years ago to where he is now, but at the expiration of his sentence bis friends set him up in a business which he afterward relinquished in favor of his favorite pursuit, and again he returned to jailfor thirteen years. Although he has no hands, only stumps, he is so clever a workman that he surpassed all the other convicts, and when he had saved \$200 he sent for a lawyer, who contrived to get him pardoned. he has been at it again in his old line, though, apparently, under legal advice. He stole a whole drove from a Delaware County farmer, and the low price at which he offered the animals in Philadelphia led to his detecfrom one person he acted systematically, explaining that he could only be indicted on one bill under those circumstances, whereas,

had he taken the same number (eight) of cattle from different persons he could have been indicted and sentenced on eight different bills, making his sentences equivalent

RELIABLE - NO REMEDY HAS BEEN more earnestly desired and more diligently sought for by the medical profession throughat the same time a safe and certain purgative DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE Pills supply this want. 9-Z

HINTS TO FARMERS. - Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door ; it don't look right. Don't be without Henry & guard against consumption and other bills,

· 8

. . . .

1 1 1

painted by Mr. F. Burton, the director of the National Gallery, and given to her; and the other by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is in the possession of Mr. Blackwood (her friend and publisher), in the drawing room of his house in Edinburgh.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury is informed that Lord Be consfield has been at work on another political novel, which may shortly be expected to see the light. It is said that it will deal with that period of English history with which Mr. Disraeli himself was so closely bound up and which witnessed his depunctation of Sir Robert Peel and his lively warfare with Daniel O'Connell.

Every advertisement which appears in leading London papers for a shorthand clerk is alleged to elicit from 100 to 200 replies, phonography having become of late a branch of education very generally pursued, while the number of really qualified phonographers is everywhere small; in fact, the head of a large staff in London said that for verbatim reports he had but one assistant-quite a young man-whom he could trust implicitly.

Moncure D. Conway, after his recent visit to this country, writes from London to the Cincinnati Commercial as follows, "It is to be hoped that the tendency in America to introduce European customs wil' be limited to such superficialities as evening dress and decorative art and architecture. It is painful to find cropping up here and there suggestions of a tendency in the social and political regime to repeat the ideas and formula of the Old World."

At a polyglot accademia held in Rome recently in honor of Cardinal Hassoun, poems were recited and occasionally hymns or songs were sung in Hebrew, Chaldaic, literary and vulgar Armenian, literary and vulgar Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Georgian, Illyric, Greek, ancient and modern, Cingalese, Russian, French, German, Hungarian, Lutin, Albanian English, and Italian. An album, beautifully bound, containing the text of the poems recited, and the songs sung, was presented to the Cardinal on the conclusion of the accademia.

The marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, says the London Truth, will take place during the present month. The day, how-ever, is not definitely fixed. The happy pair will spend the honeymoon in the country in retirement. The forfeiture clause in the will of the late Duchess of St. Albans is to be contested upon several points, among others that out the world, than a reliable, efficient and the bridegroom is not alien within the meaning of the clause. Should there be issue the eldest son will inherit the title of the mother but he, as well as the younger children, will bear the family name of the father.

Dean Stanley's estimate of Mr. Gladstone as contained in a sermon delivered on Dec. Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment near at 29, for the benefit of the teachers of the hand to apply in case of accident. Keep | Boroughroad College, London, is not calcugood fences especially line fences; it pro-motes good feelings among neighbors. Keep cited the Premier as an example of one who, Down's Elizer always in the house, and no matter what the subject he took up, threw use in cases of sudden coughs, &c., as a safe into it the energy of his whole nature. "What he neglected to take up remained dangerous diseases. BAXTER'S MAN-DRAKE BITTERS, taken according to the detriment of the English Common wealth;" i full of passion, fire, and confisgration,"

\$.

.

taken to avizandum. He gave his decision yesterday to the effect that, as by the terms of the pursuer's engagement, the defenders were entitled to discharge him at any time without cause assigned before he had served 365 days continuously, he has no claim under the tinstructions' on the 'Servants' Premium Card' to any portion of the premium allowed by the company for ' freedom from accident.""

The following item shows us the phenomenon of a bigot who does not deny it. It is taken from the Glasgow Herald $-\Delta$ devotional meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society was held on Wednesday afternoon in the hall of the Protestant Institutethe Rev. A. Mackenzie presiding. After devotional exercises, the Chairman in a short address on the recent expulsion of the Jesuits from France, said some people considered they were bound to give the Jesuits an asylum on the footing of liberty, but he thought they might be regarded as the secret police of the Romish Church; they were the greatest enemics of liberty, civil or religious, and no toleration should be given to them. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, New Greyfriars, referred to the present state of Ireland as being in a great measure the result of the religion of the people. The toleration with which Roman Catholics were regarded in this country was largely due to a spirit of false liberalism. As an example, he would refer tot the Roman Catholic bazaar that had taken place some little time ago in Edinburgh. It was avowedly for the purpose of establishing a home for those poor friendless girls, of whom there were too many about our streets, but some people shut their eyes to the fact that these girls would be brought under the influence of Roman Catholicism. He believed that the letter on the subject he had published had a much greater effect than he ever expected. He had been accused of bigotry, but was it bigotry, he asked, to be consistent, and as Protestants they were only consistent in protesting against the errors of Rome.

GREAT MERIT.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. They are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column,

-

Rev. Dr. O'Meara, of Port Hope, has been appointed Canon of St. James' Cathedral, Foronto.

The Canada Temperance Act has gone into operation in Westmoreland County, N. B., and will shortly be put in operation in Kings.

The funeral of the late Rev. Father O'Connor took place yesterday morning, and was very largely attended. All the Irish and Roman Catholic Societies, and the school children attended in a body.

The Japanese letter recently received by the Mayor of Quebec, has at length been translated. A Japanese lad on one of the vessels in port was discovered who deciphered the strange characters. The letter contains an offer to send to Quebec a number of good laborers, guaranteed to be good workers, and to be useful in all kinds of trade.

÷

3 25 3

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATROLIC CUROLICIER

建築の設置の実施するとなられている。

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The True Witness

ŝ

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED SVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE Post Printing and Publishing Company, AT THEIR OFFICES, 761 CRAIG STREET, - - MONTREAL.

TEJMS: By Mail \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City., \$2.00 " " " Single copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES; 10 cents per line first insertion. " for every subsequent insertion. CONTRACT RATES. 1 Year \$1.50 per line. 6 Months..... 1.00

Births, Marriages and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c. for the first and 25c. for subse-guent insertions.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should notice the date on the help attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authoritiescan be the sconer notified, and the error, if there be any rectified at once. See to it that the paper pears your proper address. WE Subscribers, when requesting their ad-dresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been re-ceiving their papers, as well as their new ad-press When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

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

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Commencing Dec. 22nd, 1880, all Subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address label astached to paper.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1881

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For January, 1881. THURSDAY, 27 .- St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. FRIDAY, 28 .- St. Raymund of Pennafort, Confessor. St. Agnes, secundo. SATURDAY, 29 .- St. Francis of Sales, Bisbop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Abp. Marechal, Baltimore, died, 1828. SUNDAY, 30 .- Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Epist. Bom. xiii. 8-11; Gosp. Matt. viii. 23-28. MONDAT, 31.-St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.

For February, 1881. TUESDAY, 1.-St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr.

THE Coercion Bill will place Ireland at the mercy of the landlords, bound hand and foot; and considering that the landlords bear an almost immortal hatred towards the people who have flung them off with such scorn, their revenge will be fearful if the same people do not stand shoulder to shoulder. If they show fear they are lost. It is terrible to think what deeds will be enacted during the next six months, and how the hatred of the landlords will be met by the frenzy of the tenants. Now, surely, is the time that every Irishman should devoutly pray that God may save Menotti Garabaldi offers Greece an Ireland, and also put his own shoulder to the wheel.

THE Quebec Chronicle has made a terrible onslaught on Redpath, and yet that audacious man does not know there is a fly perched on his horn. The Quebec Telegraph, in defending the Irish from the Chronicle's attack, gushes over to a fearful extent, and says Bedpath is a Scotchman, while the Toronto Mail claims him as an Englishman. Nine cities quarelled over Homer's birthplace, each claiming the father of epic song as its own ; but the case is different with Redpath. "He is none of my child," is the cry with which the annihilator of Lord Landsdowne is greeted. Poor fellow! But, perhaps, he is content to be an American citi-

zen. DR. BERGIN is entitled to the gratitude of the people of Canada for his factory bill, which we have no doubt will be passed in the House of Commons. The bill provides that children of a certain age will not be compelled to work in factories at all; that children under fourteen, shall not be compelled to | lord," and it seems Mr. Gladstone is not one work longer than five hours at a time, and has introduced other wholesome changes as well. If Dr. Bergin changed the word "time" to the

word day, as regards children under fourteen, it would be still better. Notwithstanding some defects, we look upon Dr. Bergin's bill as one of the best ever introduced into Parliament, and we wonder why it was not introduced twenty years ago. It is, however, never too late to mend.

AFTER painful deliberation with his con-

science, his constituents, and, perhaps, a few of the Ministers in regard to situations vacant, the Hon. Mr. Macdougall has made an able speech in favor of the Government policy. It is good to have such conscientious men as the member for Halton in Parliament, men who do nothing hastily, and examine the pros. and cons. of a question with the keenest anxiety and intelligence. It is, however, a pity that Mr. Macdougall did not deliver himself sooner and divest himself of the suspicion that always attaches to the utterances of clever gentlemen who are unjustly supposed to balance themselves on the fence oftener than circumstances warrant. Nor should it derogate from the usefulness or integrity of Mr. Macdougall, if at an early date he be rewarded

with a first-class borth. THE Count d'Albanie is dead : he died in England a few weeks ago at the mature age of eighty years. This Count d'Albanie, strange as it may sound, had some adherents in England, who, up to the day of his death, recognised him as Charles the Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of THE Boers are going ahead slowly but India. No one, in fact, attempts to deny that he was direct heir to the crown of England, grandson, as he was, of the "Bonnie Prince Charlie," through him descended in the direct male line from James the Second, and as such, heir to the crown, if not for the revolution. Indeed, revolution or ceeded then the late Count d'Albanie, or some one extremely like him, would have been buried with royal honors when he died, and his son, the present Count, would now be styled Charles the Fifth. But that Revolution; aye, there is the rub. Revolutions are now recognized as being as powerful, if not more so, than the Divine right of Kings, and, consequently, the young Count will never have a chance of showing how well he can rule. Not that he need be sorry. There are a good many troubles brewing for royalty in the world, which one who is not a king or an heir apparent may avoid. THE Down Independent, just come to hand by mail, throws a flood of light "on the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" adopted by the North of Ireland landlords to get up opposition meetings to the Land League. We learn from this Protestant paper that the Orangemen refused point blank to attend a meeting at the summons of their tyrants, that they did attend Land League meetings, and that the only spirits called from the misty THEY are not accustomed to snow storms in | deep by my Lords Bossmore and Castlereagh. were a few hundred loafers from the back slums come along everything is upset. There have | of Belfast, hired for the occasion at so much been no cable despatches within the last per capita. This is how the Independent deals with the affair :--- " The ragamuffins ing how matters stand in Parliament, or | "who were brought to Saintfield were "corner boys and gaol birds, gathered from "the slums of Belfast. They were a lot of "rascals who would be ready, in case of a riot "in Belfast, to break shops and plunder "houses. They did not belong to the artizan "class ; they were idle ruffians and criminals. "No other persons would have been base enough to hire themselves out to Colonel Waring and his subordinate swashbucklers. The deadly intent of the tatterdemalion crew is sufficiently evident. They were "armed with murderous batons specially prepared, and with loaded firearms. The effort to assassinate the Protestant farmers at Saintfield was widespread." The time has evidently gone by when the yeomanry of the North of Ireland are willing to bear rackrenting for the pleasure of sceing their fellowcountrymen in the South of a different creed rack-rented still more.

More complications and rumors of war in tendency to simplify matters. One is that Europe. The Republican or "Irredenta" the agitation has become a revolution, and party in Italy, which has the Garabaldini for leaders, are not willing that Europe should go much longer without an uprising of the masses. They think that the time has come for a general onslaught, and knowing the state of the continent, which is like a magazine waiting for the exploding spark, they are anxious that the struggle against monarchy, and social order as it exists should commence before Garabaldi dies Italian army and 50,000 chassepots the O'Connor, Vicar-General of Ottawa, has moment she attacks Turkey, and now we hear caused a painful shock to those who were the "Irredentas" contemplate an attack upon accusinted with that true gentleman and Austria Trente, Trieste, and the Italian thorough Catholic priest. Apparently strong, Tyrol, all Austrian possessions. It robust, healthy and cheerful, one of the last will depend upon the temper of

the Italians whether the attempt-if it be him the seeds of early dissolution, he has made at all-will end in a fiasco like that been stricken in his prime, cut down in the which culminated at Aspromonte, or in a zenith of his great unsefulness, and just when triumph which closed with the unification of he had surmounted difficulties, the like of Italy. There is no doubt Europe is groaning which few, even in his sacred calling, had to under the weight of immense armed legions contend against. Dr. O'Connor, or Dr. John. and of th burthens consequent thereon, and as the people of Ottawa loved to call him, that the thing cannot last for ever. The crash was descended from one of the founders of must come sooner or later and it may be the old Bytown. O'Connor street was named Irredentas who are to hasten it. after his father, a man who brought with him

from the old country the learning, in-It was at one time thought that the name telligence, probity and love of honorof the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone would able dealing, which he left to his go down to posterity without being obscured sons along with a fair share of this by a title, but the latest news from England world's goods. It was almost against which seems to be more than a mere report, this father's wish that the deceased clergyis to the effect that he is to go to the House of man took Holy Orders, for the boy was deli-Lords under the title of Lord Liverpool. There cate almost to attenuity, although as he adare few men who can resist the sound of "my vanced in years he grew robust and apparently strong and healthy. Another objection of them. Mr. Pitt, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. advanced against his entering the priesthood Canning and a few other English statesmen was a habit of stammering he contracted refused elevation to the peerage in their in his childhood. But nothing could conquer time, and it was thought Mr. Gladstone was his invincible spirit, and he so triumphed cast in the same heroic mould. The fact of over the stammering as to become an eloquent his consenting to be "promoted" will rejoice preacher, and over his delicate health as to the hearts of the aristocracy, as rightly or be known as one of the hardest workers in wrongly they imagined that Gladstone was Ottawa and vicinity. It may be said without exaggeration that he was the most popular favorable to the extinction of titles, but it will cause regret to the millions of genuine man in the Capital, among rich and poor, old admirers of that great mar throughout the and young, Cathelics and Protestants, world. Beaconsfield will be glad. He will among men of all nationalities. He now be in a position to command a majority drew the most people to his bazaars over his ancient rival, a comfort he could not and realized the most money; he was no

often take to himself in the Commons where more than a year pastor of St. Patrick's Gladstone was his master. They do these Church when its affairs flourished; as Vicarthings better in France, where numbers of General he was instrumental in arranging Barons, Counts, Marquises and even Dukes go matters so satisfactorily as to excite admira about content with the simple prefix of tion throughout the diocese. But his great monsieur. But after all the news may not be achievement was the successful estabtrue, and it is to be hoped it is not. lishment of that magnificent edifice, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, with which

THE long war between the Chilians and Peruvians is now, apparently, drawing to a close, and most disastrously for the latter and their allies, the Bolivians. Lima has been taken by the Chilians after a sanguinary contest, in which more than fifteen thousand men were placed hors de combat. And we hear of the capture of Callao and other important

places, and the utter collapse of the allies. and truly, therefore, and genuinely will Perhaps it is just as well that the battle has the orphane mourn for their benefactor. been so decisive, for it will be the means, it Father O'Connor was well known throughout is to be hoped, of bringing the unnatural struggle to a termination. Few of our readers care to enquire into the original cause of having edited the "Union" in conjunction the war between Chili and Peru, for, although | with his brother-in-law, Mr. Friel, for several it has dragged its slow length along on our own continent, yet, so obscure are the belligerents, that it is really less interesting than | ed by the lamented Dr. O'Connor that there is contest between the Turks and the no calling or profession he would not have Greeks. Like most wars it began by a been successful in. But he is dead at the a claim for territory. The allies thought early age of 48; the warm heart is still; the Chili was becoming too prosperous and aggressive, and demanded that a certain section | fellows now lies prone and helpless. But his of territory, long in dispute, should be handed it, for its reward. Peace to his ashes. over to Peru, which being refused was accounted a casus belli. But it does not take much to set the armies of a South American ANGLO-IRISH POLITICS. republic in motion. The blending of Spanish and Indian blood in the inhabitants does not conduce to a peaceful settlement of even the most insignificant questions. They are fonder of settling disputes in the tented they could, and offered several amendments, field than at the polls, and by the sword rather than by the ballot. So much the all of which, of course, were defeated by overworse for them. THE Kingston Whig is lost in amazement that the Home Rulers and advanced Radicals | coercion to the bitter end. We are informed as hard, in his own way, upon any unfortushould even dream of uniting with the Tories to turn the present Government from holding meetings in the great towns in Eng. tyranny as Lord Beaconsfield himself. It is office, "for," says our contemporary, "whatever good the Gladstone Government will do, the Tories will do nothing." That's ex- coercion. Mr. Forster has commenced the and how fiercely he tells the Irish people, actly where the shoe pinches. The Gladstone Ministry may pass a tinkering measure which, while it will be of no benefit to strong language, and flings the words mis- pose of them and their clamors in four and the tenants, like the Act of 1870, creants, ruffians, and blackguards around twenty hours. To expect such a man, such a will have the bad effect of delaying justice for twenty years to come. Mr. Gladstone can hardly be blamed for this pitiful treatment of a suffering people, his hands are tied by his landlord colleagues in the Cabinet, one of whom is the Marquis of Hartington. But, suppose the coalition of parties the Whig is alarmed about take place, what will happen? Either of two things Tories. There has lately sprung up a sort of Imperial military enterprise which was to be will occur. Lord Beaconsfield will do as he alliance between the Whigs and the Tories, undertaken against the best interests of did in 1867 in the case of the Reform bill, and astonish the world with an unexpectedly Liberal land measure, or else he, too, will be defeated and will have to appeal to the country; and in all probability committed to the three F's (or something like -such is the present temper of the electors of the three Kingdoms-the Radical party will return to Parliament so strong in numbers that-in conjunction with the home Rulers -it cannot dispense with the fine old Whigs and pass a revolutionary land measure. But suppose this does not come to pass? Suppose the Whigs and Tories coalesce against the British and Irish Radicals, why then the case is still simpler. The tenants must adopt fall will depend upon the strength Parnell's advice all the more cheerfully and keep a "firm grip" not only on their lands but on their rents. There are two which is to follow coercion. The Radicals, the times, no matter how remarkable the things which, if remembered in connection and the Liberals who are not, strictly speak- coincidence may be, and, in fact, the more rewith this present land movement, will have a ing, Whigs, will demand something strong to markable the better. All we know for certain everything outside rad in glish is Gree to it.

coercion, the Whigs-pure and simple,-will that a revolution never goes back; and the expect something moderate, while the Tories, except Sir Stafford Northcote ests his own other that a whole nation cannot be evicted. words, will oppose any half decent Land Bill. Let our contemporary, therefore, take heart; the Tories cannot deal with Ireland as they If an insight could be obtained into the clauses of the proposed Land Bill did formerly; the past is fled forever, and it would not be hard to predict with it the hideons scaffold and convict ships which sometimes accompanied Whig and always Tory Government in Ireland.

