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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

FENIAN SCARE.

DEATH FROM A BAYONET WOUND.

LORD DUFFERIN on the LAND QUESTION.

"The Three F's."

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Fenian scare is rapidly developing throughout the country. In view of rumored designs upon armories by Fenisns, the General commanding at York ordered the locks to be removed from the rifles in the armory in that city. In view of the increasing Fenian excitement, the authorities have control of arms or of any kind of public stores which may te liable to tempt that organization, and are taking especial pains to protect them from attack. A smallarms factory in London has made arrange ments for such protection, and buildings containing military stores are to be guarded with increased vigilance. Several mysterious fires broke out at the Liverpool docks last night, and are attributable to the Fenian agency. The authorities are on the qui vive

The fires yesterday in the Liverpool docks are charged to the Fenians at present. It is darkly rumored that Sarah O'Connor, aged 17, and Ann McCarthy, 48, charged at the yesterday, Davitt said it was understood that Marlborough street Police Court this morning several more meetings would be proclaimed with unlawful possession of 140 maps of this week, and he counselled all branch English counties, were Fenian agents. Extra leagues to give the authorities no pretext for precautions are to be taken to guard the Houses of Parliament from being blown up. One writer suggests that the best precaution were proscribed, he said a branch of the would be to insure the presence of Mr. Parne'l

and the Land League members. described as a Fenian head centre. So intimate is he with all the proceedings of the fraternity, that he states, when the land agitation was inaugurated, a determined resistance was made to it by the supporters of the Fenian propaganda. That December, was sentenced to penal servitude organization then had 63,000 members for life. paying a small weekly contribution. Scarcely had the Land League movement commenced when the Fenian agitation, as an organization, collapsed, and there was an almost immediate transference of the members to the League. The correspondent adds that there were included in the leadership of the land movement men who speedily developed into more thorough-going Young Irelanders than ever before lived. The writer then proceeds as follows:-Since the extreme party began to have greater weight in the country Fenian principles have had freer play. The distribution of arms, which was entirely suspended, has since been prosecuted with vigor, and the number of Spiders now scattered over the country cannot be well calculated. Any man, I understand, who puts down one pound in the proper quarter can be provided with a Snider rifle and 100 rounds of ball and cartridge, with waist-belts, shoulder belts and cartridge pouch, and a sword and bayonet for the rifle. It is unnecessary to state that the one pound does not cover the expenses, but the difference is made good from a fund contributed to by sympathizers with the proceedings. One or two persons, whose names have been before the public of late, and who are credited with affecting the change in the land agitation which it has recently assumed, I mean the change towards the repeal movement, have been particularly active in distributing arms, and the strategies

other Clerkenwell outrage, they imagine, liament opens. A Dublin correspondent to would go a great way to the fur-therance of Home Rule. They pray that Britain may be entangled in some active foreign controversy, for then their opportunity will come. In that emergency they conceive that all that will be needed, in order to paralyze the country and the Government, will be the destruction of a few public edifices, particularly about the dock vard towns. Lord Dufferin has published a raper on the

resorted to for carrying out this purpose

would be worthy of a better cause. Though

matters are taking this turn, the Fenians are

not hopeful that the rising can be effectually

carried out in Ireland. They acknowledge that

a great portion of the people of the country are

not disposed to run the risk that will attend

a rising, anxious as they are to secure self-

government. Therefore, the leaders of the

organization have long been turning their

eyes in another direction, and have come to

the conclusion that the blow must be struck

Irish land question, in which he strongly condemns the three "F's" system ... "fair rents," "free sales," and "fixity of tenure' -pointing out that the sale of tenants' interests has a tendency to saddle the holdings perpetually probable that Mr. Parnell at the moment with double rent, and he says the system, it granted, would only further encourage a new | charge, and when he has challenged not only set of agitators to endeavour to dispossess the landlords of all remaining vestiges of their Parliament to combat, may find popular suprights. Lord Dufferin favours a system copied port in Ireland crumbling under his feet."..

large portions of land in Ireland and the con version of the rents into land charges payable to the State. For the chronically povertystricken districts of the West, he recommends a great system of State-aided emigration to Manitoba and the Northwest of Canada, to be worked with the co-operation of the Dominion of Ireland. A bailiff and his wife, and the Government. He points out that as the wife and son of a tenant were recently seri-Catholic Church is supreme in those parts, the clergy of Ireland would not oppose emi-gration thither as they do emigration to the last month no Petty Sessions have been held gration thither as they do emigration to the United States.

The Times remarks that Dufferin's suggestions do not forecast the Land Bill, as the Government will not make any grants from the Exchequer or pledge the credit of the

DUBLIN, Jan. 5 .- The President, Treasurer, Secretary, and two other members ef the Tralee Branch of the Land League, were arrested at the weekly meeting of the Branch To-day on a charge of sedition, it having been resolved, at their last meeting to "boycott" other the land court, with power to summon a man named Cane, and it is also charged an umpire if necessary, and that the rent that they did with several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for that they did with several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to remain unchanged for the several other evil-dis—when fixed is to FARMERS ROTTING ON THEIR FARMS any jurisdiction to hold the same, and did exercise coercive jurisdiction with divers others of Her Majesty's subjects. and unconstitutionally hold a court, without The charge is grounded upon information which has not been disclosed. Great excitement was caused in Dublin when the news of the arrest was known. The prisoners were taken before the magistrates and remanded till Friday. This action of the Government is believed to be the first of many similar actions which are in contemplation. The sumor is even current here that the authorities intend to suppress the central offices of the Land League in Dublin.

One of the rioters wounded in the encounter at Claremorris has since died from the effects of his wounds. This is the first death resulting from the encounters of the people and police in Ireland since the commencement of the agitation.

Mr. Parnell has left Dublin for London, to attend Parliament at the opening of the session to-morrow. He was not intercepted, and no trouble has yet been experienced.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League this week, and he counselled all branch League would be summoned to meet fortnightly, and if these meetings were also pro-London, Jan. 5.—A special correspondent hibited, the only remedy which would remain writes from Ireland to the Glasgow Evening | would inevitably point in the direction of Times, giving an account of an interview held with a gentleman who might not unfairly be was suspended he was firmly convinced violence and outrage would usurp the restricted influence of the League.

At the Omagh Assizes to-day the farmer, Graham, convicted of shooting Bailiff Mulholland, near Cookstown, County Tyrone, in

A despatch from Kilmacow, County Kilkenny, announces that Rev. Mr. Cordy, President of the Mullinavat Branch of the Land League, and 12 members of the Committee, have been held for trial on a charge of " Boycotting" a farmer. A monster land meeting was held at Kinvarra, County Galway, to-

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is stated the Pope has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin, sympathizing with the Irish Catholics and desiring improvement in their condition, but exhorting them to do nothing contrary to law, and declaring that Ireland will more readily obtain what she desires from the Government—in whose political ability he expresses his confidence, if she keeps within the strict limits of legality.

A despatch from Dublin to the Times says the effect of such an anomaly and satire upon the constitution as the continuance of a criminal trial in the absence of the accused can hardly be favorable to the administration of justice. The people will only see that Mr. Parnell and his associates care as little for the Queen's Bench as for the law itself, and ignore its authority when it interferes with the pursuit of their political objects.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that previous to the issue of the war office circular directing that a strict guard be kept over the armories of volunteers, more than one hundred rifles were stolen from one place near London.

It is reported that the Land League will summon a national convention at Dublin to decide upon what course to pursue in regard to the Government land bill.

TRALEE, Jan. 6 .- Jeremiah Leahy, President of the Firies branch of the Land League, was arrested to-day and lodged in Kerry county jail.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7 .- One Colin, a caretaker at a farm near Parsonstown, has been murdered. London, Jan. 6.—There is a great deal of speculation regarding Parnell's surival here at home, and at the English parliament. An- as to whether he will be arrested when Parthe Evening Times writes that the Fenians are not hopeful that a rising can be effectually carried out in Ireland. They think the only plan is to strike a blow home, such as the Clerkenwell outrage.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6 .- With the departure of the Traversers to London interest in the State trials seems to have collapsed. morning's proceedings consisted of reading the Traversers' speeches.

London, Jan. 6.—Parnell arrived last night, despite his anticipated arrest, if he should leave Dublin

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- The Times, in a leading editorial this morning, says :- " It is not imwhen he has to stand his trial on a criminal the British Government but the Imperial

from that adopted at the enfranchisement of ! The Pall Mall Gazette this evening says :-

the Russian serfs, namely: The buying up of | "There are grave misgivings that the Government land bill will prove inadequate."

A despatch from Dublin to the Times says the prosecution of the indicted Land Leaguers and the prospect of repressive measures in Parliament have not had any quieting effect on the lawlessness in the West of Ireland. A bailiff and his wife, and the ously assaulted at Ballinamore, County at Ballinamore, but the League Court sits regularly, and its authority is widely acknowledged.

The three Land Commissioners, in their report sent to the Government, recommend the adoption of the "three F's"-fair rents, fair sales and fixity of tenure. They admit the principle of free contract, but intimate that practically such freedom does not exist. They propose that rent be fixed by two arbito-day on a charge of sedition, it having been | trators, one representing the tenant and the posed persons, on divers occasions, in the twenty-one years. They would take away month of December, 1880, at Tralee, illegally the power of eviction except for non-payments, sub-letting and waste; occupying tenants are not to be allowed to contract themselves out of the Act, but non-occupying tenants are to be allowed to do so subject to certain limitations and corporations, and limited owners should be enabled to sell. The amount of annual payment not to exceed the present rent. The Commissioners recommending the adoption of "three F's" are Lord Beesborough, Baron Dowse and Mr. William Shaw, M. P. The dissenters are Mr. Kavanagh and the O'Connor Don.

Dublin, Jan. 7 .- Information has been received from Claremorris that the local magistrates held an enquiry in the cases of Jeremiah Leahy, President of the Firies branches of the Land League, and other Land Leaguers who were yesterday arrested and thrown into Kerry County jail, within the walls of the jail, teating disturbance if they were brought to the police court, notwithstanding that the prisoners' friends offered to give security of £1,000 that there would be no breach of the peace.

TRALEE, Jan. 7.—In the case of the officers of the Tralee branch of the League arrested, it was decided to hold their examination in the jail, as a riot was feared if they are taken through the town. The solicitor and witnesses refused to attend an examination in town because of intense popular excitement.

London, Jan. 8 .- The Government have decided to make a determined effort to suppress "Boycotting," and numerous prose-cutions will be made to this end. Sir Hy. James, Attorney-General, in the House of Commons last night introduced a bill dealing with electoria corruption. It is very stringent its provisions. Dunum, Jan. 9 .- Farmers are forcibly hunt-

ing over landlords' property in County Gal-

Three arrests have been made for an attempt to murder a policeman near Headford last week.

Duncis, Jan. 10.—A desperate attempt to murder one Dorney, a schoolmaster, at Tulla, was made to-day. Dorney was under the protection of the police, and he and two policemen maintained a regular fusillade with large party of disguised men.

LONDON, Jan. 11 .- The speech of Mr. Shaw, Home Ruler for Cork, and one of the Government's Commissioners to Ireland, in the House of Commons, last night, created a great sensation. The Parnellites were not present. Shaw was expected to curse the Land League Club, but, instead of that, he blessed it, saying it was the only salvation or the country. His discription of the condition of the pensantry in the West of Ireland was startling, and surprised the Irish members. Shaw speaks of some Connaught farmers as rotting on their farms. The speech will be of material help to the Land

THE LAND LEAGUE IN THE UNITED

STATES. NO FURTHER ADVANCE WITHOUT REVOLUTION.

League.

New York, Jan. 10 .- At the annual central organization of the Irish National Land and Industrial League in this city, held yesterday, Michael Breslan, Vice-President of the Central Organization, said the Land League in Ireland could not advance any further offensively without open revolution. It could be postponed until the present objects of the League should be accomplished. It was the intention to send five hundred dollars weekly to Ireland. Dr. William B. Wallace was elected President.