DR. JOHN O'CONNOR.

and the world is in the dark. It is easy, however, to understand that Mr. Gladstone is in difficulties. If the bill be too moderate The sudden death of the Reverend Dr. for the Radicals and Home Rulers they will oppose him and so will the Tories, glad to get the chance to resume their old positions. and the consequence will be that the Ministry will be defeated, as the Irish Liberals, including Home Rulers, number 70, the English men one would suspect of containing within and Scotch advanced Radicals about the same, and the Tories two hundred and fifty. The opinion entertained by very intelligent London journalists, who are seldom astray in

their calculations, is that when the bill is laid before Parliament it will startle the Whigs, and cause the Tories to turn green under the eyes like the Third Napoleon after Sedan. They say that Bright and Gladstone would not retain their seats in the present Cabinet for five minutes if the bill is only a tinkering of the great question. But then what about Argyle, Hartington and Granville? They are not the men to go in for revolutionary measures unless they are made to understand that if they refuse large concessions a revolution will follow. Taking all the circumstances into consideration it looks extremely like as if Mr. Gladstone's Government will be upset before it has been a year in office, and, if he is no better than he has shown himself up to this. tew will be sorry for his downfall.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE position of Goldwin Smith in Canada is a peculiar one. His talents as a writer and a man of varied learning, gave him a high position in England, and though Disraeli scorched him rather unmercifully in Lothair, the scorching was not sufficient to kill or even discourage him, if he is the man of mettle which his admirers would like him to be considered. Mr. Smith is also wealthy enough to live in England and move comfortably in the best society but notwithstanding all the inducements to remain in the old country he elected to come here and reside in Canada, thus taking a step which very few of his countrymen would take under like circumstances, for we need scarcely say people do not come to Canada to spend money but rather to make it. It is, however, not ours to enquire into his motives for leaving the seat of empire Father Cronyn advised the delegates not to where he was honored and wealthy and making up his mind to throw in his lot fore he died of witnessing the last dollar of with us and identify his interests with ours. We are too happy to have such a man amongst us to enquire into his motives. In pleasing himself he has pleased the whole of us, except it might be the fading-awayempire loyalists, who adore Beaconsfield and hate Goldwin Smith for his advocacy of Canadian Independence. For Mr. Smith does go in strongly for a free and independent Canada in the Toronto Daily Telegram, which he influences, and in the racy Bystander, of which he is proprietor. It is a pleasure to read the Bystander every month, not only for the varied information it contains, but for the style in which it is written, almost as concise and brilliant as that of the now famous Justin McCarthy. We will do Mr. Smith the justice of thinking that much as he detests Lord Beaconsfield and the Jingos, he would never go to the expense of publishing a magazine in order to dissect that man and that party devoutly After an unprecedently long debate the ad- once every month, although, as a matter of dress in reply to the Speech from the Throne | course, he does dissect them and then flay has been carried in the Imperial Parliament. | them, as every one knows who reads what Parnell and his friends obstructed as long as is contained within the blue cover of the Bystander. And, although Mr. Smith is a Radical, he is still an Englishman-highly whelming majorities. And now the Coer- cultivated and patriotic--intensely Anglocion debate has begun. It is also the inten. Saxon and insular, just as much of a Tory tion of the Irish National party to oppose under the skin as the best of them, and just that several of the Irish members intend nate people who wriggle under Imperial land with the object of forming public opin- almost a pleasure to read how he pitches into ion in favor of justice to Ireland and against poor Parnell and the Land Leaguers, campaign in Parliament by a fierce onslaught chafing ander coercion and oppression, on the Land League. For a Quaker he uses that a brigade of British infantry could dishim promiscuously, while in marked polished and versatile writer as Goldwin contradistinction to this Ministerial swash- Smith, to be consistent would be expecting last year. If Quebec cannot get out of its buckler are the speeches of the Irish altogether too much, and therefore we are not National party, cool, logical and gentlemanly. disappointed when we see the Bystander The debate will be long and acrimonious : of come out in favor of the Pacific railroad that there need be no doubt, and still less policy of the Government in its last issue, need there be that the Government will carry | though it had denounced the thing in numertheir measure with the assistance of the ous previous issues, and called it an landlords as they are, and having common Canada and against her friend'y relations issue of the Irish World contains a photointerests, which will insure the passage of with the neighboring Republic. It is true a Coercian Act by a large majority. But the that when the former articles were written Coercion Act having been passed, the alliance | Lord Beaconsfield-Mr. Smith's bele no:r-was supreme in England, and it would never do to countenance any enterprise that know himself. He has once more fallen into will have ceased, as even the Whigs are supreme in England, and it would never do them) while the Tory Chief, Sir Stafford Machiavelli had a hand in whether Northcote, declared at a late public meeting in Ireland, Afghanistan, Canada or that they meant fraud, force and froth. The the Transvaal, but when Gladstone assumed Coercion Bill having passed, the alliance will the reins of Government in connection with bia. Wandering Willie, indeed. be broken up, and there will emerge three Mr. Smith's Radical friend, heaven bless you, Parliamentary parties, the Tories, the Whigs it was guite a different matter. Great a man at the expense of ourselves and our readers. and the Radicals, which last-named will in- as is Professor Smith there is some one he clude the Home Rulers for present purposes. admires, and that is Gladstone. But Whether the Ministry is to stand or this admiration for the man who ousted know Latin from Irish, or Spanish? for if we Beaconsfield should not lead us to infer remember aright the last quotation we were or weakeness of the Land Bill, that Mr. Smith changed his policy to suit

ease their conscience after having voted for is that the Bystander is now heartily in favor of the Conservative railroad policy, and he begs it to be understood that he has not changed because the Globe is opposed to it And, by-the-bye, this reminds us that the Globe has been rather sarcastic on the pretensions of this imported Canadian patrict and that the editor of the Bystander is an er. cellent hater. What, then, has brought about what would be likely to happen; but the the change? Surely feelings of mere sentiment Ministry are keeping their own council or Imperial party allegiance, cannot have wrought the metamorphosis, for he has him. self told us often and often that we should not be governed in our political conduction parties in England, no matter how much we may sympathise with them. Neither can be accord it to eccentricity, for though y_t Smith is eccentric it is only in affairs of the head; we mean in his political love and hate. If we lose faithin the guiding genius of this great Englishman

whither shall we run for advice? We give it up. If Mr. Smith intends taking stock in the Syndicate his conduct would be easy of er. planation, but we absolutely refuse to be. lieve that he supports the Syndicate agree. ment to spite the Toronto Globe.

THE following gentlemen have consented to act as agonts in their respective localities for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :-- Messis. Richard Walsh, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; John F. Cleary, Campbellford, Ont.; Denis Hayes (P.M.), Marysville, Ont, and Michael Connolly, Cooks Station, York Co., N. B.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

-The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's complaint is typhoid fever.

-It is said that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull is to be married to the scion of a noble English house.

-There is excitement in British Columbia over the discovery of extraordinarly rich silver mines.

-One of the London companies owning land in Ireland is called the Skinners. What an appropriate name.

---Moody, the "great" evangelizer, says the Boston people have a greater opinion of them. selves than the Lord has.

-A fifth and last attempt has been made to unite the New York Democracy, but the Democracy refuses point blank.

-The London papers say it is beautiful to contemplate the attention shown by Mr Bartlett to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

-The British Ritualists have gained a complete victory, they enjoy the advantage of being martyrs who have not been martyred.

-The Quebec L'Evenement claims a circulation of 200,000 for the New York Herald. while that journal itself is content with 106. 000.

-Since we first started the Irish Relief Fund nearly four thousand dollars have been received and acknowledged in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

-At the Buffalo Land League Convention patronise any paper that attacked the Irish. This in fact is nothing but fair.

-It is a mistake to suppose that there are only about a x' dozen Knights in Canada. The Knights of Pythias and St. Crispin and all the other Knights, what about them?

-George Eliot died an atheist. She was turned out of her father's house when she was nineteen years of age because she would not

Cons. Bp. Marty, Dakota, 1880. Bp. Miles, Nashville, died, 1860. WEDNESDAY, 2. - Purification of the B. V. M. Candlemas Day. Less. Malach. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Luke ii. 22-32.

surely. This is in fact their great opportunity, as, if they do not gain certain successes before the arrival of the heavy reinforcements now on their way to the Cape, they are lost.

WATER finds its level and so does truth. Our French Canadian contemporaries who at no revolution, Prince Charlie was as first denounced the Irish Land League are near as possible driving the Hanoverian now beginning to see their error, and univer- | rats from the throne in 1745, and had he sucsally take sides with Ireland as against her oppressors.

WE have not the means at hand of furnishing the quantity of rolling stock for railroads manufactured in Canada and purchased by the Government in 1879, but if the returns published by the Gazette are correct-and there is no reason to doubt them-its value for 1880 is considerably over \$300,000, while the cost of rolling stock purchased from the United States is less than half the sum. This certainly is one good effect of the National Policy.

THERE is a vacancy in the constituency of New Ross. Mr. Foley, Home Ruler, who was elected in April was called away to the continent of Europe on urgent business which will detain him some time, ard, as in the present crisis no national constituency should lose its vote in Parliament. Mr. Foley resigned, like the true Irishman he is, and now Mr. Redmond, son of the late member for Wexford County, is a candidate. It is probable he will be returned unopposed.

old England, and when a first-class one does twenty-four hours, which prevents us knowwhether the Traversers have been acquitted in Dublin. If the Jingo papers are worth their salt, they can now make out a splendid case for coercion against the Land League, for to what other cause can such a dreadful revolutionary storm be ascribed.

THE following are the names of the quasi Home Rulers who have seceded from their party :-- Mr Mitchell-Henry, Mr P J Smyth, Colonel Colthurst, Mr Errington, Mr A Moore, Sir P O'Brien, Mr M Brooks, Mr E Collins, Mr C H Meldon, Mr T Lee, Major O'Beirne, Mr Blennerhassett, Mr Gabbett, Mr D M O'Conor, Mr Shaw and Sir R Blennerhassett. They are not much loss to any party, the only clever man among them being Mr. Smyth, but he is an eccentric genius. The praise bestowed by the Times on his speech turned his poor head.

Canada as a polished gentleman and scholar. He was a journalist also of no mean talents, years Mayor of Ottawa. In truth such was the force of character and the energy possessbody of the man who was so eager to help his soul has fled to the Throne of Him who gave

his name will be connected when the

building itself grows old and grey. He it was

who laid the foundation stone, saw the asylum

gradually rise, saw it completed, but heavily

involved in debt, and had the happiness be

debt liquidated, and the home of the

orphans free and prosperous. Well

believe in God. She afterwards fell into positivism.

-Mr. Froude (says the Liverpool Times) has added another chapter to his story of Ireland, but remembering how his facts have been so sadly battered he now confines himself to declamation.

-The forethought of the late Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of Ottawa, in insuring his life in favor of the Orphan Asylum, which he was mainly instrumental in calling into existence, is beyond all praise.

-More than twenty thousand dollars were received by the Irish National Land League Dublin, for the week ending Saturday January the 8th. Over half this sum was collected in Ireland; the balance came from America and England.

-Sothern, who made himself and Lord Drundreary famous, was a man of bright wit and pleasant humor. His income during the past fifteen or twenty years, averaged \$80,000. He was generous to a fault, kindto brother actors and popular with all classes.

-A man is never a prophet in his own country, and perhaps that is why the Quebec Telegraph is urging the claims of the Reverend Mr. Bray as member of Parliament for Megantic. With the support of the Telegraph and the assistance of Divine Providence the Reverend gentleman may get in.

World that great city has now an obelisk of its own, which, says the Brooklyn Eagle, will cause the effete monarchies of the world to gnash their teeth. If the World could now manage to import the Tower of London of the Giant's Causeway its happiness would be complete.

-Some bloated aristocrat in Quebec suggests that the landlords vote according to property. This is something like Mr. Bethune's accumulative voting bill which was laughed out of the Ontario Legislature difficulties any other way better remain as it is, or it might go from a lower deep into the lowest deep.

-The New York National Advocate's latest cartoon is a good one. It represents Parnell hammering away at the chains which bind "Erin" as hard as he can, and John Bull with his fingers in his ears and the following words in his mouth, "you infernal acoundrel, cease this noise, or I shall become deaf." The last graph of Mrs. Parnell.

-It is not easy to keep the Honorable Mr Macdougall in party traces, and no man can tell with certainty how he is going to vote on the Conservative ranks on the Syndicate question, and the Globe unkindly suggests that it is because he is promised the lieut-Governorship of Manitoba or British Colum-

-The London (Ont.) Rerald grows witty It advises THE POST, as but one in ten of them know Latin, to use Irish quotations instead. But then, does our esteemed contemporary tempted to make was the Spanish expression Quien Sabe. We would strongly advise our smart contemporary, before it commits itself in future, to be caullous, for in our opinion

CORRESPONDENCE.

1. 2016

ومحمد والمروفي فالمراجع والمرجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

MR. EDITOR,-Iam now, I hope, permanently fixed in London, basking in the smile of royalty with a decent salary for the same, though not at all commensurate with my merits, not to mention my sufferings. I am Beaconsfield or oven Mr. Forster, had been tossed in a blanket, tarred and feathered, and then forced to accept Griffith's valuation, their painful experiences would have made them give your humble correspondent more than seven hundred and fifty pounds a year. I don't grumble at the position, mind you, it is dignified and easy enough-otium cum dignitate, you know; still, you will admit, the stipend is too small. But, never mind. my loyalty to the throne is almost as great as if the salary was double what it actually is. I am content for the present, and entertain bright hopes of the future. I have seen all the professional beauties, but am not much struck over them. There is a girl in Lachine prettier than the best of them and infinitely more modest ; and were it not that my rank prevents me I MR. CLANCY AGAIN TO THE FRONT. would propose to her by the first mail. I am an authority on 1rish questions in London. Every one comes to me for information and I give it to them with a heart and a half. It idea of a threatening letter bureau to an enterprising loafer here who immediately acted upon it and is now reaping a golden harvest out of which, it is but fair to say, 1 obtain a per centage. Landlords can now therefore obtain a threatening letter to suit their tastes and are not any longer put to the trouble of bothering their bucolic brains by writing themselves. Mr. Forster put down every letter as an agrarian outrage in his speech in the House. I was present and I smiled a knowing smile when 1 heard his statement. It was cheered to the echo, was this same speech, but it was not the first tremendous bouncer was applauded in the House of Commons. I would like to describe the same house for the benefit of your readers, but description is not my forte. Between you and me, Mr. Editor, I firmly believe the only truthful,

honest men within its four walls are the Home Rulers and the Radicals, but it would never do to let the general public into the secrel. They will find it out quick enough, and then all our sinecures and estates will go flippety flop into space, and our heads, perhaps into the sawdust. I am not jesting one bit, the times are curious and the Democracy is beginning to growl and look ugly, just as the French did before their Revolution. About a hundred of the members are the drollest looking creatures you ever saw. They are the country squires, grey bearded, baldheaded, old gentlemen who know just enough to tell a mangel wurzel from a Swedish turnip, and to realize that Ireland should always have its habeas corpus act suspended and that this blessing should be extended to England also, if possible. The opposite of these are the confounded Home Rulers. They are the wittlest, most eloquent, most logical and youngest members of the House. Indeed, were it not for them, the unfortunate Anglo-Saxon would be a dull animal. You should hear A. M. Sullivan speak, or O'Connor Power, or T. P. O'Connor; you should hear the low howl that emanates from the Squires when one of them | \$106.60 to the Grand Trunk Rai way for rises to address the Houze, and you should hear the Tories in general gnash their teeth together. By jove it is very amusing. Then while at Toronto. I was then a member of again there are about a hundred Radical the Council. representing Ottawa ward members with villanous Republican chins and when the Report came up for and lots to say about expenditure and royal

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. Fort Yale. BRITISH COLUMBIA, Dec. 31, 1880. To the Editor of THE POST :

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will please find Post Office Order for \$15, \$3 for the THE POST, to be sent to my address, and \$12 you will be kind enough to give to the Parnell Defence very sure if either Her Majesty or Lord Fund. A list of the subscribers, with the amount opposite each of their names, you will find enclosed. By publishing the same as a receipt, so that I can show that it has been forwarded, you will confer a favor on one who will plant THE Post on the Pacific Slope, for the mountains are too high for the

to get over. DUNCAN G. CUMMING, Fort Yale, British Columbia

List of subscribers to the Parnell Defence Fund :- Miles Creegan, Leitrim, \$2; Morris Sexton, Cork, \$1; John Clark, Cavan, \$1; Patrick Mulraney, Wicklow, \$1; George Towers, England, \$1; Alexander Atkinson, Perth, Ont., \$1; Scotch Friend, Columbus, Ohio, \$1; James Finney, Tyron, \$1; M. Hagen, Dublin, \$1; D. G. Cumming, Grenville, Ont, \$1. Total,-\$12.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIB :--- In my last communication I promised that I would give the readers was I, Mr. Editor, who first suggested the of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS an expose of the finances of the city of Ottawa and of the general condition of the people; but the municipal elections have since taken place, and as the contest was pretty lively and marked by some peculiar features, a brief history of it, and of the causes that led to it, will not be without interest to your readers.

I was one of Mayor Mackintosh's staunchest supporters when he first came forward as a candidate for the Mayoralty. I opposed his re-election because he did not redeem the pledges of economy he made the electors when before them as a candidate, and because I suspected he was inclined to waste the funds of the Corporation in riotous living. In the early part of the year 1879, the Corporation petitioned the Legislature of the Province for an Act to amend the Water Works Act, an Act to amend the Street Railway Act, and an Act to authorize the construction of a toll bridge over the Ottawa river at the Gatineau Point. The city was at that time represented in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario by Daniel J. O'Donoghue, and shortly after the opening of the Session of 1879 it was asserted in Corporation circles that Mr. O'Donoghue was neglecting his duty as a member of the House ; that his knowledge of Parliamentary procedure was not sufficient to enable him to carry the Corporation bills through successfully in face of the strenuous opposition they were likely to meet with, and that under the circumstances it would be necessary to send some competent person to Toronto to look after the business of the Corporation in the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, on the 28th Jan., 1879, a select committee of the City Council was appointed, and empowered to send one delegate or more to Toronto to look after the Corporation bills and endeavor to get them passed. Of the doings of this committee I heard nothing until the 14th March following, when the Finance Committee of the Corporation submitted a report to the Council recommending amongst other things the payment of passages of a deputation to Toronto, and of \$426.66 for other expenses of the deputation consideration I moved for a statement of tools who are Commanders-in-Chief. I pity | the particulars of the above items. Mayor those Commanders if the Republicans get the Mackintosh opposed the motion and to withdraw it. 1 requested me upper hand. The four hundred other mem- requested me to winddraw in an of hose territors discussed and how having my motion put name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, you might find any day passing along Notre to a vote; but it was negatived by a corrupt and it is so highly spoken of as if those in-Council. Out of fourteen Aldermen who were | struments and preparations were infallible in present, only two voted for the motion, the the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy mover and the seconder. The rate-payers our curiosity we visited Dr. M. Souvielle at have had to pay the piper, but they have his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and never learned who danced or what kind of gave a thorough examination of his invention, music was furnished. The next trouble I so that we could speak with our own author-had with His Worship was in connection ity of it. We think that such a method with the exemption of the poor widows of Ottawa Ward from the payment of taxes on their respective homesteads. The Assessment Committee, of which I was a member, after having relieved the widows of the other wards, refused to do any thing for those unfortunate women, before the Council. When the report of the Assessment Committee was brought in I moved to have it amended by adding to it the names of the widows of Ottawa Ward. lar with my constituents in Ottawa Ward. Next came the Dominion Exhibition, affording another opportunity for a disthey may rise in rebellion and kick us out of the country, you know." I was sorry the moment I had spoken the on the Exhibition grounds, which for the words: The ashen hue of his lips, the twitch- sake of bon ton he called a marquee. The ing of his eye-lids, the foam in the corners of Governor of the State of New York is said to his mouth, the spasmodic gasp, all gave signs have reposed under the shadow of the marquee. I, as a member of the City Council, had an invitation to attend a banquet in the marquee, but felt so disgusted that I did not go. I know nothing of what transpired in the marquee during the exhibition, but I know that after the exhibition was over the Finance Committee of the Corporation reported in favor of the payment of \$290.78 for ccounts connected with the Dominion Exhibition: of which accounts no particulars bave foolish of the Government to send over such been given, and the report was adopted by the Council at a meeting thereof held on the 3rd November, 1879.' But, besides all this, there was the great question of retrenchment in the expenses of the administration of the affairs of the Corporation which expenses were far above the means of the city. Mayor Mackintosh and I were candidates for muhicipal honors at the same time; he for the true the loyal Hirish can fight a little when | Mayoralty and I for the position of Alderthey have English corporals and admirals to man. We had both chosen retrenchment lead them. Good morning, sir, you wan't to and economy as our political platform, and we were both elected on that score; but his Worship was not long in power when he changed or rather reversed his policy. During the previous year, under the administration of Mayor Bangs, I had succeeded by continual agitation, in getting the annual expenditure reduced to the extent of ten thousand dollars, and if Mayor Mackintosh bad made any vigorous effort to redeem the pledges he made before the electors, a sufficient reduction might have been effected to meet the deficits of former years which had been caused by gross mismanagement. The last act of the Council of 1879 was a vote of four hundred dollars by way of indemnity to the Mayor for his services, in addition to the amount set down in the estimate for that ourpose at the bidding you and your fifty thousand readers beginning of the year. Throughout the year position in the City Council. I was the only member of the House that opposed the policy

prospect of obtaining a seat on the treasury benches, no chance of a portfelio; so I made up my mind to ask the electors to put me in the Mayor's chair where I would have full power to control the expenditure, keep it within the revenue and set the finances in proper order. I have made two attempts to reach that position and failed in both. In my next I shall endeavour to give a description of the two contests and show the cause of my failure.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN CLANCY.

ST. GABRIEL COUNCIL .- The St. Gabriel Council have organized with the following Committees :- Finance : Geo. P. Clapp, Hyacinthe Delorme and Edward Fanning; Water: Wm. Brown, Edwd. Fanning and Wm. Wall. The Police, Fire and Light Departments were consolidated, the Committee being Geo. F. Clapp, Hyacinthe Delorme and Thos. McConnomy. The Road Committee is composed of Wm. Wall, Wm. Brown and Thos. McConnomy. The financial statement published yesterday shows careful management of the municipality's finances.

DEBATE.-The University Literary Society has, at its two last meetings, had under consideration a question which excited more than ordinary interest. The subject of debate was: "Is the French Government justified in enforcing the decrees against religious orders ?" The discussion was begun on the 14th inst., the speakers on the affirmative being Messrs. W A Weir and B J Sjosported. trum; and on the negative, A McGoun, BA, BCL, and CJ Doherty, AB, BCL. These gentlemen entered fully into the matter at issue; the speakers on the affirmative confining their remarks almost exclusively to the Order of Jesuits, while their opponents, meeting them boldly on this point, contended that the action of the French Government, not only in respect to the aforesaid order, but to all the religious orders, was illegal and unjustifiable. At a late hour the debate was adjourned to the 21st inst., when the question was again taken up with renewed vigor, the speakers being, on the affirmative : Messrs RSWeir, BCL; SB Leet, BCL; and on the negative, P B Mignault, A M, B C L WA Weir, and J D Purcel, A M, B C L. The former gentlemen went over very much the same ground as did the affirmative at the last meeting. The speakers on the negative freely criticised the manner in which the affirm tive had carried on the debate by relying on wholesale assertion unsubstantiated by proof of any kind. They then went on to show the utter futility of the accusations made against the Jesuits, and citing the decrees of the French Government from 1762 down to 1880 clearly demonstrated that the expelled Orders had a legal right to existence and co-habitation as religious communities in France. In support of their arguments at him whose energetic spirit they quoted Guizot. Thiers, Olivier, Gampetta and other recognized enemies of the Jesuits. When at one o'clock this morning the debate was brought to a close after nearly five hours discussion, the vote declared itself in | causing them distress. favor of the negative.

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

NOTICES. From the Montreal Gazette, Dec 24th, 1880. WE ARE PLEASED to notice that a great many of our best citizens have bought Dr M. Souvielle's Spirometer, wh is used for the

LAID AT REST. The Last Tribute of Respect to Vicar-

General O'Connor. [Ottawa Citizen.]

Yesterday, the last tribute of respect was paid to the remains of the late Very Rev. John Lalor O'Connor, D.D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Ottawa and Parish Priest of St. Patrick. Seldom has such a funeral cortege been seen in Ottawa, never was the sorrow outwardly expressed, more keenly felt. In many cases the city has witnessed a far greater display of undertakers' trappings, the gaping multitude have been afforded a more attractive spectacle, but never was more thorough and earnest feeling of regret manifested at the death of any resident of the city than that exhibited yesterday.

AT THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ABYLUM.

during the last two days during which the body lay in state the scenes have been most affecting. From the youngest to the oldest, who in helpless first or second childhood have found a refuge there, all seemed to feel that they had lost a friend who well determ Father implied. 'The good Sisters who had such intimate knowledge of his generous nature, and the value of his keen business ability and wonderful executive powers, were no less deeply affected at the sudden and almost irreparable loss the institution had sustained; a feeling equally felt by the laity by whom the asylum has been most nobly sup-

THE CHAPEL

which so long had been the scene of his active duties as a priest, was the spot where his body lay in state, robed in the vestments in which he had so often given spiritual consolation to those who were weary and heavily laden, heartsick and tired of combat with a cold and unfeeling world. The altar at the upper end of the chamber was gracefully decorated with white and black hangings, and in front of it on a simple catatalque surrounded by massive candelabra, bearing large flambeaux, reposed the casket that contained all that was mortal of the friend who had proved so " trusty and tried and true." THE VISITORS,

who during the two days passed through this quiet little chapel, must have numbered some thousands, and in almost every case it was evident that their presence was the outcome of love even more than respect-the sense of a deep personal loss. Bright young faces which but a few hours before looked as if they could not know what grief was, were saddened into tears as they looked on the cold form of him who had been their genial friend as well as their far-seeing pastor and spiritual adviser. Old age hardly able to hobble up the Asylum steps were there anxious for one last look and capacious mind was only equalled by his honesty of purpose and generous heart, and who never went among them with words of comfort only when temporal matters were

THIS MORNING

the throng which had been increasing night and day, increased still more, and at eight o'clock a vast crowd had gathered in the street at the corner of which the Asylum stands. A bout half an hour before the hour announced for the obsequies to commence, the various bodies that were to take part in the proceedings began to appear on the ground, all of them passing through the chapel where the body lay. Among them the

RURAL CLERGY.

who had come from the surrounding parishes, proved a numerous body, and not least affected by the loss they had sustained in an old friend and coadjutor, were Father Stenson and Father Collins, former parish priest of St. Patrick's Church. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel and the entire body of the city

Brannen, John McKenns, B. Mellon, George Baskerville, John Enright, John Hannan and James Farley, who most satisfactorily discharged their arduous duties. IN THE OBGAN LOFT

a large choir, comprising the best male voices of the various parishes, was present, under the direction of Mr. Bonner, and the organ was presided over by Dr. Prevost. Among the gentlemen who took part in this portion of the service were Messrs. Gourdeau, Peachy, T. Aumond, Gauthier and many others, be-The sides the regular choir of the church. music throughout was the Gregorian chant, and in the "Dies Que," "Miserere," and the 'Libera," the voices were peculiarly effective. THE SERVICE

was the usual mass for the dead, and His Lordship Bishop Duhamel performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. C. Smith, O.M.I., as deachn, Father Cotfey, of Almonte, subdeacon, and Rev. T. Cole, master of ceremonies. About the sanctuary were the Rev. Fathers Tabaret, Filiatre, Barrett, Prevost, Chaborel, Pallier, Froc, and others. The body, on being brought into the church, was served all the respect and affection that the deposited, still uncovered, on a catafulque in front of the altar, and immediately below the escort of cadets took up their position and remained standing, resting on their arns reversed. The funeral oration was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dawson.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

A. Wexford Quebecor. E. L. Mr. McElligott. A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-)

30 00

23

1 00

John McGrath, Lachine.....

John McGrath, Lachine Fr. Graham. Michael Healy, Cambria, Que. Michael Gilboy, Rouses Point. St. Apne's, Q. H. McKeou, Kemptville, Ont. Sheen, Ont., per L. Sattery. John Trainor, Johnston's River, P.F.L. Patrick Trainor.

Patrick Trainor.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes :-I have been selling Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold. I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure."

DISASTROUS STORMS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The severest snow storm experienced for many years visited England yesterJay with a terrific easterly gale. Reports from all parts of the country testify to the damage of property, wrecked shipping, loss of fishing smacks and lives, and blocked locomotion. At Harwich several fishing smacks were blown ashore. At Dover flagstones were upheaved along the quay. At Folkestone several fishing vessels were sunk and business had to be suspended. From Cardiff, Gravesend and other harbours similar reports of disasters were received. The gale caused an immense flood along the Thames. The South of London was flooded. The Woolwich pier, erected recoutly at a cost of some thousand of pounds. was washed away. The men were blown from the Albert docks into the river. The Thames itself was covered with the wreckage of at least 100 barges sunk, including two laden with preserved meats for the Transvaal. It is expected that many lives have been lost. Two lifeboats are re

ported lost, one of them, the Springwell,

ROUND THE WORLD.

It is said that Mr. Tarte, Quebec, has joined the Irish Land League.

The Christian Brothers have decided to erect a new school building in St. Rochs, Quebec

The County Clare and several Laronies of Sligo have been declared in a state of disturbance.

The formation of a Dutch Rifle Corps has been resolved upon to assist the Boers in the Transvaal.

The report of a monster land league demonstration in New York on St. Patrick's Day is denied from that city.

Sir Nathanield Rothschild has again returned 20 per cent. of the half yearly rents to his numerous tenants in Bucks.

Mr. H. N. Robertson of Hamilton, has removed to Peoria, Ill., where he assumes the financial management of the Peoria Starch Company.

The new and stringent temperance laws of Kansas have induced Brewer Gunther of Paola, whose property was rendered worthless, to commit suicide

The twenty members of an Illinois total abstinence society deposit \$200 each, to be forfeited to the rest in case of being caught at breaking the pledge.

The Duke of Northumberland intends to introduce the electric light at Alnwick Castle, and if successful it will no doubt be used in other English houses.

25 00 5 00 In consequence of the apprehensions that 50 the coast-guard ships of Ireland may be re-5 00 quired for service at any moment, their crews $200 \\ 100$ have been reinforced.

> Three ships, with 1,500 Chinamen for the Yale and Savena Railway work, will arrive at Victoria, British Columbia, in April, and an equal number in June.

The Journal Officiel is Paris has just become the sole property of the French Government, at a cost of \$120,000. It will be the 2 (0 official organ of the State.

Bianqui's wife, Mlle. Serre, was the daughter of Louis Philippe's friend, the architect of the Palais-Royal, and the goddaughter of the King and Queen.

Staff-Sergeant Athos, of " A " Battery, Quebec, is under arrest and will be tried by court martial for an alleged offence, the nature of which has not yet been made public.

Dr. Cleary, the new Roman Catholic Bishop, is expected to arrive at Kingston early in the next month. A number of prominent churchmon met last evening and arranged for his reception.

At Rawul Pindce, in India, Lieutenant Christy of the Eighth Hussars, while playing polo, was thrown, and two ponies fell upon him He sustained such injuries that he died within an hour.

Much excitement has been created at Moncton, N.B., over the disappearance of a young man named John Gibbons. It is supposed he walked into the river on a dark night and was drowned.

It is stated that Mr. John Duff, Division Court Clerk, of Kingston, has been appointed Police Magietrate for the city, and Mr. Wm. Robinson, ex-M.P.P., is to fill the position vacated by Mr. Duff.

Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and grand-neice of the Emperor William, has become a novice in the St. Vincent de Paul Nunnery at Prague.

The German Admiralty has resolved to despatch a war vessel to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of punishing the negroes who lately plundered the German steamer Carlos when stranded on their shore, and who maltreated the crew.

A small boy at Thomaston, Litchfield County, Connecticut, while coasting the other day, encountered a railroad train ; but with small boys' luck, his sled passed over the railroad track, between the trucks of a moving freight car, without injuring him in the least.

5

upper hand. The four hundred other mem-Dame St., Montreal, neither better nor worse. When Parnell rises to speak even the Squires are hushed, or, at all events, their howl dies away in a silent whine of despair. Parnell is their terror, their night-mare, their bete noir. "Oh, if that infernal Parnell were but hanged" whispered a brother of one of the Squires who sat beside me in the gallery, "or even if the habeas corpus act was suspended."

"And pray, sir," said I, "what is the habeas corpus act?"

Wy, bless your soul! don't you know what that is. My heye you must be a green un. Wy, if that ere hact was suspended we could hang every Hirish rebel found out after so that I was obliged to bring their case sundown."

"I understand, but of what materials is it composed ?"

"What, the hact? Ob, it is a-a-it is a black flag which floats over Dublin Castle, His Worship ruled the motion out of order. you know, enabling the magistrates and the This was evidently done to make me unpopuloyal subjects of Her Majesty to do what they please."

"But will the Irish submit to it? Perhaps

of apoplexy. But he fortunately did not expire just then and my conscience is safe.

Why, Sir," he blurted out when his passion gave him power to speak, "the Hirish are cowardly wretches. Why, Sir, one Englishman is able for ten Hirishmen, any day. Why, Sir, a company of the Grenadier. Guards would clean out the country in twenty-iour bours.'

" Ob, I suppose so; but don't you think it an army? It will give the Irish an exalted opinion of their prowess."

"Why, Sir, don't you see they were sent over-ahem--just for manouvering purposes" "I see; but I thought the Irish fought passably well. The Duke of Wellington said so once in the House of Lords."

"The Duke was only joking, Sir. It is read up a little history," and the fine old Tory left the gallery in disgust.

On my other side was another Englishman, a Liberal by his language and gestures, for whenever a Whig spoke he was all attention. while be treated the stuff and rubbish of the Tories and Home Rulers with contempt.

"Ha, Sir," said he, "excuse me, but I think Gladstone will modify his Land Bill and give the other F."