PITTSBURG, Pa, Jan. 6 .- It is reported that the Land League in this vicinity will refuse to deal with any merchants not in sympathy with the League.

A LETTER FROM DAVITT. PARNELL, DILLON AND DAVITT TO RETURN TO

AMERICA.

New York, Jan. 8 -A letter was received here from Michael Davitt, stating that the prospects of the Land League in Ireland were never brighter. Boycotting is making fearful inroads upon the treasury of the English Government. He also desires that a convention of the League branches in the United States be held on St. Patrick's Day in this city, at which Parnell, Dillon and himself will be present.

O'Leary has sent a draft for £10,000 to the Sporting Life, to cover Sir John Astley's wager that Rowell and Vaughan will beat any two American pedestrians in a six days match. O'Leary has named himself as a contestant, and another to be chosen after the close of the international match about to take place in New York.

The condition of affairs in Ireland contiques to be a matter of much concern to the Pope, who it is reported, has sent fresh instructions to some Irish Bishops with a view of promoting the re-establishment of order.

Speech From the Throne.

The following is the portion of the Queen's speech referring to affairs in Ireland, delivered at the opening of Parliament, on the

The anticipation with which I last addressed you of the great diminution of dis-tress in Iteland, owing to an abundant harvest, was realized, but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have been multiplied far beyond my experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same | the Greek frontier question. Every step proportion as other offences, but I must add. that efforts are being made for personal protection, far beyond all former pre-cedent, by the police, under the direction of the Executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to these offences through the impossibility of procuring evidence and an extended system of terror has thus been established in various parts of the country which has paralyzed almost alike the exer-cise of private rights and the performance of civil duties. This state of things is new in had prohibited a meeting that meeting was some respects, and, hence with little available not held. The Government thought they were guidance from former, precedent I have deemed it right to put in use the They had not, like the late Government, ar-ordinary powers of law before mak-ing any new demand, but the demonstra-never brought to trial. Crime and violence had tion of their insufficiency, amply supplied by present circumstances to the country, leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted to you for entrusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperious obligation to which I have just referred. I continue to desire, not less than heretofore, to prosecute the removal of grievances and the work of legislative improvement in Ireland, as well as in Great Britain. The Irish Land Act of 1870 has been productive of great benefits and has much contributed to the security and comparative well-being of occupiers of the soil without diminishing the value or disturbing the foundation of property, in some respects, however, and more particularly under the strain of recent and calamitous wars, the protection which it supplied has not been sufficient

either in Uister or in other provinces. I recommend you to undertake further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, ernment refrained from asking both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, and with a view to effective efforts for giving to a large portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for the purposes in view, of all obstacles arising out of limitations on ownerships of property with due provision for security of interests involved. A measure will be submitted to you for the establishment of a co-Government in Ireland, founded upon represensative principles and framed with the double aim of confi ming popular centrol over expenditure and of supplying yea the more serious want, by extending a formation of habits of local self-governments.

IN THE TWO HOUSES.

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield made a long speech. He declared that the accession of the present Government had unsettled everything in Europe, Asia and Ireland, by reversing the policy of their predecessors, at the time of whose everthrow peace was assured. He strongly denounced the conduct of the Government in waiting This incident caused some little excitement. until the last moment to propose repressive measures in Ireland, and said the oircumstances warranted an amendment to the Address, but the state of Ireland required speedy measures, and he therefore recommended that the House proceed immediately to discuss the Ministerial messures for restoring order and liberty to the long-suffering subjects of the Queen. After Lord Granville and others had spoken, the Address in reply to the Speech

from the Throne was agreed to. In the Rouse of Commons this evening the attendance was very large. Mr. Goschen. Minister to Turkey, was present. The Ministers were cheered by their supporters. Mr. Gladstone entered, followed by Mr. Parnell. Both were cheered loudly by their respective parties. The Home Rulers were especially demonstrative. Mr. Forster gave notice that he would move to-morrow a Bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland, and also a bill respecting the carrying of arms. The announcement was cheered. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would oppose the Bills. Mr. Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he would move on Monday that the Bills just appounced have precedence, every day, over other questions until passed. Mr. Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and Ireland, and will move a resolution.

Mr. Labouchere (advanced Liberal) said he would shortly move that the hereditary Cham-

ber cannot be a permanent institution. Mr. Parnell gaze notice that he would move for a select Committee to inquire into the alleged outrages in Ireland. Mr. Simon (Liberal Reformer,) gave notice that he would move for a restitution of Transvani. Various questions as to the legality of the proceedings against the members of the Land League were announced, including two by Parnell. Mr. Paruell also gave notice of an amendment to the address to the Queen, declaring that peace cannot be promoted by the Suspension of the Constitution. Mr. Justin McCarthy gave notice of an amendment to the address as agreed upon by the Home Home Rulers to move amendments to Giadfrom employing the navy, police and military, I coercion bill.

and forcing ejectments where the rent exceeds the poor law valuation, pending the consideration by Parliament of the Land Bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he could not congratulate the Government on the state of affairs in the East. He attacked the Government for abandoning the Irish Pence Preservation Act, and for not resorting to coercion long ago. Government had broken down in Ireland and the mischief was incalculable. The Government had been guilty of criminal neglect, and he refused to believe that any tinkering of the land laws would effectually settle the question. Information had reached him that not a teath part of the outrages committed were reported, and that the mischief was growing.

Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no serious difficulty to apprehend in regard to taken had been taken in concert with the other Powers, which was the best method for a solution of the question. The Government was not responsible for the Basuto war. The late Government had not recommended a renewal of the Irish Peace Preservation Act, and if there was any censure in connection with the subject it belonged to the late Government, and pot to the present Government, which only succeeded to office when the Act had lapsed, and which could only be renewed. As to the accusations against the Executive, it was a fact that wherever they bound to try the effect of the existing laws. rested three insignificant persons who were never brought to trial. Crime and violence had dred and lifty miles of road our structed. Its prevailed in Ireland to a far greater extent than now. He would not admit that the in the settlement, with farm lands attached, Land Act of 1870 had altogether failed, but he did admit that new provisions were requisite. The assignment of the tenant's interest and that clause intended to give free the vicinity, and eventually be farmished with scope to the experiment of creating a pro- lands of their own to till. prietary had been insufficient or almost in-operative. The Government did not see their way to dealing with the Borough tranchise in Ireland this session. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government were addressing themselves to the task, in which, owing to human weakness, they might tail, but which would redound to the honor and happiness of all if they succeeded. Mr. O'Connor, .Home Ruler, defended the

action of the Land League. Mr. Johnston, Solicitor-General for Ire-land, justified the action of the Government in prohibiting the several meetings where they had reason to apprehend danger to life. After several Irish members and others had spoken, the debate was adjourned, on motion

of Mr. Parnell.

During the latter part of the debate in the House of Lords, Earl Granville said the Gov-traband liquor have been destroyed by the authorities at Rat Portage within tea last fortordinary powers earlier because they were unwilling to apply repression without remedial measures. If the Government were enabled to permanently improve the pesi-

tion of the peasants, he believed peace,

prosperity, and order would be restored Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, denied that the Government was responsible for the existence of the Land League.

The Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, said that if a conspiracy really existed to separate Ireland from England, Parlianment, by refusing to remedy the evils, would be only playing into the hands of the conspirators.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

lively. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a very animated speech, attacked the Government's Irish policy, to which Mr. Gladstone effectively replied. Mr. Thomas O'Connor followed Mr. Gladstone, and was delivering a very fervent speech, when a strange but it subsided when the offender was eject ed, which was promptly done. The following speakers' remarks, were devoted principally to the Irish question. Sir Wilfred Lavison made a spirited attack upon the Government's Basuto policy, after which the debate was adjourned.

Messrs McCarthy and Parnellito-day in Parliament gave notice of amendments to the reply to the Queen's speech. A caricus of Rome Rule members of Parliament was held 000 feet of lumber, a large portion of which to-day at the Westminster Palace Hot el after was bridge timber for the Caradian Racific the adjournment of Parliament. A resolution Railway. was passed that Mr. Parnell should move an amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech, protesting against the coercive measures recommended in the speech, indicating as they do the undarstood policy of the Government in Ireland, and asking pertinent questions concerning the proclaimed districts, in which, by virtue of their being proclaimed, the local magistrates are temporarily exercising extraordinary powers. London, Jan. 7 .- Mr. Parnell will open

the debate in the House of Commons this evening. The Government are making arrangements for continuous sittings in order to pass the Coercion bill as early as possible. It is said Mr. Gladstone will probably ask the House of Commons to give the Government all the days of the session, and ask the

members to sacrifice their private rights in the present emergency. LONDON, Jan. 11.—Yesterday's meeting of the English and Irish Liberals to express dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of the

change proposed in the land system is attracting much attention. The Times says the body of politicians, English as well as Irish, are conveying the menace that unless sweeping changes in the land system going far beyond the lines of the Act of 1870 are proposed, a stand will be made against coercion. It is rumored that Earl Cowper desires to resign the office of Lord

Ligutenant of Ireland. Messrs. C. S. Parnell, Dwyer Gray and Justin McCarthy have been appointed by the Rule members, praying the Queen to refrain stones proposal to give precedence to a REDPATH AND HER MAJES TY.

REAL SENSATION -BTATEMENTS IN PUTED TO REDPATH CONCERNING ROYALTY IN EAG LAND.

New York, Jan. 11 .- In a lecture here last light James Redpath said that Queen Victoria only gave one day's income to the relief of the Irish during the late famine. He said she was an infactous woman, and ought to be branded as such all over the globs, that she should be hissed into decency. He denounced the Roy. Mr. Hepwortli as a flor they and coward, and said that he toadied to that infamous wretch the Duke of Edinbergh, and then came back to America and tries d to injure the Irish cause through the againcy of charity and pretended truth. The a peaker said a number of times that he approved of shooting landlords.

MONTREAE CATHODIC COLONIZATION SOCIATY.

A meeting of the above Society was held in the Bishop's Palace on Sunday even ing. Phere were present Rev. Fathers Labs dle, Roussillon, Letebyre, Canan Lesage, Recor der De Montigny, Chevalier Latour, and F. A. Quina. Further enterprise in commett ou with the settlement in the Ottawa Valley is as liscussed.

A report was read which stated that all 0 families had been extablished in the ..wr ships of Amherst: Pansonby, Arundet. Low ard, Labelle, Larouge, and in consequence of this extensive settlement, seven new parishes had been formed. Three churches he' been built within the past two years, and one aunwas proposed to astablish an orphan asylum. in which the children could be educated in

CANADEAN MEWS.

Sarina is to have a gas company, a shipyard, and a brand new "drainage system." John Cain has sold his 100 acre farm in

McGillivray to J. Colwell for \$7,000 cash. The Sentionel, of Vale, B. C., urges the stock raisers of that district to go into the dairy

A very unusual occurrance at St. John, N., s., was an open river for a distance of seven

miles on New Year's Day. James Marr, of McGillivray, has p urchased

the Gilbert Carter farm, 14 miles north of

The new depot being erected for the Canada

l'acific Bailway at Fortage lu Frzirie, is mid to be entirely insufficient for the pur poses interided. The grangers at Sutherland's Corriers have

go thadly into debt, and it is stated I hat after all their effects are sold there will still be a la rgo deficit. A child about forr years of ago, da ughter of

Neil McKinnon, Woodstock, fell into a pail of boiling water on Friday last and diec I from her injuries on the following day. Reeve Jaffray, of Berlin, issued the model

election address. It read as follows .:-- Gen-The details of the address were somewhat | tlemen, will you be kind enough to re-elect me Reeve?" and ha was duly elected. A successful meeting of the Poterborough Poultry Association was held last treck, when

it was determined to hold the next annual Show on February 15th, 16th and 17th. The Quebec Mercury states that Mr. Elzenr

Metiver, architech of N. D. Auxiliatrice de Buckland, has lost during the space of eight days, four children from a diseuse so far un-It is said that an unfatbomed cave, large

enough at the entrance to admit, a '-coach and

four," has been discovered in a mountainous formation some thirty miles back of Black Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The Keewatin Lumber Co., whose headquarters are at Rat Portage, during the past

summer, their first season, cut about 1,500-

There were 11,796 persons arrested in Montreal last year-8,959 males and 2,837 females. The sum of \$8,226.61 was found in the possession of the prisoners and returned to them. Stolen money and goods to the value of \$29,721.50 were recovered by the police and handed over to the owners.

A British Columbian wag substituted a greasy looking copy of "Gulliver's Travels" for the well-known Bible in one of the Provincial courts, and many witnesses were sworn upon it before its character was dis-A Jew opened the book to swear covered. upon the the Old Testament portion, when a ludicrous engraving greeted his vision and revealed the trick. Disputed points arising from this prank of a wag may be amongst, the first the new judges may have to pass u.pon.

Labouchere, in the London Truth, says: "I am sorry to bear that all well-meaning efforts have, up to now, failed to induce Baroness Burdett-Coutts to reconsider her Accision, and to adopt, if she so desires, instead of to marry, the American youth who is leading her into so deplorable a step. She will forfeit the life interest which she is as in the Coutts's Bank, her house in London, and that in the suburbs. Her relatives have wisely considered that they ought not to assent to any terms of composition which might tend to facilitate this unnatural crime, for so it can only be termed. America will thus deprive the poor of the vant benefactions which the Baroness has an aually contributed to their wants out of the income derived from the bank."

REDMOND O'DONNELL

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

OHAPTER XV .- CONTINUED.

talan ay ay ay a dalah

Sne looked up, aroused from her trance. "Send him in, by all means," she said. "Let us see how generous, Peter Dangerfield

Ho got up walked irresolutely to the door, can be." hesitated a moment—then came suddenly

hack. "And, Kathie," he said impetuously, "if you should fling his miserable dole back in his face, don't fear that you shall ever want a home. I have no daughters of my own come with me to Castleford, and brighten the life of two humdrum people. Come and be my daughter for the rest of your days."

He gave her no time to answer-he hurried away and rapped smartly at the library door. Peter Dangerfield's small, colorless face looked out.

"What is it?" he asked. "Am I to go upstairs ?"

"You are," responded Mr. Mansfield, curtly; "and as you deal with that poor child in her trouble, may the good, just God deal by von. I shall remain here and take her home with me to night if she will come.'

Peter Dangerfield smiled-an evil and most sinister smile.

"I think it extremely likely she will go, he said. "The two-story brick dwelling of Mr. Mansfield, the solicitor, will be rather an awkward change after the gayety and grander of Scarswood, but then-beggars mustn't bechoosers."

He walked straight upstairs, still with snile on his face-still with that exulting

flow at his heart. "You have had your day, my lady," he said, "and you walked over our heads with a ring and a clatter. You queened it right royally over ue, and now the wheel has turned, and my turn has come. There is not a slight, not a sneer, not an insult of yours, my haughty, uplifted Miss Dangerfield, that I do not re member-that I will not repay to-night."

He opened the door without ceremony, and walked in. The room was brightly lighted now; she had lit the clusters of wax tapers in the chandeliers, and stirred the fire into a brighter blaze. With its crimson and gold hangings and upholstery, its rich velvety carpets, its little gems of paintings, its carved and inlaid piano, its mirrors, its light, its warmth, and perfume, it looked, as he opened the door, a rich and glowing picture of color and beauty. And in the trailing black dress, and with her white, cold face, Katherine, the fallen queen of all this grandeur, stood and

looked at him as he came in. She had left her seat, and was leaning lightly against the mantle, her hands, hanging loosely, clasped before her. On those wasted hands rich rings flashed in the firelight, and on the left still gleamed Gaston Dantree's betrothal circlet, a heavy band of plain gold. It was the first thing Peter Dangerfield saw. He laughed slightly and

pointed to it. "You wear it still, then, my fair Cousin Katherine. And he will recover, Otis says. Well-who knows-you were madly in love with him when you were a baronet's daughter. He may prove faithful, and think better of jilling you when he recovers, and we may have a wedding after all. Let us hope so. He has used you badly-infernally, I may say, but then your angelic sex is ready to forgive the man they love seventy times seven." He took his place opposite her, and they

looked each other straight in the eyes. It was the grave defiance of two duelists to the death.

"Was that what you came here to say, Sir Peter Dangerfield?"

"No, Katherine,—I wonder if your name really is Katherine, by the way; I must ask Mcs. Vavasor; I came here at old Munsfield's request to talk business and money matters. How nice it is for you, my dear, to have so many friends in the hour of your downfallthe Talbots, the Mansfields, and that heavy dragoon, de Vere, who will do anything under Heaven for you-well, except, perhaps, marry you. And you look like a queen uncrowned' to-night, my tall, stately Miss Dangerfield-not good-looking, you know, my dear -you never were that but majestic and dignified, and uplifted and all that sort of thing. An! how are the mighty fallen, indeed! Oaly a fortnight ago you stood here ruling it like a very princess, on my soul, monarch of all you surveyed; and now-there isn't a beggar on the streets of Castleford poorer

"She stood dead silent, looking at him. How his eyes gleamed-how glibly his venomous tongue ran. His little form actually seemed to dilate and grow tall in this hour of his triumph.

"And that other night," he went on; "do you remember it, Kathie? Oh, let me call you by the old familiar name to the last! That other night when I-a poor, pettifigging attorney, as I think I have heard Mr. Dantree call me-I had the presumption in the conservatory to ask you to be my wife It was presumptuous, and 1 richly deserved the rebuff I got for my pains; I deserved even to be called a 'rickety dwarf!' No one knows it better than I. You the beiress of Scarswood, and I not worth a rap. If I had been good-looking, even like that angelic Dantree, with a face and voice of a scraph; but ugly and a dwarf, and only an attorney withal, you served me precisely right, Katherine. You adored beauty, and Dantree was at your feet; you worshipped him, and he worshipped your-fortune; a very common story. What a pity the Fates did not make us both handsome instead of clever. What chance has brains against beauty-particularly in a woman? You served me right, Katherine, and, in return, 1 am to come before you tonight, and offer you three thousand poundsmine to give or keep as I please."