"What F-are you talking about ?" "Fixity of Tenure, to be sure. What's your opinion of the three F's ?'"

"I think they are the three prongs in a pitchfork with which Gladstone is trying to keep out the tide of revolution."

Mr. Editor, as my time is no longer my own I must close this corresspondence by adieu forever, and wishing you the compli- I alone constituted Her Majesty's loyal opments of the season.

Yours very sincerely, MYLES O'REGAN, Bart. Londor, ?n, 8, 1881.

cure of those terrible diseases known by the which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing diseases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souveille, after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hosnitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a welllearned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instruments free of charge.

From the Montreal Star. Oct. 23rd. 1880.7 By request we visited the offices of Dr. Souvielle, 13 Phillips Square, and examined his invention called Soirometer, with the aid of which he treats the above diseases. The instrument is an ingenious contrivance, and enables the patient to inhale the vapors arising from the medicines used in a simple and effective manner. The merits of this mode of treatment have been lecognized by some of the principal hospitals in Europe, where they are constantly in use. We have no doubt the Doctor will meet every success here, where there are a large number suffering from Asthma and Lung Diseases.

[From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 8th, 1880] There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his invention, called the Spirometer, for the sure of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh incurable diseases as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Philling Square as an office, where we paid him a visit on Saturday last. intellectual, evidently well skilled in anatomy and physiology, a linguist, capable of speaking five languages, and possessing, apparently, thorough knowledge of all the phases and details of the various respiratory diseases from practical observation. Dr. Souvielle proceeded to explain the modus operandi of his invention-the Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and after hearing the Doctor's explanations, the treatment-that of inhalation-seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed in the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the sufferer. These inhalations are naturally carried direct to the organs affected by disease, and, of course, prove in this manner by far the most effective. In Europe this mode of practised, and we learn that since his arrival here Dr. Souvielle has treated most successfully several of our own citizens. Persons suffering with such diseases as head this article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor. who gladly explains his method free of any charge. He deserves success, and if able to achieve only half of what is claimed, he will, indeed, be a benefactor of mankind.

Mr. F. Kerouac, Mayor of St. Sauveur, of the Government. With such an overwhelm. Quebec, since 1879, has been unanimously ing majority against me I saw no re-elected for the current year.

Catholic clergy were also among those pr sent, and in their faces was plainly to be read their sense of the loss which had fallen on the diocese. 'I'he good Sisters of the Asylum, and those who helped them in the management of the funeral programme, were kept very busy during these hours with their sad duties, but still succeeded in having everything "done quietly and in order."

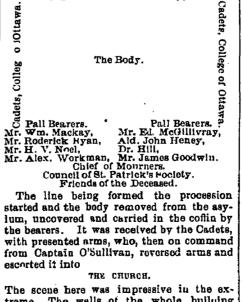
IN THE STREET,

where the crowd was dense, the utmost quiet ness prevailed. All was silence except when some band of well clad little ones, who owed their comfortable state in no small degree to his exertions in the cause of charity and education, passed from the asylum to the church, and even then nothing but subdued tones of conversation were to be heard. A few moments before nine o'clock the full corps of the Otlawa College cadets, in summer uniform, appeared, and took their position in where the awaited the formation of

THE PROCESSION.

which was soon afterwards organized in the following order :---

Physiclans. Children of St. Patrick's School. Students of the College of Ottawa. Inmates of St. Patrick's Asylum. Members of St. Vincent de Paul Scolety. St. Patrick's Literary Association. Board of Meparate School Trustees. Acolvie. Cross Acolvie. Board of Separate School Trustees. Accive, Cross Acolyte. Boys'of the Sanctuary. Their Lordships the Archbishop of Manitoba and the Bishop of Ottawa. Very Vev. Father Tabaret. President of the College of Uttawa; Rev. Father Froc, D.D. Other members of the Clergy.



treme. The walls of the whole building treatment is now thoroughly recognized and under the sisles were draped in black, bordered with white, heavy canoples of the same hung from the carved rafters of the roof to the clustered pillars of the sisle. The pulpit was draped with like funeral trappings, and the sanctuary wore a similarly sombre appearance, except where the gold candlesticks and the pyx on the altar stood boldly out. The edifice was densely crowded, and numbers had to go away unable to find room within the walls. The various bodies to whom space had been allotted were well ac-

sank at Harwich. It is not known if the hands were saved. The other was the Abraham Powers, at Yarmouth. Several of the crews were drowned. Both had gone to the assistance of distressed vessels. Few trains arrived during the day, as the lines were everywhere snowblocked. The Holyhead muil arrived 12 hours late in London: twelve inches of snow stopped all traffic at ten in the morning. Trains ceased running at eleven, omnihuses at noon, cabs and hansoms being the only vehicles left since then. Business is practically suspended. Londoners do not remember such a total stopping of busy life. The underground railroad has been the only means of communication open. Travellers arriving had to stay at the nearest hotels. Theatres are deserted ; at Her Majesty's, which is occupied by the Haverley's, scarce one hundred persons were present, but four persons front of the asylum, on the Bank street side, occupying the stalls. Booth, at the Princess, made his first appearance as Iago before a scanty audience. Between ten and eleven to-night the only vehicle seen in Fleet street was a solitary hansom with an extra horse mounted to draw a single occupant. A curious silence prevails. The recent frost having frozen the water pipes the unusual sight is seen on the streets of water being offered for sale to supply Londoners with breakfast and tea.

At noon the centre of the depression was at Brest, the pressure being 29° 1 in. In Northern France the soldiers were called out to clear the lines.

POWER OF A PLUG HAT.

The plug hat is virtually a sort of social guaranty for the preservation of peace and order. He who puts one on has given a hostage to the community for his good behaviour. The wearer of a plug hat must move with a certain sedateness and propriety. He cannot run or jump, or romp, or get into a fight, except at the peril of his headgear. All the hidden influences of the beaver tend toward respectability. He who wears one is obliged to keep the rest of his clothing in decent trim, that there may be no incongruity between head and body. He is apt to become thoughtful, through the necessity of watching the sky whenever he goes out. The chances are that he will buy an umbrella, which is another guaranty for good behaviour, and the care of hat and umbrella, perpetual and exacting as it must be, adds to the sweet serionsness of his character. Then the man who wears a plug hat naturally takes to the society of women. with all its elevating accessories. He cannot go hunting or fishing without abandoning his belowed hat, but in the moderate enjoyments of female companionship, croquet and lawntennis, he must sport his beaver with impunity; in other words, the constant use of a plug hat makes a man composed in manney, quiet, and gentlemanly in conduct, and the companion of the ladies. The inevitable result is prosperity, marriage, and church membership.

Public. Speakers, Actors and Vocalists find and state that Dr. Thomas'. Eclectric Oil relieves hoarseness and irritation in the throat better than remedies specially advertised to relieve that difficulty. This Oil has a wide scope, since it cures external burts, corns, commodated and looked after by Messrs. Ed- | sores, frost bites, piles, and a variety of other ward Smith, R. A. Sims, Daniel Smith, J. B. | unbealthy conditions.

Father Hyacinthe, the lease of why one chapel in the rue Rochechouart is about to expire, has taken the Salle des Ecoles in the que d'Arras, where hitherto political meet ings have been held. The building is hire i for three years, and will probably be opens id in its new capacity early in February.

A member of the British Parliament, in a speech published lately, says there are !. housands of Irish families who have nothin or between themselves and starvation but a paltry patch of watery potatoes, and 150,000' tenants are struggling to exist on holdings from a which the annual average produce from each i is not more than £25.

A private letter from an officer con board H.M.S. "Northampton" states that Lady Mc-Clintock has been seriously ill wit h typhold fever for four weeks. The "N forthampton" was to leave Bermuda on the 10th instant for Antigua, en route for Barbadoes, where she will arrive about the middle of February, where Admiral McCli ntock will formally open the first Barbard oes Exhibition.

People who have never visited a deer torest in Scotland are apt to picture grassy glades, paradises of fern, giant oaxs, and shady beeches, and the dreary reality is usually a. great disappointment, for a " forest " is nothing but a vast tract of moorland which has been "forested," i.e., from which the sheep have been removed. The deer would get on perfectly well with the sheep if the latter were left alone, but they have the greatest. aversion to the shepherds and dogs, who are continually coming on the scene. There is no sport in "driving "deer-it. is merostupid butchery; but stalking is not, only splendid exercise, but the most exciting amusement conceivable.

A Turin paper announce/: the dimovery, through the arrest of some torgers at Milan, ot an extensive international forging association, composed of Frenchroen, Englishmen, Americans, and Italians whose operations have been carried on on an enormous scale. Their efforts are principally devoted to thomanufacture of spurious Government bonds, which they offer for sale in foreign countries, and to the placing of stolen scrip. It is supposed that property abs/racted in some of the large robberies in England has been disnesed of through this 'association, whose sgents are said to be located in all the principal towns of Europe.

Miss Coats had a suspicion that William Pullen did not mean to keep his engagement to marry her. She kspt the tollgate at Norristown, Ind., and he, though 70 years old, fell in love with her while dropping the small coins into her hand. Just before the time for the wedding she sent him the following written document : "You are hereby notified that you will be held to your promise to the letter, and that if you remain away, or in any manner fail to keep said promise, you will so violate your agreement at your peril, and will be made to answer the penalty therefor to the full extent of the law." That made the old man angry, and he refused to marry her though he had fully intened to.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE STATE TRIALS AT DUBLIN.

It was raining in a quiet earnest kind of way. As we got to the Four Courts I passed about six couple of dragoons, with an officer at their head -no unusual sight on the high road to the royal barracks. As we turned up beside the building I observed perhaps a dozen street boys of the usual unmistakabl kind lolling against the wall. They started forward as keenly as if I were one of the Judges at least, and, after a disappointed scrutiny, resumed their interrupted avocation of supporting the wall.

Arrived at the gate entrance, we found it locked; so I dismissed mycharioteer and walked around to the Hall of the Four Courts. I passed some workmen shuffling off with their straw baskets of tools. Not another creature was visible, though it was now ten o'clock. In the the Crown office there were only Mr. Goodman, the courteous Master, and Mr. Campbell, the deputy sheriff. I sat down near the fire to pass the time. The pois of flowers had been renewed. A fresh white primula and a lovely cluster of maldenhair decorated the writing table. The room was exceedingly comfortable. The helmeted silhouettes of the squad of police defiled before the dark front windows. I heard a scatter of flying feet as a street Arab, venturesome and skittish as a spairow, was warned off the steps outside. "Hurrah for Parnell !" he squeaked shrilly, when within a step or two of the gate. No one answered, and the little ragged figure vanished in the rain and mist of the QUAYS.

One or two belated correspondents entered and claimed their tickets. They had been travelling all night, one from Liverpool and one from London. The correspondent of the Rlustrated News was already busy sketching the interior of the court. I could see him at work from my place under the bench as soon as I possessed myself of it. The court room was full half an hour before the judges' entry. Most of the Irish members crowded into the gallery. Heading them all, right above the clock, was the gigantic form of the O'Gorman Mahon, his great shoulders and massive head standing out conspicuously. On his right was Mr. Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, and just below him A. M. Sullivan, the brother of one of the traversers, and also a member of Parliament. Mr. Davitt's vivid countenance appeared to the right, close to Dr. Kenny, and to the member for Westmeath, the third Sullivan; near by were Mr. Kelly. Mr. Corbet, Mr. Smith wick, M. P. for Kilkenny; Mr. Molloy, Sir Joseph McKenna, and others. The Irish phalanx were crowded together shoulder to shoulder in every sense of the word.

"Where are the jurymen ?" ask d the Sheriff who had taken his seat below the bench and exactly beside me. "There, somewhere," was the reply of the barrister addressed, pointing to the passace by the wall of the court where, among burly policemen, bewigged juniors, and messengers with brief bags some worthy Dublin citizens might be discerned, hot, nervous looking and evidently auxious for the adjournment hinted at so uumistakably by the Times.

"They cannot all be there," said the Sherifi. leaning bi- hand on the ballot box and looking eagerly down the row of faces.

"They can't get in," said some one else "There are far too many people in court." "I protest," began Mr. Dilion, "against per

sons being refused admittance to this court. It is now ten minutes to eleven. The court having been previously packed ---- " "Sh! sh! silence!" ran all around.

"The court isn't packed, Mr. Dillon, and no one is refused admittance." and with this double contradiction away ran the sub-sheriff, Mr. Campbell How he contrived it no one knew : but some people pres intly passed out of sight and some others came into view, and the portly Mr. Ditlon was contented and sat down.

Now appeared to us a footman, carrying a good-siz d basket and a huge brief bag. "Macdonough !" was breathed in the air all around ;

going to be abandoned at the last moment. Then the speaker continued :

A curious misconstruction appears to have arisen with respect to the judgment I delivered some time ago upon a motion to postpone the trial of this case. That application was one to the discretion of the Court. It appeared to me that the state of this country afforded a conclusive reason against the granting of the postponment. I so stated in that judgment, and I gave a description of the disorder which prevailed based upon matters of which I had had judicial knowledge. I am not aware that I stated anything but the simple truth. In my opinion, as Chief Magistrate, entrusted by the Crown with the preservation of peace in this country, it was my duly to speak the truth and the whole truth York Sun. upon that subject, and I adhere to everything

that I then stated. But it has been objected that I used language which imported that I considered the traversers guilty of the charges contained in the information laid against them in this case. It occurred to myself that I might have used terms capable of such a construction, and I immediately corrected what I had said. adding : "I mean these are the charges and accusations which the traversers will have to answer, and if they can satisfy the jury of their innocence, let them be acquitted." When a speaker delivering an uppremeditated address corrects himself, if by inadvertence he has used expressions which did not convey what he intended, and in the same breath explains his real meaning, it is only just, it is certainly usual to accept his explanation. However, the language of mine has occasioned a very considerable excitement. and has been bitterly complained of. It is imporant in a case like the present that those engaged in the administration of instice should be free from the slightest shadow or expression of bias or prejudice. I trust it is scarcely necessary for me to state that I am not conscious of favor in this case as between the Crown and the traversers.

At this point the Chief Justice's voice was almost inaudible, whether from emotion or passion it was impossible to judge.

I feel that I should deal with the entire case with that impartiality which is the first duly of a judge. Still, it has suggested itself to me that in the present trial, considering the critical state of this country, it is most important to remove every element that might tend to disturb the calm and dispassionate consideration of the case. Nor is it desirable that it should be open to those upon tueir tria) on serious charges even to suggest that the Judge, whose duty it would be to bring the facts and evidence in the case efore the jury, had already exhibited any bias against them. Upon the whole, after anxious consideration, and with the concurrence of some whose opinions I nighly value. I have come to the conclusion that the due administration of justice will be promoted by my not taking part in the case. My presence is not by any means necessary. The interest of the public will not suffer, for I have the satisfaction of feeling that the case will be in the hands of Judges who, in every judicial characteristic, have no superiors. I may also observe that this trial appears not unlikely to extend any part if not the whole of the next sitting. Released from taking part in this trial I shall be free to adjudicate on the cases which will come before the Court on the civil side during the next session. The general snitors would have just ground to complain if the hearing of causes and matters in which they are interested should be suspended during the proceedings of this trial. This evil will be avoided by the course which I intend taking. I trust my incerity will not be doubted when I say that I have been induced to take this course by a sincere wish to promote the due administration of justice, uninfluenced either by public Invective or secret menace. These every one concerned with the administration of the law in these unhappy times must be prepared to encounter. I have experienced an ample share

of both. I only hope that the issue of the present trial will be consistent with truth and justice. Therefore I shall not make any further observations, but retire. The last part of the Chief Justice's speech was completely inaudible. The voice being husky and choked, his lordship had evidently much pains to restrain himself, and his withdrawal was a relief to all present. It was the best thing he could have done under the circumstances. for the condemnation of his own party rendered almost any other course now unpleasant personally to him. He had saved the situation, but might have done it more gracefully. I do not believe that any English Judge should have alluded to the threatening letters he might have received, or have stooped to notice the newspager articles in which his extraordinary charge was animadverted upon. Mr. Dockrell's name was the first called. He was permitted to be exempt on the ground of deafness, a certificate from Dr. Fitzge:ald having satisfied the Court. When the Judge said. "You may leave the box." the juror next to Mr. Dockrell pulled his sleeve and motioned to him to go down. This apparently escaped the watchful eye of Lord Randolph Churchill, who was or the bench, and who, when the judge had censed speaking, at once proclaimed, loud enough to be heard. "The fellow could hear well enough when he was told to leave the box." The Wasp of Woodstock, as he is called at London, spent the greater part of the day on the bench, and testified his keen disgust as the process of selecting the jurors proceeded, and Catholic after Catholic was allowed to pass unchallenged by the Crown, Mr. Macdonough showed great talent and dexterity in arguing the pointraised by the Crown, which was that, as it was impossible for both parties to challenge six men of the eighteen who were present, the court mus, be adjourned and the full panel of iwenty-two summoned on heavy flues. Although a precedent was quoted the Judges allowed the point to Mr. Macdonough, who thus scored a victory in more senses than one, for the failure of the statute in this particular point seals the doom of the "old jury system." Of the twelve men finally selected, eight are Catholics, and one, Mr. Arthur Webb, is a Quaker and seemed some odd sort of fitness in his so taking Radical. I was told before leaving the court that one of the remaining three is a man of very Liberal principles. Adjournment was had for luncheon at lo'clock, and immediately after it the trial began with the reading of the indictment by a junior named Ross. Mr. Parnell had gone out to lunch, and in the middle of the second count the voice of the barrister-he is a nephew of Alfred Webb, who with Isaac Butt founded the Home Rule movement, and who with one vigorous letter dissolved it on discovering the insincerity of his chief, was utterly drowned by the overwhelming storm of cheering which poured in by doors, windows, and ventilators into the court. Every aperture by which air could pass carried in the tumultuous hurrah for Parnell. The wild bust of voices came with a chily, ironical sound upon the monotonous drawl of the lawyer as he meandered through his "did unlawfully conspire and agree to solicit large numbers of tenanis, namely, those mentioned in the first count, to combine and conspire in breach of their said contracts to refuse and not to pay their lawful rents." Hip, hip, hurrah ! hurrah ! I lost the rest of what he was saying. The jury were watching the young tribune's progress back to his seat. Biggar wayerchanging some remarks with John Dillon, and the sound of the cheers died away in the court, though they seemed to echo from time to time on the river beyond its walls. This incident, trifling as it was, is

All Ireland stands united like one man. The power of England and the feudal system in this

country is broken and scattered forever. And in the face of all this, the Government drags out this weary trial, and croaks this absurd indictment, the sound of which, at the moment, made me think of Mrs. Partington's broom eplashing away the Atlantic water.

Nearly thirty thousand soldiers have been drafted into the country What for? The Land League laughs at the useless expanse. If there were not a red coat in the country it would not make a particle of difference. Nor can there be the remotest pretext for employing military force, unless the Government meditates an Irish St. Bartholomew, and massacres the tenant farmers in their sleep.-Correspondent New

TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness aid dlgestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harm-

less. See "Truths" in another column.

THE FASHIONS.

Diamond flies and ruby tortoises are among the attractive new pieces of jewellery. Armure and serge dresses in tiny plaids

are tashionable in very dark or neutral tints. which are generally brightened by touches of scarlet or gold.

A large bow, of very wide satin ribbon, is now worn on the left side, just below the belt. up by your trousers on a spiked fence, you This gives a pretty finish to many simple toilets.

A favorite way of dressing the neck in the street is to wind round and round it a black lace scarf, and to fasten it at the left aide with a silver brooch.

Furs, especially colored, are preferred to those of natural hues, even by people of wealth, who can gratily every wish. Fashion rules the taste of all alike.

Pure white as a dress fabric is choolete. All white fabrics used for dresses are ivory tinted. The most elegant are satin or brocade. trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Broad velvet sashes are worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gaily mamma." (Applause). lined, and finished on the ends by shirring and tassels ; sometimes one end is left plain.

matching the star sapphire, trimmed at the us was goin' to have a dressin' down with a top with Irish point embroidery, and plum | bed cord, and so I waited to hear him howl." colors with he dings of beaded net and feather work.

One of the most striking novelties among furs is a deep collar without pendant ends, to find a man who has just died who wasn't which are either to be left as they are, or by an arrangement of cord may be drawn up to | him. form a muff.

The balayeuse has increased in elegance, and is now composed of a full width of lace massed in plaits, which take the forms of fans and have the reversed points set up underneath the hem.

Some of the half long sleeves devoted to evening toilets are pleated perpendicularly a man of stern and unbending temper. and terminate at the elbow, where they are finished with a cuff covered with white lace and slightly bouffant.

Beaded trimmings are not so much in demand as last Winter, because they have boare popular, but these are not rightly known as beaded trimmings.

Among the new lamp shades are some of delicate silvery color, which have the effect of water when the light is burning, and upon them are little fish and sea anemones that seem to move as the light flickers.

All combinations in two fabrics are in fashthe skirt with three perpendicular plaits of **RUPTURE!** plain cashmere, then three similar plaits of

WIT AND HUMOR.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his native land. The man who works with a will-The pro-

bate judge. Why is a door like a coloured women ? Because it is an egress.

All reports to the contrary, the ice crop for 1881 has not yet been damaged by frost.

Boycott is more than \$30,000 out, but what is that to a man who has became a verb? It is a little singular that no is new in Ger-

man and that nono in Italian is nine in Engliah .

The man who don't know his own mind should be introduced as soon as it is big enough.

If a young man is in a great hurry to settle down he should locate himself on swamplands, where the mud is soft.

The most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of panes. And who has not seen more than one window blind!

A man "out West" was offered a plate of macaroni soup, but declined it, declaring that the couldn't play off any boiled pide stems on him.

A gentleman was wondering why there are so many bad reputations, when a friend said : It is probably because every man has to make his own."

A medical writer says: "Does position affect sleep?" Well, rather : if you're hung won't sleep very soundly.

A young lady recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished the following Sunday to see him come into church wearing it as a cravat.

It has often been remarked that children will ask questions which even the wisest are puzzied to answer. "Mamma," exclaimed Charley, "how big was I when you was a little girl?"

Nautical husband (jokingly). "Oh, I'm the mainstay of the family." Wife. "Yes, and the *jib-hoom*, and the---a Small boy (from experience). "And the spanker too,

"Why were you late this morning?" said the teacher rather sharply. "Well, sir, you Among dressy gloves there are blue shades | see I heard that a little fellow next door to

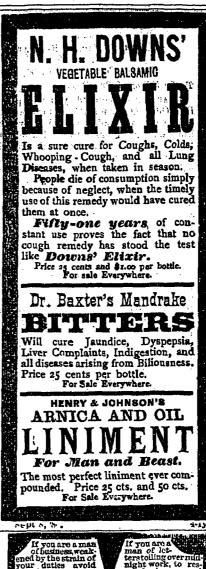
> It is about as hard to find a girl whose marriage is announced in the newspapers who isn't "beautiful and accomplished," as it is "honored" and respected by all who knew

A statesman's sarcastic brevity is adduced as an example of laconic epistles. He wrote a lady whose husband had died suddenly: "Ab, madame ?" and then, on hearing of her wedding soon after, he wrote, "Oh, madame?" Judge Thacher, who succeeded Mr. Quincy on the municipal bench of Boston was One of his prisoners, in addressing the court previous to sentence, used the words "also" and likewise " in a way which implied a difference of meaning. "Do you know of any difference of prisoner, between the words 'also' come common. Fringes and passementaries and 'likewise '?" asked the judge. "Yes, your honour," replied the criminal, " Judke

Quincy, your predecessor, was patient, kind, courteous and gentlemaney. You are a judge slso, but not likewise."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.





Medical.

duties use Hop B. lop Bitters. If you are young a liscretion or dissi-ied or single, old suffering from any in tion; if you are man ng, suffering from ing on a Bitters rely on Hop Wheever you are, Thousands die an-thenever you feel multy from some hat your system ccus cleansing, ton-discase that might g or stimulation have been prevented by a limely use o HopBitter Bitters. the second Have youdys D. I. C. an absolute nd irreaista le cure fo int, disen HOP t the stomac unkeness e of oplum BITTERS tobacco, or narcotica. Hop Bitters Sold by drug dats, Send for lf you are sim NEVER owspirited, try **DOP BITTERS** FAIL aveyou life. it has saved hun-dreds. TTG CO. ebester, b. Toropio, Opi

HEALTH FOR ALL ! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from what

ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN- NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATANTED A Catholic Gentle W Main I Dide The Contonio Collide W man in every town and parish in the Catholic Quarterly Review. Liggral terus active canvassers. See advertisement elsewher in this paper, and address for full part culars HARDY & MAHONY, Dublichers and Propriators

Publishers and Proprietors 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphi P. O. Box 2.465.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLI QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Very Rev. JAS. A. CORCORAN, D.D., Edito

QUARTERLY REVIEW. Very Rev. JAS. A. CORCORAN, D. D., Editor January number for 1881 now ready. Co-tents:-1 A Glance at the conflict between Re-ligion and Science-Rev. S. Fitzsimons II The Joyous Knights; or, Frail Graudenti-Re-Bernard J. O'Reilly. II. The Anti-Catholic between Re-Statistic of the Political Parties-John Gilman Bhea. IV. Ireland's Great Grievance; Lau Tenure in Ireland as d other Countries-M. Sullivan. V. Lord Beaconsfield and his Lakes Novel-John MacCarthy. VI. The Exticate God Demonstrated-Hev. John Mine, S.J. VII The French Republic; Will it Last-A. de G God Demonstrated-Hev. John Mine, S.J. VII The French Republic; Will it Last-A. de G EX. Book Notices. From the Boston Pilot. November, 1880.-Th present number closes the fifth year of the estimation with the sterling worth and value of the paper presented for our perusal. There is no pamper presented for the bighest roint of view, an brings the reader close up to its own leve while broadest scope is given for strong indi-dual opinion. The influence of such a Revie upon the community must be great, and can fail of good effect. We hope the number of suc-scribers for the coming year may be very lar-theological culture of the county. THE REVIEW contains 193 large cetar steelogical culture of the finest white paper, and fisued in January, April, July and Uctober, S.O. per annum, payable in advance. Age wanted. Address: Publishers and Pronietor, No. 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia P. O. Rev 2,465. 23 3

DR. KANNON. ATT THE REAL C.M.M.D. M.C. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and Peter's Hospital Albany, &c. 2993 St Jos Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) 18 J. N. ROUSSEL.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Huntingdon, P 84

BOOK BOOKS.

BARBIER (l'Abbe.); Les Presors de Cornelie Lapide eqxtrait de ses Commentaires, L'r criture Sainte, 4 vois., in 8vo, m. 38%

CARRIERE: Sainte Bible contenant Pane et Nouveau Testament, 8 vols, bound, \$10

DRIOUX (M. PAbbe); La Sminte Bible, const ant ler le texte sacre de la Vulgate, etc., et 8 vols, vo m., \$9.50.

DRIOUX (M. l'Abbe): Nouveau Cours d'Et tare Sainte ou introduction nouvelle l'étude de l'Ancien, 2 vois in 12, m., \$1.65. GAUME (Mgr.); Catechisme de Perseverar t Nouveau Testament, 8 vols in 8 vo, hor

\$12.50. GOSCHLER, Dictionnaire Encyclopedquie

GUSCHLER, Dictionnaire Encyclopedque la Theologie Catholique, 26 vois in i bound, \$50.00. ML_____ GURIG, S J. (P. Joannis P.); Compenda Theologic Moralls, 2 vois in 8vo in. \$60

HAUTERIVE (P. D); Grand Catechisme de Perseverance Chretienne, 14 vols in i2: \$14.40.

LELANDAIS (M. l'Abbe); Choir de la l cation Contemporaine, formant un complet de Sermons, de Conferences et structions sur le dogme, la morale, etc. 5 vols in 8 m., \$8.00.

LELANDAIS (M. PAlbe); La Cheire Cor porairo nouveau recueuil de Coniere Instructions et Sermons ine dits sur la Doctrine Chretiense, 5 vol, in Syd \$8.00.

Alphonse de Liguori, 5 vols in 12, br \$5.50. IGORIO, A. De. Theologia Moralis de MARTIN (M. l'Abbe) ; Dictionnaire de Pred

tion Ancienne, Moderne et Contempo 10 vols, in 8vo, m., \$10.00. OEUVRES DE AUGUSTE ET NICOLAS

OEUT RES DE SAINT BERNARD.-Tr

DEUVINES DF S. E. LE CARDINAL CAAMPS, -4 vols in 12, bound, SI7.(9).

OEUVRFS DE R. P. LACORDAIRE.-9 vi 12, bound. \$12.50.

ONCLAIR (Auguste); De la Revolution et

Restroation des vrais princites social l'epoque actuelle, 4 vols in 8vo, m. \$5.0

PICONIE (R. P. Bernardin, A.); Epistolar B. Pauli Apostoli, 3 vols in 870, m., \$2.93

vols in 12 m., \$4.00.

and sure enough the veteran lawyer came upon the scene, his gloves on as usual, and the white pocket handkerchief partially visible at the breast of his coat. He seated himself at the middle of the table, facing the bench and the seat below it, and the traverseis' seat below that again. At his right sat Mr. Law, the Attorney-General, flanked by Denis Canfield Dixon. Behind them were Messra, Porter, Con Molloy, and others. Mr. Macdonough had on his left Mr. Walser, Mr. McLaughlin, and Mr. Nolau, and the remaining counsel for the defence brought up the rear. Behind them crowded the junior members of the bar, whose various methods of wearing their wigs afforded a curious study.

A rustle at my back and the simultaneous uncovering and rising of the court officials and barristers presently announced the advent of the Judges. Hardly were they seated when the crowdet the sides gave way, and the traversers entered. First came John Dillon and Mr. Boyton. They seated themselves at the right. The other traversers followed at once. Mr. Nally and Mr. Harris taking their places close besid, the two first named. Then came J. D. Sullivan and Mr. Egan; after them Messrs. Brennan, Sexton. and Matthew Harris. Last of all came Charles Stewart Parneli. He walked quietly around the table, passed by his companions, and sat down between Mr. Sexton and Mr. Brennan. A buzz ran all around the court. So loud and undistinguishable was the confused hoarse murmur that the voices of the Sheriff and crier were lost. The traversers are at the bar, and the Judges are seated on the bench. The panel is in readiness to answer to the Sheriff's summons and the State trials of 1889. the last. I prophesy, that ever will be held in Ireland, have begun in earnest.

Mr. Macdonough, the leader for the defence, rose and stood impressively for a moment, his eyes fixed upon the Judges. What he was about to say I know not, for it never was said. He would have been the first to speak, and there precedence of the rest. Seventy-two years have whitened the old lawyer's head, but his brain is as keen and vivid, and his dialectic skill only the riper for time. Curious memories must have crowded before his mind's e e, at that moment, of the Etate trials in which he held a brief for C'Connell, and of the men who were "with him" then - Colman O'Loghlen and Whiteside, dead, both of them ; O'Hagan is Loid Chancellor; Fitzgibbon, a retired Master in Chancery : his oldest son (the "fittle son to whom he alloded in a famous speech during the trial) is now a Chief Justice of Appeal. The four Judges of that day, Pennefather, Barton, Crampton, and Perrin, have all long ago appeared belore the Judge of Judges ; not a barrister of those with him now but might be his son, easily, in point of age.

A sudden cry of silence, and the rising of the Lord Chief Justice cut short Mr. Macdonough. The chief justlee had a paper in his hand, and for the instant that elapsed before his voice made itself heard, the excitement was intense. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had entered court leaning on Parnell's arm, half rose from his place beside the table and leaned forward breathlessly. The lawyers, if physiognomical expression be any index, were taken completely by surprise,

"Before this trial is entered upon," began the Chief Justice, "I wish to say a few words," There was a perfectly audible sigh of relief here on the part of the Crown lawyers. The trials were not | completed such as the world never before seen, I thrown into the fortress.

plain satin, and so on for the whole skirt. Dressy ulsters of drab and ecru cloth have hoods lined with red or scarlet satin, the

seams being corded with the same, and the cutis and pockets corresponding. Copper buttons with hound's heads are used for fastenirgs. The key note of fashion is still habits or

coats, those of the marquises of the Seventeenth Century, that is scarlet embroidered with gold. Others are of dark colored cloth with collar and cuffs of gold embroidered velvet.

Furniture tidies are things of fine art at the present time. They are of silk, satin, plush and lace, and enriched with band painted designs, embroideries of chenille and tinsel, and trimmed with ribbons, laces, balls and tassels.

Feathers take the lead for both hat and bonnet decoration, ostrich feathers naturally taking the lead. On evening bonnets flowers are used, such as the old fashioned gillyflowers, marigolds, daffodils, cowslips, sweet peas and chrysanthemum.

Opera cloaks made of pinch and velvet, in white and delicate colors, have frequently a muff to match-the muff being of the reticule shape, and beautifully garnished with satin ribbon, chenille fringe and lace smothering a bouquet of artificial flowers and roses.

For house dresses light colors are much used, especially in cream, tan and old gold shades, and in those of pale blue or of red cashmeres, which are now worn by blondes and brunettes alike, while the lavender and mauve wools are confined to blondes.

The flower corsage pockets are extremely pretty they are composed of small flowers of several kinds, or of rose buds of a single kind arranged in the shape of a tiny satchel, with handles of the flexible stoms, braided, which also border or serve as a frame for the flowers.

ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favorable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflau mation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the general influence of these potent remedies, the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain color and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely, without fear.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Lisburn, Ireland, has received several cases of arms and ammunition for distribution among Orangemen, who drill nightly in Orange Hall.

News from General Skobeleff states that the Turcomans made another assault on the Russian works, and captured a redoubt, which, however, was recaptured and the Turcomans driven back on Geok Teppe. The Russian siege works at that place are rapidly approachtypical of the whole. A revolution has been ing completion, shells having already been



SEVERAL VALUABLE FARMS.

AND ALSO

City Properties, to be disposed of on very ad-

14 St. James Street.

vantageous terms.

Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada.

ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed OEUVFES COMPLETES DE BOSSUET p cedes de son histoiranse par le Cardina Bourset et de divers eloges, 12 vols in 410. Suo HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

S19.00. OEUVRES DE MASSILLON.-Eveque de (mont. 3 vols in 8vo, m., \$5.00. OEUVRES DE MGR. DE SEGIN.-10 vols 8vo, m., \$12 50. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughoat the World.

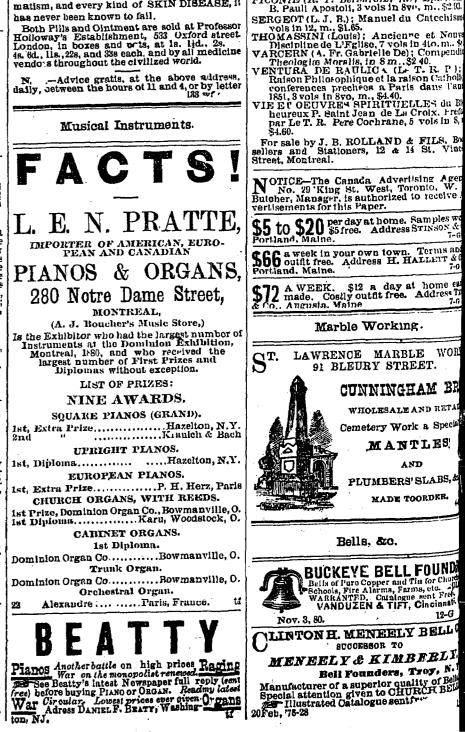
FOR THE CURE OF

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

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

Both Pills and Oinfment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and orts, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 4s. 6d., ils., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo: s throughout the civilized world.