He paused, his whole face glowing with sardonic light. Hers never changed.

"Go on," she said, in a perfectly steady voice.

He came a step nearer. What did that strange demoniacal light in his eyes mean now? She saw it but she never flinched. "Katherine," he said, "I can do better for you than that. What is a pitiful three thou-

sand pounds to the late heiress of eight thousand per annum? I can do better for you, and I will. Why should you leave Scarswood at all-why not remain here as mistress still!

"Go on," she said again in the same steady tone.

"Need I speak more plainly?" He drew still another step nearer, and all the devil of hatred and malignity within him shone forth in the gleam of his eyes. "Then I will-it would be a pity for us to misunderstand one another in the least. Last September I asked you, the helress of Scarswood, to be my wife. You refused-more, you grossly insulted me. To-night I return good for evil -let us i rgive and forget. As lord and master of Scarswood, I offer you again a home here—this time not as wife, but as my

The atrocious word was spoken. His hate

and revenge had given him a diabolical courage to say what he never would have dared to say in cold blood. But at the last word he drew back. He was a coward to the core, and she had shown herself before now to have the furz of a very panther. And they were alone—she might murder him before he could reach the door. His first impulse was

flight; and she saw it. "Stop!" she cried, and he stood as still as though ne had been shot. "You coward! You cur!" No words can tell the concentrated scorn of her low, level voice. You have said it, and now hear me. This is your hour -mine will come. And here, before Heaven, by my dead father's memory, I swear to be revenged. Living, I shall pursue you to the very ends of the earth-dead, I will come back from the grave, if the dead can! For every word you have spoken to-light, you pay dearly-dearly! I have only one thing left to live for now, and that is my vengence on you. The fortune you have taken I will wrest from you yet-the shame, the misery, the disgrace that is mine, you shall feel in your turn. I swear it ! Look to yourself, Peter Dangerfield! Living, 1 will hunt you down-dead I will return and torment you! Now go."

She pointed to the door. It was the most theatrical thing imaginable. His courage rose again. She did not mean to spring upon him and strangle him then, after all. He laughed, a low, jeering laugh, with his hand on the door.

"Katherine,' he said, "do go on the stage. You'll be an ornament to the profession, and will turn an houest penny. That speech that attitude, that gesture, that tone were worthy the immortal Rachel herself. With the stage lamps, and an appropriate costume, a speech half so melo-dramatic would bring down the house. And if you die, you'll haunt me! Don't die, Kathie-you're too clever a woman to be lost to the world. And ghosts, my dear, went out of fashion with the Castle of Otranto and the Mysteries of Udolpho. Think over my proposal, my dear, and good-night."

He looked back at her once as she stood there, the leaping firelight full on her white face and black robe, and as he saw her then, he saw her sleeping or waking all the rest of his life. Then the door closed, and Kather- self forever in the unshine of prosperity, was ine was once more alone.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE hours of the evening wore on. Sir Peter Dangerfield had shut himself up in the lower rooms, on the watch, however, for any sound upstairs. He had had his revengehe had offered one of the proudest girls in England the most deadly insult a man can offer a woman. It was the hour of his triumph, but in the midst of all he felt strangely nervous and uneasy.

"Dead or alive I will have my revenge." The ominous words haunted him. In the mouths of other girls they would have been melo-dramatic and menningless, but Katherine Dangerfield was not like other girls. She meant them, and would move heaven and earth to compass her ends.

In her pretty, wax-lit, crimson hung room, Katherine stood, long and motionless, where he had left her. Her loosely clasped hands still hung before her, her darkly brooding eyes never left the fire. Her face kept its white, changeless calm—her lips were set in that hard, resolute, bitter line.

The sonorous clock over the stables striking eight awoke her at last from her trance. She started up, crossed the room, like one roused to a determined purpose, and rang the bell. Ninon came.

"I'm going out, Ninon-I am going to Castleford. It may be close upon midnight before I return, and the house will probably southern turret, and when I knock let me the woman she hated stood before her.

"But Mademoiselle," the girl cried; "to Castleford so late, and on foot, and alone! molest me. For the walk, I can do it in an | mind for ver. hour and a quarter. Do as I bid you, Ninon,

and say nothing to any one of my absence." She loved her impetuous young mistress, who scolded her vehemently one instant and made it up the next by a present of her best silk end by marrying a title. dress. She loved her, as all the servants in

the house did, and never so well as now. "If-if-oh! Mademoiselle Katherine, lonely, and coming home it will be so late. Mademoiselle, I beseech you! let me go too!"

"You foolish child—as if I cared for the lateness or the loneliness. It is only happy people weo have anything to fear. All that past for me. Go, Ninon, and do precisely as I tell you, if you are still so silly as to have any love left for such as I.2

The girl obeyed reluctantly, hovering aloof on the landing. In five minutes the door opened and Miss Dangerfield, wrapped in a velvet mantle, and wearing her little black velvet hat, appeared.

"You here still, Ninon! Do you know if Mr.—Sir Peter Dangerfield"—she set her lips hard as she spoke the name-"is anywhere in the passage below?"

"He is in the library, mademoiselle." "So much the better—we shall not meet | wine silk. then. Lock my door, Ninon, and keep the key until my return."

She glided down the stairs as she spoke, dark, and noiseless as a spirit. She met no one. Sir Peter was busy over papers, the servants were in their own quarters, the house was more silent than a tomb. Soitly she opened and closed the ponderous portico door, and flitted out into the night.