N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 183 wr



49.1 1.1 1.1 temet attaived werd

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. the right hon. gentleman. I deeply regret THE In 1874, before the crisis had time to arrive,

THE SYNDICATE. ing to \$6,122,289.51. Mark the decrease PEECH OF THE MEMBER FOR MONT-REAL CENTRE. which followed: In 1875 the collections

entl

ewhe ulars Y, Ors. phia 233 Mr. RYAN (Montreal Centre) .- The hon. entleman for West Middlesex has alluded to vers! meetings held throughout the counwho have pronounced, as he claims, gainst the contract submitted by the Gov-OLI nment. He has spoken of the Corn Ex-Edit. hange Association of Montreal, but I will 7 Con Cen Ra mind him that at that meeting, out of 400 ctive members, there were only 69 present, f whom 42 voted for the motion as, proosed and 27 sgainst, giving an anti-Syndicate najority of 15. But the hon. gentleman for West Middlesex did not refer to a meeting fanother body, even more important than the Corn Exchange-I mean the Montreal Board of Trade, which held a meeting on the previous day. He had forgotton to com-nunicate to this House what took place at hat meeting. A prominent member of the Board of Trade, is Mr. Henry Lyman, who was chairman of that great meeting held in e exig Montreal a few nights ago by the hon. leader of the Opposition, and where the people ere admitted by ticket. At the meeting of he Board of Trade he moved a :e olution, aking partial exception in a mild form to the contract with the Syndicate, but the feeling that meeting was such that Mr. Lyman withdrew his resolution without submitting it I have no hesitation in saying o a vote. hat the Board of Trade is a most intelligent ody, perhaps even more influential than the Corn Exchange Association, both as regards their wealth and business experience and Agen anowledge of the requirements of that city and of the whole country. Well, what is the nsture of that resolution carried in the Corn Exchange Association? It simply affirms that they are in favor of the construction of 23-3 the Sault Ste. Marie route. If I were to look t this matter from a Montreal stundpoint one, I would say, by all means let us have that route first, because 1 believe here is probability that under any circumtances that will be constructed as a comnercial enterprise, without the Government onstructing the work, and possibly without he aid of the Government. I believe it will e constructed as a commercial enterprise ong before the route north of Lake Superior. But looking at it, not exclusively from a iontreal standpoint, I believe it is in the rue interest of Montreal and of the Dominion enerally, that the route north of the Lake uperior should be constructed also, because would give us an independent inlet and utlet to the North-West, without going brough the American territory. I am ne every loyal Canadian looks forward o the day when we shall not be deon communication through endent mericau territory to reach our great lorth-West. Before proceeding further, wish to make a remark upon a proosition of the hon, member for North liddlesex, who said it would be well for the

House to adjourn. For what? To afford a et of patriotic capitalists belonging to the rit party, and who, as public rumors state, are willing to step forward and sacrifice themelves upon the altar of their country-to ford these gentlemen an opportunity of puting in a new offer. This, Mr. Speaker, is narvellous. After the hon. member for ambton, when leader of the late Government, had carried a law through Parliament, uthorizing him to accept tenders for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway where were all these Grit capitalists then that they did not step forward and tender? They must be like the amous Rip Van Winkle who slept 20 though these gentlemen had been vears. sleep only 6 years, since the Mackenzie Act was passed, and in all human probability, if this contract had not been submitted to Par- happy to inform the hon. gentleman that

True, that year they had not much time to devote to public administration. They were then devoting their time, especially the hon. Finance Minister, to making provision not to meet the debt which was falling due in London, but to a missionary tour through Canada for the purpose of trying to secure continaance in office for another five years. But the reople had a lesson and a sad experience, and the result was that when the 17th September came around those men were sent very quietly to the right about. In 1879, the very first of the administration of the present Government, the collections increased from \$3614,-000 in 1878, to \$4,512,463.31, and in 1880 the collection further increased to \$6,349,789.47. The change seemed as if due to a talismanic influence; the season of blight had disappeared-prosperity bloomed in its stead. No better proof could be afforded of the incapacity of the one set of men and the capacity of the other set to govern this country than these figures. You would naturally suppose that property from taxation, and the statement that intelligent people, men who read and think, would be more or less governed by the feeling surrounding them, would learn something as time passed, but, as far as the Opposition are concerned, they are just as hostile to-day as they were a few years ago, to the policy approved by the people. The hon member for West Middlesex, a few moments ago, referred to the murmuring of members on this side of the House against the National Policy. Well, I think, eloquent as in conclusion, that the contract before the be is, he will have great difficulty in convincing the great mass of the people that they are groaning under the burden, that the days of murmuring and weeping are not past. These gentlemen have been tried in the scale and found wanting. It is true that, when in opposition for twenty years, they did succeed in educating the young people of The youry works comes in at the beat full show, Menever you have leaky boots; And men will cough with a cold, you know. As the bleak winds of vil ter whistle and blow, Till their lungs are near out by the roots; when Hagyard's Pectoral Balsum would cure succeed in educating the young people of the country to believe that they were the party of purity and reform, and when the Government of my right hon, friend resigned, after the midnight attack of January. 1874, they were returned to Parliament by an overwhelming majority. The reason was simply that the people had not an opportunity of testing the sincerity of the declaration of the hon. gentlemen, and were willing to try them. Were they true to the professions they made in Opposition? Certainly not. The country had a govermental experience of them for five years, and that experience was a sad one for the people of Canada. The people found them wanting when they appealed to the polls, and hence their appeal to the country now falls on indifferent ears. I stated a few moments ago that they ought to be termed the party of ruin and decay. It is ruin all the time. It was ruin when Confederation was brought about. When this great territory we hear so much about now was purchased for £300,000, it was considered an extortionate price. When the National extortionate price. Policy was brought out two years ago, the farmers were to be ruined by the taxes imposed on them. The artizans were to be ruined by the increased prices they were to pay for fuel, breadstuffs and everything else, and the late Finance Minister told us that in time the manufacturers themselves were to be ruined, so that there was going to by ruin all round. All I can say to that hon gentleman, is this -that if he went into any manufacturing district he would find that the people there think differently. He would find that workingmen, instead of working three-fourths time, are working extra time and receiving

the revenue still showed an increase, amounthaving occusion to express my opinion on the member for Centre Huron, but I should not have risen on this occasion but for the reonly reached \$4.806,110.19; in 1877 they amounted to but \$3,956,193.53; and marks of the member for West Middlesex with reference to the meetings at Montreal. in 1878, the last year of the administra-I have listened attentively to the speeches tion of hon. gentlemen opposite, the amount made on both sides of the House, received had decreased to \$3,644,385.39. I have tried to form an impartial judgment on the question, but have tailed to see the strength of the Gpposition arguments. I have heard much of the great ruin and misfortune brought upon the country by the present Government by the increase of taxalion and otherwise, and the injury to the North-West by this Syndicate, and the exemption of its land by taxation and otherwise. I can cite, a striking instance to the contrary. A municipality adjoining Montreal, St. Henri, has decided to give a cotton company \$15,000 with an exemption from taxation for 25 years on condition of its establishing a factory within its limits. That does not look much like ruin brought about by the National Policy mentioned by the member for West Middlesex. I have no fear that the people of the North-West or any part of the country will be ruined by the policy of the present Government. With regard to the question of the exemption of the Syndicate the emigrants going into the North-West would be likely to change the rod for the scorpion, I can see no such danger. Every settler gets a freehold of 160 acres for a settlement fee of \$10 with the right to preempt another 160 acres. Even this Syndicate, which is to do so much harm, has no further claim upon the land when it sells it. There can be no landlord system like that of England, Ireland and Scotland. I may say, House will receive my hearty support.

> Poets have sung of the "Beautiful Snow, The very worst cough they have to endure, If they only would venture to try it. Then never a troublesome cough neglect, But heed this advice with proper nespect, And go to your druggist and buy it. -E 23-2.

BOTHSCHILD AND PERUGIA

LONDON, Jan. 21.-The wedding of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild and Mlle. Perugia, which took place yesterday, was a brilliant affair. Among the persons present besides the Prince of Wales and Lord and Lady Rosebery, were Lord Dorchester, Baron and Baroness Alphonso de Rothschild, of Paris, Mme. Perugia, the bride's mother and many other notable people. The Synagogue was beautifully decorated with flowers. The Prince of Wales was conducted to the front pew facing the canopy under which the cere mony was performed. The special marriage service commenced shortly before half-past two, when the bride entered by the left. The bride was followed by her four bridesmaids, who were Miss Beatrice Do Rothschild, Miss Lina Sassoon, Miss Forbes, and Miss A. Forbes.

Public speakers and singers who would possess a clear voice, freedom from hoarseness and sore throat, should use, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant and certain bealer for the throat and lungs; it speedily breaks up a cold and cures all pulmonary complaints, that so often lead to incurable Consumption. E 23-2

THE AMERICAN FORGERS IN ITALY. PARIS. Jan. 20.—The Herald's correspondent at Rome telegraphs as follows :- Since the arrest of the American forgers at Florence. Turin and Milan important papers have been extra pay, and instead of having to leave found secreted in their luggage, showing that Canada and to go to the United States, I am their operations extended throughout the United States, Canada, England, France, Belgium and Italy, revealing also the names of their confederates, some of whom have since been arrested in different parts of Europe. Among their operations were forgeries several years ag on the Board of Education of New York ; passing bogus cheques in Chevenne, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Sacramento; robberies on board Pacific mail steamers, forgeries and swindling operations in Cincinnati, Louisville, Richmond, Baltimore, New York and Boston : forged draits on Alexander Brown & Co., Baltimore, Seligman & Co., New York, the Planters Bank of St. Louis, the Bank of California and banks in Boston and Buffalo; forgeries of Erie, Central Pacific and Chicago and Southwestern bonds; sales in Europe of counterfeit \$50 bills on the Broadway and Tradesmen Banks, New Yors, and of Montreal notes; counterfeiting letters of credit on Brown Bros. & Co., of New York ; thefts of French and Russian bonds on the Calais and Dover steamers and forgerles of French 3 per cent and Italian 5 per cent bonds. Part of the proceeds of the Trenton Bank robbery has also been found upon them. These are the results of the investigation so far. No doubt there are numerous other crimes to be added to the catalogue. UXBRIDGE, Oct. 15th, 1880. Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.-Gents.-With pleasure I inform you that I have received much benefit from your last bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. Would you kindly send me two more by the bearer, and oblige, Yours respectfully,

TRUE WITNESS 1881.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY

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

This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with"it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them 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 has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

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

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

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

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

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

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and S2.50.

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

lass and capstan will also be used in the operation.

In another direction great numbers of men are busily engaged in cutting the ice for the summer supply; and an immense quantity has already been stored, with more to come. Then there is turther down the New York Diamond Drill and Boring Company, who are actively pushing the operations of boring for a site for the proposed Hochelaga tunnel.

In fact the whole scene is a business like one, and does not make a bad substitute for that furnished by navigation in summer.

It is not always the man that knows the most who has the most nose. One frosty day in winter a gentleman accosted another, saying, "helo! my friend, you have frozen your nose, I fear." "Well maybe I have," replied the other, "but I have rubbed it as far as I could reach." If he had rubbed it with Hagyard's Yellow Oil he would have speedily cured the frost bite. Yellow Oll is the great specific for Burns. Scalds. Frost bites. Chil. blains. Wounds, and for internal use in all painful and inflammatory diseases, curing Colds, Bronchitis, Croup and Sore Throat speedily. E23-2

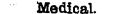
The Catholic clergy of St. Louis have for some time been making a fight upon the organists, who, in choirs, have managed everything in their own way. One pastor took from the bookcase the favourite mass of an organist and burned it. The clergy say that fancy music must be given up and simple music adopted in its place.

The Government at Berlin has resolved to meet by a simple negative Herr Windthorst's resolution in the Lower Houce of the Prussian Diet, that "The administration of the sacraments and celebration of the Mass are not subject to the penal clauses of the laws of 1873, 1874 and 1875." The Ministry have already secured a majority on the question.

IF YOU ARE SUDDENLY ATTACKED by Pain or Inflummation, Colds, Burns, Cuts Bruises and Wounds, or suffer from any painful or inflammatory disease, or for accidents or emergencies, don't delay till the doctor comes, but use Hagyard's Yellow Qil according to special directions, and the chances are that you will find relief before you could find a doctor. Every bousehold should keep the well-known and valuable remedy at hand. E 23-2.

PRINTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

John Smith, a graduate of this office, was the first foreman of the New York Daily Graphic. On leaving, two years ago, his place was taken r On leaving, two years ago, his place was taken by Mr. Joseph Jackson, who also learned the Art in the NEWS office. Keenan, another classical structure in the NewS office. Keenan, another of our old boys, is foreman of the Aidime, the illustrated Art Journal of America. John McVicar, from this office, was President of the International Typographical Union in 1876, and is now managing editor of the Detroit Evening News. Mills, still another NEWS boy, was, be-fore he died a few years ago, and while on the New York press, one of the fastest typesetters in Americs. Matthews, of Slockton Cal., who graduated from the same place, is one of the claimants for the position now. Loughlin, of Kingston, is head superintendant of the literary department of Butterick's establishment, Richard Bonner, proprietor of the New York Weekly, and celebrated as the owner of Glod-smith Maid and other fast troiters, is a graduate of Queen's University. The foreman of the New York Herald is J. Henderson, of Hamil-tov. The foreman of the New York Globe is know as the "Ganadian Recreat." The deltor of the Ohicsgo Inter-Occan is a Hamilton boy. Shanks, of Belleville, is city editor of the New York Witness, and claims to be the fastest short-hand writer in the world. Balch, the re-porter on the Boston Advertiser, who discovered a and ro murderer who had successfully cluded all the detectives in Boston in 1875, is a son of Canon Baleh, of Montreal. The St. Paul Pioncer Press—in fact, the city of St, Paul and State of Minne-ola—is owned and run by Canadiane. Jeo K-ily, a Montreal boy, deet the finest facey iob printing in New York. These are only a few who have come under our own nolice, but doubless there are hoats of similar cases all over the States. — Kingston by Mr. Joseph Jackson, who also learned the News. EPPS COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's kills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that





Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sci-ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all discases resulting from impure blood. It enres Scrofula and all scrofulous discases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Discase, Nouralgia, Fennale Weak-nesses and Irregularities. Jaundice. Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes and energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more bioutpuriners, while disease becomes more firmly seated. A VER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confi-dence of millions whom it has benefited.

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

OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWIKKE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.



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



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

Much has been said about the propositions contained in the Mackenzle Act. There never was a contract given under those propositions, though advertisemente asking for tenders were scattered over this continent and Europe, without receiving a single response.

An hon, member-People had no confi lence in the late Premier.

Mr. RYAN, I will not say that; I must say for mvs if that I have confidence in himmuch more than 1 have in many of those who are associated with him. I have no hesitation is saying that I look upon him as probbly one of the most honest men in that party. He may have made mistakes in the past, but I believe him to be a patriotic man who loves his country well, and that is more than I am prepared to say of many of his colleagues. Let us come now to the Allan contract. That was a contract the Government entered into with a company of which Sir Hugh Allan was president What has been the result? I will not undertake to occupy the time of this House by discussing whether the contract with Sir Hugh Allan was more favorable to the interests of Canada than the present. But what I have to state is this : that had it not been for the unpatriotic course of hon. gentlemen opposite, in 1872 and 1873, Sir Rugh Allan and his associates would have succeeded in forming a syndicate in England. They would have raised the money, that work would have been three-quarters completed to-day, we would have had a large population of probably half a million of people in that he was prepared to place vouchers for that great North-West, contribu- the expenditure of every dollar of that money ting some three millions dollars annually to | in the hands of Mr. Joly, with no conditions the revenue of this country, and have been saved from those means of depression | the correctness of those vouchers, he was which destroyed some of our largest commercial and monetary institutions and reduced to poverty many men who had gained a competency. What has been the result of the unpatriotic course pursued by hon. gentlemen opposite and more particularly by their organ, the Globe newspaper? The country has sustained, commercially and financially, build the whole trans-continental railway from ocean to ocean. I am free to admit that the whole depression from 1874 to 1878-9 cannot be fairly attributed to their conduct; but what I do state is, that had it not been for their unpatriotic conduct, Sir Hugh Allan would have succeeded in raising the necessary money in England, and the influx of capital and immigration into the country would have saved us from the terrible depression to which I have alluded. Hon, gentlemen talk about their party being the party of ing the honor of the country in this and purity and of patriotism; they should rather other respects, it is the Premier. From the be termed the party of ruln and decay; everything they touched decayed. In proof of this allow me to refer you to the statistics of receipts of customs duties in the port of Montreal from 1870 to this year. In 1870 the amount collected was \$4,766,410.36; in 1871, it was men who had brains, who did not acknowlto prevent depression, who did not declare their administration the country prospered. | became the most bitter of all opponents of spected.