It was clear, and cold, and starlight—the moon had not yet arisen. In that light no one she met would be likely to recognise her. The January wind blew keen and cold, and she drew her fur-lined velvet closser about about her, and sped on with swift, light, elastic steps.

the lights of the town gleamed forth through the starry darkness she did not meet a soul. She had walked so rapidly that she was out of breath and in a glow of warmth. She slackened her pace now, making for a described back street, and pausing finally before the quiet, roomy, old-fashioned hostetry known as the Silver Rose.

"Does a lady named Mrs. Vavasor lodge here?"

The landlord of the Silver Rose started to his feet as the soft accent tell upon his ear. The next moment he was bowing low before the slender, black-robed figure and the two grave gray eyes.

The heroine of the day, the talk of the town the reputed daughter of the late Sir John Dangerfield, stood before him.

"Yes Miss Katherine, I really couldn't say, but I think it likely. She don't hoffen be hout heven as late as this. If you would please to come in and wait," looking at her

doubtfully and pausing. "If you will show me up to her room ! will wait," the young lady answered. "I must see her to-night. If you knew where

she was you might send."

The landlord shook his head. "I don't know, Miss Dangerfield. St 10 goes hout very seldom and never stays lovag. This way, if you please." He had a candle aloft, and led the war g up-

stairs, and flung open a door on the l' auding above. "This be Mrs. Vavasor's sitti n'-room Take a seat by the fire, Miss Kather ine, and I

dessay she'll be halong soon." He went out and closed the door. Kalooked about her with a cer cain amount of curiosity in her face. The reom was furnished after the stereotype fast ion of such rooms. A few French novels F cattered about were the only things to bete ken the individuality of the occupant. The, door from the chamber opening from this ap partment stood ajar, and looking in with the same searching gaze something familiar caught the girl's eye at once.

The bed was un old-fashoned four-poster hung unwho'c comely with curtains. Beside this bed was a little table, scattered over with dog-eared novels, Parisienne fashion books, bonbonnieres hand-mirrors, and other womanly litter. In the centre stood an Indian box of rare beauty and workmauship. Katherine recognized it in a moment. It was one of hers, a farewell gift from a military friend when leaving India. She remembered how more than once Mrs. Vavasor had admired it among the other Indian treasures in her room, how all at once it vanished mysteriously, and now, here it was-Katherine's short upper lip curl-

ed scor fully.
"So," she said, "you are a thief, as well as an intriguante, an adventuress. You have stolen my box. Let us see to what use you have put poor little Ensign Brandon's gift,"

She walked deliberately into the sleepingroom and took up the casket. It closed and locked with a secret spring-she touched it and the lid flew back. It contained a slim packet of letters tied with ribbon, and an oldfashioned miniature painted in ivory, in a case of velvet ornamented with seed pearls.

In every nature there are depths of evil that come to light under the influence of adversity. Who is not virtuous, untemptedwho is not konorable, untried? The dark side of Katherine's nature that might have lain dormant and unsuspected even by herasserting itself now. She deliberately read the address on the letters. The paper was yellow with time, the ink faded, but the bold, firm, masculine hand was perfectly legible still. " Miss Harriet Lelacheur, 35 Rosemary Place, Kensington"—that was the address.

She turned from the letters, pressed the spring of the picture case, and looked at the portrait within. Like the letters, time had taded it, but the bold, masculine, boyish face smiled up at her with a brightness that even a score of years could not mar. It was the eager, handsome, beardless face of a youth in the first flush of manhood, with lips that smiled, and eyes that were alive.

"A brave, gentlemanly face, Katherine thought. "What could a man like this ever have to do with her? Is this the lover she spoke of, from whom my mother parted her? Are these letters from him? Was her name Harriet Lelacheur, instead of Harman? You may keep my Indian box, Mrs, Vavasor, and welcome, and I will keep its contents. With the same steady deliberation she put

the letters and picture in her pocket, and walked back into the other room. There was a hard light in her eyes, an expression on her face not pleasant to see. "On the road I am walking there is no

turning back. To accomplish the atm of my life I must do to others as I have been done Mrs. Vavasor and Peter Dangerfield shall find me an apt pupil. Ah-at last! here she is!"

She turned and faced the door. As she be shut up. Wait for me at the door in the did so, it was thrown impetuously open, and

It was Mrs. Vavasor's last "I don't mind the lateness-no one will ford-her last night; she had made up her

It was all over. The romance and revenge, and the triumph of her life were finish-The French girl knew her mistress too | ed and done. She had wrought out her venwell to disobey, but she lingered for a mo- | detta to the bitter end. Her price had been ment at the door, looking back wistfully, paid twice over. With twenty thousand pounds as her fortune, she would return to Paris, launch out into a life of splendor, and

"I am still young-still handsome-by gaslight," she mused, standing before the mirror, and surveying herself critically. "I am don't be angry, but if you would only let me one of those fortunate women who wear well go with you! The way is so long and so and light up well. The French are right in saying you can't tell a woman from a guat by lamplight. With my twenty thousand pounds, my knowledge of this wicked world, my host of friends, what a life lies before me in my own delightful city of sunshine. Yes, to-morrow I will go; there is nothing to linger in this stupid, plodding country town for longer-unless-unless-it be to see her in

her downfall." She paced softly up and down the little sitting-room. The hour was early twilight, an hour Mrs. Vavasor hated. Hers were no tender twilight memories to come with the misty stars. Gaunt spectres of crime, and shame, and poverty haunted horribly the dark record that lay behind this woman. So the curtains were drawn, and the lamp lit, and the firelight flickered on the masses of braided black hair and the trailing robe of

"I should like to see her in the hour of her downfall," she repeated. "I should like to see her mother's daughter in the poverty and pain I have felt. And I shall one day, but not here. Somehow-I am neither superstitious nor a coward, but I feel half atraid to meet that girl. I can see her now as she came gliding forward in that ghostly way in her bridal dress, that face of white stone, and those wild, wide eyes. Ah! my lady! my lady! In the hour of your triumph how little you dreamed that my day would come too.

She walked softly up and down, a subtle and most evil smile on her dark small face. The striking of the little clock on the man-The walk was unspeakably lonely. Until | tel aroused her; it was eight, and she had an errand in Castleford before all the shops closed for the night.