liament, they would have been sleeping still. men who had left during the ad many ministration of hon. gentlemen opposite, are now returning to Canada day by day and obtaining employment at more remunerative wages than they received on the other side. I have before referred to the Sault Ste. Marie road. I believe that road will be constructed as a commercial undertaking. would be glad if the Government of Canada could see their way to giving assistance for the construction of that road, as I think, commercially speaking, it would be a vast benefit to the Dominion of Canada to have a second line of communication with ths Great North-West, though I should be exceedingly sorry that the Lake Superior line should be sacrificed to it. To one remark of the hou. member for Centre Huron (Sir Richard J. Cartwright) I wish to allude, and I allude to it with pain, and I have no doubt he made statements which in cooler moments he would not have made and which he now regrets himself. When called to order by the hoa, Minister of Railways, he said he could not expect very much better from the hon. gentleman because he had the \$32,000 man on one side of him and the \$10,-000 man on the other. By the \$32,000 man he referred to the hon. Minister of Public Works. Though he has been charged in the Opposition press over and over again with having received that \$32,000 corruptly, the hon. member for Centre Huron knows that at a public meeting in the Province of Quebec, the hon. Minister of Public Works, while face to face with the hon. leader of the Government of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Jolv. stated publicly contribu- | the expenditure of every dollar of that money beyond this, that if he were not satisfied with at liberty to make whatever use of them he thought proper. Mr. Joly, however, declined the offer. With regard to the Government, no man in the House or country knows better than the late Finance Minister (Sir Bichard J. Cartwright) the great statesmanship professed by the leader of the House, and which has been recognized not only in | Chilians, leaving but 7,000 men at Lima more than double the amount sufficient to this country but in Europe. I believe myself, under command of Gen. Lacotera. It is probaud have heard many competent judges declare, that there was not even in the British | place, as the armies were in sight of each House of Commons his superior. Yet, great as other, and the combat could not be long deis his statemanship, the great hold he has layed. Other reports state that the Chilians upon the hearts of the people of Canada, is had advanced close to Lims, and had taken more due to his purity of character than his up positions of advantage within communicattalents. No man in or out of the House. save perhaps the member for Centre Haron, ever charged him with an act of corruption for personal advantage. If there is an hon. gentleman in this House capable of upholdpast associations of the member for Centre is no other news of interest. Huron with the right hon. gentleman he must have known his high character and services to the country, Whilst I have occupied a seat in this House I remember when the late Finance Minister was a great sup- army, has fied. The Chilians occupied Lims good condition, and all are clowded with porter of the right hon. gentleman; but his without resistance on the 17th inst. Pierola's general traffic. The scheme of raising the \$1,092,766 97; in 1875, \$5,362,100.20; in aspirations having been overlooked when a brother and the Peruvian Minister of War sunken engine is in steady progress, and will, 1873, \$5,025 472.53. These were the years vacancy occurred in the Finance Depart- were taken prisoners. The returnshipses in time we have got to press. of surpluses. At that time the administra- ment, which showed conclusively the Premier's the battle at Charillos was 7,000 killed and time we have got to press. The returnshipse the preparations for the enterprise have been and ble at 2,000 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peru- the preparations for the enterprise have vacancy occurred in the Finance Depart- were taken risoners. The Peruvian loss in probably, have been accomplished by the sound judgment of human nature and his at- 2,000 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peru- the preparations for the enterprise have been tention to the interests of the country Sir vians were engaged in the battle at Laflores. edge to the world that they could do nothing Francis Hincks having been preferred to the The Chilian loss in both battles was heavy. port, his feelings towards his leader sud- The Diplomatic Body at Lima urge an arthey were only files on the wheel, and under | denly changed, he lapsed into Opposition and | mistice, and that the person of Pierola be re- 30 ton capacity have been attached to the

J. O'NEIL. -E 23-2 THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

DEPEAT OF THE PERUVIANS,

PANAMA, Jan. 11 .--- The latest news received from the South Pacific is dated from Guayaquil, January the 4th. The Nacion contains confirmation of the presence in Chilica and Turin of the Chilians, numbering 27,000 men of all arms. President Pierols, at the head of the Peruvian army, has gone to meet the able that a decisive battle has already taken ing distance by signal with the fleet in Callao Bay. They are said to occupy points which have a horseshoe form, leaving the country towards Ancon and the North open a fair centre of enterpise and traffic. It and undisturbed. The port of Ancon is still affords a facile and wide out-let for the proopen, and large numbers of people are leaving duce of the villages, towns and country opfor the Northern departments of Peru. There posite our river border, and from all appear-BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 21 .- The Chilians at-

friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, 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 the conditions by forwarding the names and have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well.

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

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING OU.

In reference to the last purchase of Burdock Blood Bitters, I bave sold medicine for over twenty-five years, and in that time never sold a medicine that gave as good satisfaction. Taken for the diseases recommended, it has always helped the patient to such a degree, that, warranting the medicine, every person is satisfied to pay for it. I could get you any quantity of testimonials if I had time to see partles, but we are very much drove in our business.

Yours with respect, -E 23-2 H. LAISHLEY, Elgin.

BUSY SOENES ON THE ICE.

During the last week the white field of ice between the two banks of our river has been ances the advantage is not being allowed to slip away without being utilized. The South ticked and completely defeated the Peruvian Eastern and Q., M., O. & O. Railway have army at Miraflores. General Pierola, Presi- their railroad running across the solid surdent of Peru and Commander-in-Chief of the face; the sleigh and passenger roads are in <u>A</u>11 made : an extensive and strong frame work has been constructed round the spot, pulleys have been erected, and two strong chains of engine, which rests on a bed of rock; a wind-

a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are chemists, floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shait by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled-"JAMES EPPS & Co. Homosopathic Chemists, London, England." amounts until the club is completed. We Also makers of Epre's Chocolarn Essence for afternoon use.

Stove Polish.

Begistered in Canada 1879.

MontrealAgents.

River St. Rose,

Suit Purchaser.

A180 AT

429 Miguonne.

113

THE

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

HAIR!

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



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

- 12 the second of the second

Some interesting facts respecting the hierarchy and priesthood of the Church in the United Kingdom are, contained in the Catholic Directory for the new year. It appears from it that there are now six cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests and 15 cardinal deacons in the Sacred College at Rome, only one living member of which, the Archbishop of Prague, owes his scarlet cap to Pope Gregory XVI.; 50 still live who were raised to the cardinalate by his successor, by Pius IX., and 13 more have been created and proclaimed by Leo XIII. The name of John Henry Newman figures last but two among the cardinal deacons. Although there are only 13 Sees in England and Wales, and six more in Scotland, there are no less than 28 Bishops in Great Britain, these unac-counted for being mostly coadjutor and auxiliary bishops. The number of places in Great Britain which have churches or mission chapels, and are served by re-ident clergy, are about 1,000 in all ; and the clergy, secular and regular, amount to nearly 2,300; thus showing that the ministry of the Church in this country has doubled itself in little more than a quarter of a century. The Catholic members of the peerage in the three kingdoms are 38; the list runs as follows: The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquises of Bute and Ripon; the Earls of Denbigh, Newburgh, Ashburnham, Westmeath, Fingall, Granard Kenmare, Orford, and Gainsborough : Vis-count's Gormanston, Netterville, Taaffe, and Southwell; and Barons Mowbray and Stourton, Camoys, Beaumont, Yeux of Harrowden, Braye, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford of Chudleigh, Ashford Herries, Lovat, Louth, Ffrench, Bellew, De Freyne, Howard of Glossop, Acton, O'Hagan, Emly, and Geraid. No less than 47 baronetcies of the three kingdoms also are held by Catholics, the youthful Sir Henry Tichborne standing at their head, and the last Sir Maurice J. O'Connell. There are also seven Catholic members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Lords Ripon, Kenmare, Robert Montagu, Bury, Howard of Glossop, Emly and O'Hagan. Throughout the world there are, it would appear, 178 archiepiscopal sees and 710 sees of bishops in communion with the See of Rome and acknowledging the Holy See as the mother and mistress of all Churches. But the t tal number of patriarches, primates, archbishops, bishops, apostolic delegates and bishops in partibus in-fidelium, including those who have retired from active duties, is given in the Directory as 1146.

Savants and experts are continually employed discovering a remedy for the restoration of hair to is natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure and clean, and remove that destroyer-dandruff. It is now acknowledged that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer answers the purpose marvellously. Sold by all druggists, price 50 cents the bottle. Try this unfailing remedy.

SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 10. 1881.

At the last regular meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick I. C. B. U., Branch No. 21, of Belleville, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :--

John Coughlin, President; Frank Flynn, let Vice-President; W. H. Geary, 2nd Vice-President; P. J. Shannon, Recording Secretary; J. D. Burns, Financial-Secretary; S. Sidley, Treasurer; M. Coughlin, Tyler. Trustees-James Cavanagh, Edward Morrice, Thomas Collins, R Waddell

developes tubercles which corrode and des- week have not been numerous but that might | limed eggs in cases and we quoted 25c as the

which promises to favor the Government, is accounted for by the fact that a rise has already in part been discounted and that the Pacific Bailway once disposed of, an important element of discussion and surprises will. vanish from our midst.

Mr. Dakers, Secretary of the Montreal Telegraph Company, was interviewed this afternoon and denied many of the rumors that have been circulated lately on the street with the view of depressing that stock. He held that his Company would not be " snuffed out" by the American Consolidation scheme, but would occupy as good a position as heretofore.

An election of one or two new members of the Montreal Stock Exchange took place today, when a well known young broker on St. Francois Xavier street was "black balled."

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The leading branches of commerce in our midst continue to exhibit a healthy tone, and all accounts agree in stating that business not been large in any line but constant en. to 16c. quiries for goods for forward delivery, prompt settlement of bills at maturity and satisfactory reports from country storekeepers all tend to a great future. A point of great interest to the farmers is the steady advance which has taken place in the prices of produce, an advance too which seems in no way to have checked the demand for grain, real at 25c; broken lots, 25³/₄c; single barrel vay to have checked the demand for grain, butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, meats and all and every article of food which comes under the well known head of " produce and the soil" in luck the rural storekeepers have and rats are likely to show a considerable their hopes raised and through them the infection, to be welcomed and not dreaded, spreads to the city and takes possession of our solid men of business in all departments of industry, trade and commerce.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The ruinous practice of cutting rates is still a subject of complaint in | Sc. kitts 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross some quarters, despite the fair number of Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.90; orders received by the trade here, both from | Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to 1 00; their travellers and by mail. As a result of Otter \$8.00 to 10.00 Mink-Prime dark, SI the sharp competition, orders to cancel to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50; Bear-Large prime, transactions already entered upon are fre- \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 5.00; ditto quently received by houses which refrain cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00; Skunkfrom the cut-throat policy, causing incon- Black 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c. ceivable trouble and annoyance. It is true that customers might be kept to their contract by legal action, but it is not the policy fieece was reported sold a few days ago, said of houses in the trade to adopt such a course, to be at low rates, as the terms have not been as it is highly probable they may regain their old custom before very long by the 28c to 34c; fleece, 16c to 20c; Australian, suspension of certain ill-regulated establishments. We quote :- Men's thick boots, \$2.30 | 18]c to 19c. to 3.00; do split, \$1.75 to 2; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2 50 to 3; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.50; do split, \$1 to 1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; women's pebbled and buff bals, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bals, \$1 to

.20; do split do, 75c to 90c. DRY GOODS .- Woolen and cotton mills represented by agents here are fully employed and have orders on hand for months ahead. In the city warehouses there is considerable activity, as home manufacturers are deliverwater and line 45°. Travellers are still to be regretted, however, that some houses are A PHYSICAL WRECK .-- A backing cough do a risky business, and give long credits to cause it destroys the tissue of the lungs and pressure. Visitors to the city during the 13c to 14c. There is a very good demand for

hot cut, American or Canadian pattern. Gal- day weighing 1,000 lbs each at \$37 a head. vanized iron is in moderate demand at 7c to Mr. James Crawford had a carload of cattle 71c for No 28. Horsesboes, are. in good, for which he refused a top bid. He sold a demand and firm at \$4 to \$425 for Bhode fine springer cow for \$50. Good to choice Island pattern: Bar iron from \$1 85 to \$1 95.4 shipping cattle are quoted at 41c to 5c per Pig iron-Siement, No. 1, \$22; coltness, \$21 lb, good butchers' cattle 4c to 41c per lb, into \$22; langloan, \$21 to \$22; summerlee, \$20 to \$21; gartsherrie, \$20 to \$21; glengarnock, \$20 to \$21; carnbroe, \$20 to \$21; eglinton, \$19 to \$20.

LEATHER. -The market is still inactive but prices are fairly steady, as some small sized lots have sold this week at quotations. Manufacturers are only buying from hand to mouth in contrast to the operations of last season, when sole leather particularly was in large demand. We quote :-- No. 1 B A sole, 26c to 27c; No. 2 B A sole, 24c to 25c; No. 1 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2, 21c, 22c to 23c; slaughter No 1, 27c to 29c; harness, 30c to 33; upper, heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1 10 to \$1 30; splits, best crimping, 28c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, prospects are much brighter than at this 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; patent season last year. So far the movement has leather No 1, 16c to 17c; end leather, 14c

OILS .--- Stocks are moving slowly at quotations viz :- Gaspe and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 59c; S. R. Seal, 64c to 66c; Straw Seal, 48c to 50c; Pale Seal, 48c to 50c.

PETROLEUM. - Prices remain unchanged and business is very inactive. Car lots in Lonlots, 26c to 27c.

RAW FURS .- Dealers are looking forward to the coming sales in England. A circular provisions." With the hardy "cultivator of says :-- " Red fox will be weak ; skunk, mink falling off; raccoon, beaver, marten, otter and fisher are expected to sell fairly, but all furs bought here for that market must be bought low. and buyers should not allow themselves to be led away by competition We quote :- Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall Woot .- Dealers expect to be dull for a

month at least. A lot of 1,000,000 lbs of made known. We quote :- Domestic lamb, 28c to 30c; Foreign medium greasy cap

MONTREAL PROVISION MARKET.

Within the last few days large quantities butter have been shipped to Europe from this city, but the shipping demand has now fallen off slightly, and business is mainly confined to the home market. The stocks of butter in this city are variously esti-One large house estimates the mated. supply at between 8,000 and 9,000 packages, but a commission man equally well posted informed our representative that stocks, if counted up, would very probably not exceed 6,000 pkgs. Creamery butter is now quoted at 26c to 27c; Eastern Towning Spring goods and importations are also ships choice at 20c to 22c; Morrisburg being received from the other side of the choice at 19c to 21c; Brockville choice at 18c to 20c; Western at 16c to 19c, and Kamourjourneying east and west, and returns from aska at 14c to 16c. Cheese is finding them so far are quite satisfactory and justify its way to the English markets in greater a hopeful view of the situation. It is much quantities now that the market is to be regretted, however, that some houses are tending in favor of sellers. The stock here quite as disposed as they ever have been to is principally in the hands of two shippers, who are operating now merely for the Eurosaps the physical constitution, not alone be- old and new customers alike with very little pean markets. The nominal price quoted is

twice this quantity, or six pounds to the hill, terior to fair 3c to 31c. No' live hoge were offered, and dressed hogs were very firm at

\$6.75 to 6 80 per 100 lbs, as to quality. car loads were reported sold at 6.75.

THE HORSE MARKET-JAN. 25.

The horse trade during the past week has been very quiet, many of the buyers who at-tend this market being at present in Chicago filling orders. The exports from Montreal to the United States for week ending January 22nd were 52 horses, costing \$4,727.50. The average price paid for horses last week on export account was \$90.91. Sales were reported yesterday of a fine bay carriage horse, 6 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs, for \$125; 1 grey mare, 7 years old, for driving purposes, \$100; one brown carriage mare, 6 years old, \$85, and a chestnut gelding for \$87.50. A few common horses were reported sold at from \$30 to \$45 each. The following were the shipments of horses from this city to the United States, furnished by the American Consul General, for week ending January 22nd :- January 17th, 1 horse, \$200; 13 do, \$1,252.56. January 18th, 8 horses, \$728; 8 do, \$535; 14 do, \$1,392; 21st, 8 horses, \$620.

Agricultural.

PACKING FOR ICE-HOUSE .- Corn chaff from shelled corn will make an excellent packing for ice. There will be no danger of it heating. It should be rammed down in the wall space, as it

is light, and otherwise would be too open, Cows EATING LITTER .- Cows that are well fed will sometimes eat the litter, from horse stables. It will not hurt them in the least, and when they are not well fed may do them good. It is no harm to cows or horses to keep both in thesame stable.

COST OF A HIVE OF BEES .- A hive of native bees in a frame hive can be purchased for \$9; Italians cost \$11. Italian queens can be procured for \$2. The materias for the hives recently described in these columns can be procured already cut and prepared for putting together. WEIGHT OF HAY IN STACK .- A cubic foot of

timothy and clover hay in a stack or barn would weigh about 4 pounds ; that is, 500 cubic feet to the ton. A gallon of milk weighs 8.589 pounds, taking the usual specific gravity at 1.03 and the gallon of 231 cubic inches. A gallon of water weighs 8.3389 pounds.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM LINES .-Moisten the linen and put on the stain a thin paste of oxalic acid ground up in water. Leave it on a few minutes, and wash it out. If the stain is not all removed repeat the application,

then wash thoroughly with pure soap. Oxalic acid is often called salt of lemons, but is not the citric acid which is made from lemon juice. The salt should be of the purest quality. For some reason, probably in the manufacturing. American salt is not pure enough for dairy nurposes. Higgin's English salt is most extensively

ased. WHEN TO BEGIN WITH FOWLS .- Just now is the best time to begin with fowls By procuring a trio of fowls, at a cost of \$10, one can have 100 eggs, at least through the Summer, and with a few common fowls for brooders, 50 or 60 young fowls could be raised. Three dozen eggs in the Spring would cost \$10, and there would probably be two dozen chicks, costing in all as much as the old fowls, and all their progeny.

SALT INJURIOUS TO FOWLS - A small

which would be 40 tons to the acre. SHEEP PULLING THEIR WOOL-When sheep are confined in the Winter and, fed on dry food they are very frequently troubled with irritation of the skin, which causes them to pull their wool and nibble at their sides and flanks. Cornstalks, bean-vines, straw, and damaged beans are altogether insufficient to supply a flock with all the nutriment they need, and the con-

sequence is this dryness and discomfort in the skin of which you complain. To remedy it the sheep should have some roots if possible; with-

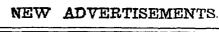
of fair-sized corn on good ground should produce

ont these no flock can be kept in the best condition. If no roots are to be had, give them a pint daily of linseed, or linseed-oil cake meal, or a mess of scalded bran ; also give them once a week some salt with one-tenth part each of sulphur and epsom salts mixed with it.

> EVERSION OF THE UTERUS .- This trouble ap pears as a protrusion from the hind parts of a red, soft membrane, eight or ten inches in diameter. It is caused by muscular weakness of the parts or some local irritation The proper treatment is to bathe the parts with warm water, in which one ounce of laudanum is mixed, and return them to their place; then inject a small quantity of water, to which a few drops of tanpic acid, with as much laudanum, have been added. It may be well to fasten a band across the hind parts, supported by a surcingle and held in place by a strap between the legs and one on the back; and it is advisable to arrange the stall so that the helfer stands with her hind feet a few inches higher than the fore feet. She should be kept quiet and fed lightly with bran mash and no corn-meal.

RENTING FARM ON SHARES .- When a farm is rented on shares and the tenant finds half the seed and half the stock, the produce is equaliy olvided. When everything is found the tenant generally takes one-third for his labor. Then he supports himself. If the tenant's wife does work in the house for the owner's family that makes a difference, as does also the way the farm is to be worked and its condition. A fair bargain might be made on the following basis: The man's work is worth \$16 a month and his board and the woman's work is worth \$6 and board. That would leave \$22 a month for both. What part of the sallable produce of the farm would make \$264 in the year? If onethird, then a third would be a fair share to pay for labor. Ten cows and 40 sheep would hardly produce \$792 in a year, so that it might be right to give even a larger share than one-third if only this stock is kept for salable product. An easy arrangement could be made by estimating in this matter.

CHICKENS WITH THE ROUP .- Roup, or malignant catarrh, is a disease of the nasal and bronchial membranes; it is accompanied by inflammation and a felid, puru lent discharge which is poisonous to the sufferen and contagious to others. It is caused primarily by cold, damp, or other unhealthful conditions, but it is communicated from one fowl to an other by contagion. It should be treated by antiseptics and alteratives both outwardly and inwardly. The deceased parts should be washed SALTING BUTTER.-The usual allowance of to remove the secretion, with caustic solutions, salt is one onnce to the pound of butter. It is as those of sulphate of copper, chloride of zinc, important to have the sal as fine as possible, so or chlorate of potash-one dram being dissolved that it can be mixed evenly with the butter. I in a pint of water and applied with a feather inserted in the throat and nostrils. The swollen head should be bathed in warm vinegar, and one dram of hyposulphite of soda or chlorate of potash may be dissolved and mixed with the food of a dozen fowls. Medicine alone will not cure it. The discharge must be removed as above.

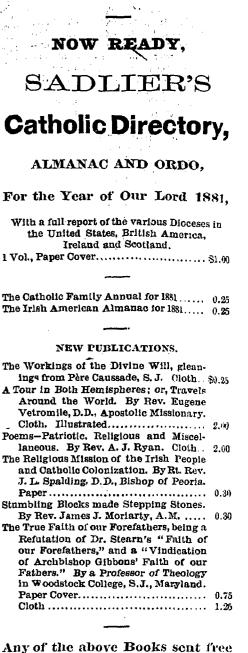


PURCHASE YOUR

CLOTHING

AT THE

NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY FOR 1881

by Mail on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. CATHOLIC Publishers and Booksellers, 275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

Catalogues sent free on application. 3

WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week

ending January 22nd, 1831 7,227

---:0:-----

CO-OPERATIVE!

impairs digestion. How important, there- keepers very busy just now in taking in smoked meats and an enquiry exists for fore, is a resort to judicious medication to stock, but business between the city stay its ravages. A total physical wreck merchant and his rural customer is being and canvassed at 134c. Dressed hogs are must inevitably ensue without this. In the transacted every year more and more by the worth SC 75 to 680 with S7 asked in a retail choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sver active commercial traveller. Remitsometimes mislend by specicus representa- tances continue to come in well and prices pork is quoted by holders at \$17.25 to 17.50, tions, to the serious prejudice of his bodily | throughout are steady and unchanged. well-being. The only safe resort is a trica j and highly sanctioned remedy. The cre-Contials of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of | Tartar, which is dearer, prices are unchanged. Lod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, viz, that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The are expected to weaken. We quote: testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit, combine to give it the prestige of a standard medicine. In \$2; castor oil, 9½c to 10½c; caustic soda, cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bron- \$2.50 to \$275; cream tartar, 33c to 35c; cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis and other throat and lung complaints, it may be implicitly relied upon. S-A2 Jan.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

FINANCIAL.

The rates of discount and interest were unchanged to-day, but Sterling was firmer. Good paper was discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and date, while call loans were 4 to 5 per cent, and time loans 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was up 1 to 4.81 and 4.844 for call and time loans, respectively. Here Sterling is quiet at 81 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 85 to 83 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York { to } prem. Documentary dull at 73 to 8.

The stock market at the morning board was irregular. At the close 179 was bid for Bank of Montreal as against 179] yesterday afternoon. Ontario was { weaker at 98} bid while Merchants and Commerce were steady at 118 and 1384 respectively. Montreal Telegraph at 1264 was 3 per cent higher. Richelieu and Ontario at 57 was 2 higher, and City Passenger advanced 1 per cent to 1141 | 1b., 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; Marac-

id. Gas was steady at 1541. Morning sales-25 Montreal, 1783; 25 do,

do 105; 100 Commerce at 138; 75 do 50c; cassia, 13c to 18c; nuimegs, unlimed, 138; 150 Montreal Tel. at 126; 50 do 85c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1. 1384; 150 Montreal Tel. at 126; 50 do at 1254; 25 do at 1254; 100 Richelieu 57.100 Jacques Cartier 98; 100 Gas 154; \$12,000 Champlain Bonds at 874 and 88; 30 Montreal Building Association 671.

This atternoon the Stock Market as a rule was weak. The decline in Richelieu in face of the denounced dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, making 5 per cent for the year, looks ly not one of great strength. Shelf goods strange, but the rumor goes that there have not been so difficult to move, but tin is to be an opposition in the spring, plates are generally neglected. Summerlee that the vessels are overvalued, and that a large amount of stock is carried on margin by weak holders. The weakness in bank actions have been closed at prices under our

troy them, but also because it ruins rest and be expected, as not only are country shop-

DEUGS AND CHENICALS .- The market is quiet, and with the exception of Cream of English manufacturers' agents are soliciting orders for spring delivery, but are not meeting with much encouragement as prices Borax, 15c to 16c; Saltpetre, \$9 50 keg; Aloes, Cape, 15c to 17c; alum, \$185 to quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb, \$3 25 to 3.35; sal soda, \$1 to 1 20; tartaric acid, The to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citile acid, 80c to 85c; campher, Eng. ref., 45c to 48c; campbor, Am. ref., 40c to 42c; gum arabic per lb. 20c to 25c; gum traj. per lb, 45c to 90c; copperas, per 100 lbs, 85c to

\$1; blue vitrol, 6c to 7c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48.

earlier in the season than usual. There is more enquiry for salmon and the outlook is very good. We quote Labrador Herrings, \$5 621 to \$5.75; ditto No. 2, \$4 to \$4.25; ditto No. 1 small, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 1 Split Herrings, none in market; Green Cod, No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25. ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; ditto large, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Salmon, No 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16 50.

GROCERTES. - The tea trade has been very excited and sales at unusually low prices have been reported. To relieve the market one large jobbing house is about to auction 6,000 packages at Toronto. We quote common to choicest Japans at 18c to 50; Gunpowder at 30c, to 65c for extra first; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c, and Congou at 20c to 50c. Coffee is firmer in sympathy with New York, but the amount of business transpiring is light. We quote: Green Mocha, per aibo, 21c to 23c; Chickory, 12c to 121c. Yellow Sugars are in some demand, but cut loaf is slow of sale. Porto Rico, 7[§] to Sc; **borning sales** 25 Montreal, $1/8_4^\circ$; 25 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 26 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 26 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 26 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 27 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 30 Montreal Telegraph, $1/2^\circ$; 75 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 100 Barbadces, $1/8_4^\circ$ to $1/8_4^\circ$; 20 Montreal Telegraph, $1/2^\circ$; 75 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 100 Barbadces, $1/8_4^\circ$ to $1/8_4^\circ$; 26 Richelieu, $5/2_4^\circ$; 25 do, 5/7; 70 do, $1/8_4^\circ$; 27 Montreal States and syrups are dull but

 Gas, 154;
 \$\$8,000 Champlain Bonds, 87;
 \$\$75
 steedy.
 We quote, per Imperial measure, as

 Gas, 154;
 \$\$8,000 Champlain Bonds, 87;
 \$\$65 to 68c; tair, 58c to 62c.
 \$\$Molasses, Barba

 do at 1782;
 108 at 178;
 \$\$0 do 1773;
 \$\$0 do 1773;
 \$\$0 does, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar
1771; 60 do $177\frac{3}{4}$; 10 do 178; 25 Ontario at house, 35c to 37c. Spices are extremely dull. 381; 5 Molsons at 1062; 10 do 106; 41 White pepper, 163: to 171c; cloves, 40c to

HIDES,-The market is dull. We quote :-Beef hides, No. 1 inspection, \$10; No. 2, \$9: No. 3. \$8; calfskins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to 1 20.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- English advices to some houses have been more encouraging as regards pig iron, but the situation is evidently not one of great strength. Shelf goods and Calder have been enquired for from the West, and it is understood that a few transstocks in face of the approaching quotations. Nails are quoted at \$2 60 for account for which he paid 4c to 5c per 1b., pounds to the foot of rows three feet apart. If division on the C, P, B, Syndicate, large and small quantities of 10 dy to 60 dy live weight. Mr. Lunnis sold 4 bulls yester- three seeds were planted 12 inches apart any sort

price. There is a very good business passing dressed hogs. We quote hams at 12c to 121c way. Lard, 12c to 121c. New Canada mess and Chicago old at \$16.50 to 17.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET .- JAN. 25. The roads were in splendid condition today after the recent snow-falls, and, as might have been expected, there was a large turnout of farmers with sleigh-loads of produce at the various city retail markets. Particularly was this the case at the markets known as the Bonsecours and St. Ann's, where all the available sites were occupied. The feature of the day was the large supply of grain and beef carcasses and the scarcity of butter and ergs. The usual price asked for fresh print butter was 35c per 1b, and dealers are surmising what prints and rolls will be worth in Lent when prices generally run up 10c per 1b in consequence of the greater demand thrown on that article. For limed eggs the regular price is now 25c and fresh eggs, in baskets, were selling to-day at 35c to 40c. The stock of apples in the city has been reduced considerably of late by shipments to Eugland, but prices, though firm, are not quotably higher. Sales were made to-day of greenings at \$2.25 per bbl, and of spies, bergs and Baldwins at \$2.50, but the local demand for print of any kind, is not very active.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 1bs., \$3 00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Commeal, do, vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per bush. 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per

bush. \$1.60. FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3 00 ; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per 1b., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg; \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per box; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, new, per bag, 50c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per brl, gain. \$4.00; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT .-- Dressed Fowls pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; is caused by a deposition of bony matter on the turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to hock joint, and sometimes in the joint, when it \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; is productive of extreme lameness. Firing is 52.25; partriages, per brace, for to sor; is producive of extreme indeness. Fining is woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; vesl, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe rad, pieror des 22; duots hills outcon frammation, and then apply an olithment of 1 oance of lard, 10 drops of oil of lavender, 5 grains of camphor, and 2 drams of powdered productive of extreme indeness. Fining is sometimes practiced with success. It would be well to apply cold water at first to reduce any in-finamation, and then apply an olithment of 1 oance of lard, 10 drops of oil of lavender, 5 grains of camphor, and 2 drams of powdered productive of extreme indeness. Fining is and plover, per_doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

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

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JAN. 25.

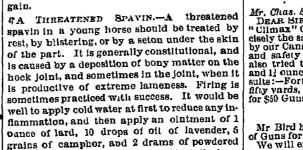
This Market remains quiet, the supply being meagre, and the demand light. Mr. N. Kennedy purchased a few cattle on foreign | being only one pound to the square foot, or three account for which he paid 4c to 5c per 1b., pounds to the foot of rows three feet apart. If

quantity of salt is not injurious to fowls, but when they are not used to it a very moderate quantity is poisonous. The water in which salt beef has been boiled could not safely be given in the food for fowls. The result would be diarrhea and inflammation of the intestines. As fowls secrete no urine, there is no means of gatting rid of an excessive quantity of salt without injury.

TO REMOVE MOLES AND PIMPLES .- Moles may be removed only by destroying the skin where they appear by means of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic,) moistened and applied to it daily. When the skin has been removed cover the raw spot with court-plaster until it heals Pimples are caused by impuri y of blood, and cannot be removed by external applications : some alterative medicine should be taken; a dose of one ounce of epsom saits, followed by one dram of hyposulphite of soda, every mornonly perfectly pure castile soap.

HOW TO CURE AND CORN BEEF .- A pickle for beef is made as follows: Six pounds of salt, I pound of sugar, and 4 ounces of saltpetre are boiled in 4 galons of water, skimmed and cooled. The meat is packed c osely in a barrel or vat and the pickle poured over it. The pickle may be preserved and used year after year, by boiling and skimming it to remove the coagulated albumen which comes from the meat, and which would soon cause it to spoil, and also adding to resalt and sugar to replace that which the meat has absorbed. Beef may be corned by rubbing it with salt in a dish or tub very thoroughly, and turning it and rubbin it every day for six days, when it will be ready for

cooking. USE FOR SKIMMED MILK .- If a cow yields 5,000 pounds of milk in a year, and all the milk is sold, there are taken from the soil in that milk precisely 3? pounds of mineral matter and 24 pounds of nitrogen ; this would be more than returned in 250 pounds of guano. If the milk is fed to pigs part of this loss is saved in the manure, but part of it goes into the pork. So that any way to save this loss, something should be brought back. One thousand pounds of rye bran contains 24 pounds of nitrogen and 71 pounds of mineral matter. Thus, if the bran be fed, the milk may be sold and the farm will



cantharides; rub on the part against the hair

sanguine person not well versed in such matters. Two hundred and fifty pounds of green fodder to a square rid is very easily grown,

The Latest American Fashions to select from. Prices low. BOYS! BOYS!! BOYS!!! We keep an Unequalled Stock in

Boys' Clothing,

All New York Manufacture. ing before breakfast might be beneficial Use CALLAND SEE THEM





BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN.

Including Wads, Caps, Reloadable Shells, and Stt of Reloading Tools—Barrel, Decarbonized Steel—as safe and accurate as a Gun costing five times the price.

Read the following Testimonials :

BrEWARTTOWN, Nov. 19, 1880. Chas. Stark, Esq.: DEAR SIR, The Climax Gun that I bought of you a short time ago proved satisfactory in every respect, and I have no hesitation in re-commending those Guns to any one. I have killed ducks at tighty yards by actual measure-ment, and I consider it takes a superior Gun to do that. Yours truly, Yours truly, J. M. STEWART.

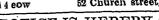
TORONTO, NOV. 25, 1880.

TORONTO, Nov. 25, 1880. Mr. Chas. Stark: DEAR SIR.-I have cut open the barrel of the "Climax" Gun, and find the material to be pre-cisely the same as the Snider-Enfleids as used by our Canadian Volunteers, which for quality and safety is equal to genuine twist. I have also tried the Gut, with 3 drachms of powder and 14 ounces No. 6 shot, with the following re-sults:-Forty pellets in a target 8 x 7 inches at fifty yards, which is considered good shooting for \$50 Guns. E. BIRD, GUNEMETI,

E. BIRD, GUNEMITH, 251 King street East, Toronto.

Mr. Bird has been engaged in the manufacture of Guns for thirty-five years. We will express the "Climax" Gun to any ad-

We will express the officer of the only of dress on receipt of \$6 50. Send 6c for our mammoth 96 page Catalogue, illustrated, with over 600 Engravings of Fire-arms, Sporting Goods, Watches, & c., & c. CHARLES STARK, 24 4 cow 52 Church street, Toronto.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN Notice in the indersigned, individually and as Tutor of S. FILGATE, has been, by a judgment of the Superior Court, sitting in the City of Montreal, rendered on the Nincteenth day of January instant, naw ed Beneficiary Heir of the Inte James Alexander Filgate, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, Capital of Steamboat. Montreal, 24th January, 1881. S. FILGATE.

We hope that farmers and other people in the country will act cautiousiy in subscribing to any mutual or cooperative scheme. When these sort of things have to be advertised in country papers it generally means that city people are too wide awake to become sub-scribers. Farmers have been pretty well bitten with the Granger way of doing things, and city people know too well that Cooperative or mutual schemes often mean well paid situa-tions for the professed philanthropists whe are the prime movers of such enterprises.

1 A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

Last Saturday we sold more Silks than we sometimes sell in a month.

WHAT IS YOUR OBJECT?

The above question was asked over and over again last Saturday. ANSWER,—Our object is to turn our enor-mously large stock of Silks into money. In doing this we shall lose a large amount, but Silks are expected to be very much worn next summer, and we are now placing ourselves in a position to do the silk trade of Montreal for the coming season; also to do the leading Silk trade of the Dominion.

WORTH NOTICE.

It is worth notice that the Plain Colored Silk we are offering at from 50c to 50c per yard are not thin, narrow goods, but fair wisths and good tout qualities.

ONLY THIRTY-NINE CENTS.

Our Colored Striped Washing Silks, at from SDc to 50c, are really good goods, and will either wash or can be turned.

EXPENSIVE SILKS.

All our expensive Black and Colored Silks are reduced in price.

SATIN DE LYONS, GROS DE SUEZ, TAPIS-IER'S GREASE PROOF, BEAVER BACK SATIN FOR MANTLES. All the above makes of first-class Silks are reduced in price. Also, the D uble-fold Black Corded Silks for Mantles are reduced.

EVERY PIECE.

Every piece of Dress Silk in the store is re-duced in price. Not reduced 5c or 10c, but re-duced from 20c to 50c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 395, 397 & 399

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL,

And 18 Bartholomew Close,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Ciapperion's Thread goes well because it sews

· · · · · ·

for five minutes. YIELD OF FOLDER CORN .- The largest authenticated yields of fodder corn, green, are about 40 tons per acre. Claims have been made of 50 to 70 tons per acre, but it is doubtful if these crops were measured and weighed, and they were probably estimated with the large eye of a

FISH .- The demand has improved much