She put on her bonnet, wrapped berself in a large fluffy shawl, and tripped away. She was barely in time to reach the station whither she was bound before the shopman locked his door. She bade him good-night in her sweetest toner, and walked homeward, glancing up at the great winter stars burning in

the purple, bright sky. "And Sir John is dead, and Sir Peter reigns! Sic transit gloria mundi! Poor little pitiful wretch! it was like wringing his very heart's blood to part with his beloved guineas to me yesterday. I wonder how he and my haughty Katherine, my queen uncrowned, get on together up at the great house, and I wonder how my handsome Gaston does this cold January night. Ugh!" She shivered under her furred wraps. She was a chilly little woman. "This beastly British climate! And to think I to think that but for me she would be far away in fair foreign lands by this time, enjoying her honeymoon, the bride of a man she adored! Yes-I may go; no revenge was ever more complete than mine."

She was singing softly to herself as she as-

cended the stairs. Everything had gone so well! She had had her vengeance and made her fortune at one clever throw, and after tonight a long vista of Parisian pleasures and Parisian life floated before her in a rosy mist. With the opera tune on her lips she opened her door and stood face to face with-Katherine Dangerfield.

She stood stock still. The song died on her lips, the sudden swift pallor that overspread her face showed through all the pearl therine stood in the centre of the room and powder she wore. She had said she was no coward, and she was not, but in this honr she stood afraid to the very core, to tace this girl she had wronged.

Katherine had arisen and stood behind her, and Katherine was the first to speak.
"Come in Mrs. Vavasor—the room is your

own. And you need not look such a picture of abject terror. I haven't come here to murder you-to-night." Her voice was perfectly clear, perfectly

der woman's relief. She came in, closed the door, and faced defiantly her foe. "This is a most unexpected pleasure, Miss Katherine Dangerfield. To what do I owe

steady. An angry sullenness came to the el-

"And as unwelcome as unexpected, Mrs. Vavasor, is it not? To what do you owe it? Well, there are women alive-or girls, if you will, for I am only a girl-who would have given you back death for less ruin than you have wrought me. Oh, yes, Mrs. Vavasor, I mean what I say—death! But I am not of that sort; I am one of the pacific kind, and I content myself by coming here and only asking a few questions I perceive there was no time to lose. I hear you leave Custleford

to morrow.
"I do." The widow's thin lips were shut in a hard, unpleasant line now, and her voice was sullen. "Permit me to add that I am in somewhat of a hurry, and that the hour is late. I must pack before I retire. I quit

Castleford to-morrow by the very first train. "Ah! Naturally, Castleford can't be a pleasant place for you to remain. You are not popular here at present, Mrs. Vavasor I will not detain you long. Of course it is at your own option whether you answer my

questions or not." "Of course. What can I do for you, Miss Dangerfield?"

She threw herself into a chair, stretched out her daintily booted feet to the fire, and looked across with the same defiant face at her enemy. And yet her heart misgave her. That colorless face, with its tense, set expression, its curious calm frightened her more than any words, any threats could have done.

Katherine turned her grave eyes from the fire, clasped her hands together on the little table between them, and leaned slightly forward as she spoke.

"Miss Dangerfield is not my name. You are the only one who knows. Will you tell me what it is?"

" No-decidedly." "That is one of the questions you will not answer. Here is another: Is my father alive:"

" He is." "My mother is dead-really dead?" "As dead as Queen Anne Miss Dangerfield. I suppose we may as well continue to call you so to the last, for convenience sake. Your mother is dead-and, Katherine, you've been brought up a Christian, and all that, and you ought to know. Do you suppose the

dead see what goes on in this reeling, rocking little globe of ours? Because if they do, I sincerely hope your late lamented maternal parent is looking down upon you and me at this moment." "You are a good bater, Mrs. Vavasor. Now I should like to know what my mother

ever did to you to inspire such deep, and bitter, and lasting hate. You hated her alive, you hate her dead, and you visit that hate, as bitter as ever, years and years after, upon her child. I don't blame you, mind; I don't say I would not do the same myself, under certain circumstances; only I am very curious to know all about it."

Mrs. Vavasor looked at her doubtfully. "You hate," she said, "and you talk to me like this-to me of all people alive. You hate-you who sit there so quietly, and speak like this after all the trouble and shame that would drive most girls mad. I don't think you know what hate means."

The shadow of a smile came over Katherine's face. She looked silently across at the determined. speaker for an instant, that slow, curious smile her only answer.

"We must discuss that," she said. "Per haps I came of a weak and pusillanianous race, and there is so much of the spaniel in my nature that I am ready to kiss the hand that hits hardest. Never mind me. Time is passing, Mrs. Vavasor; do one generous thing to your enemy at the last-tell her something more of her own story. You have had full and complete revenge-you can

afford to be magnanimous now." The perfect coolness of this unexpected address won its end. Mrs. Vavasor, plucky herself, admired pluck in others, and all

women, good or bad, act on impulse. "You are a cool hand," she said, with something of admiration in her tone, " and I may tell you this -you are of no weak or cowardly race; the blood that flows in your veins has been bitter, bad blood in its day. And you would like to know something more of your mother? Your mother !" Her eyes turned thoughtfully upon the fire, her mind wandered back to the past. "I can see her standing before me as plainly as I used to see her twenty years ago, tall and stately. You are like her Katherine—the same graceful walk; the face at once proud-looking and plainlooking-the dress of black and orange, or purple or crimson—she had a passion bright colors, and the dark red flowers she used to wear in her hair. You are like her, and a little like your father, too: his way of smiling and speaking at times. You are most like him now as you sit there, so quiet, so deep, so resolute. Kstherine, you will make your way in the world, I think-women like you always do."

"Will you go on, Mrs. Vavasor? Once more, never mind me." Mrs. Vavasor laughed-all her airy, easy

selfagain. "And you really are anxious like this to know why I hated-why I still hate your dead mother? Well. - I am in the humor to gratify you to-night-I have locked the past so closely up for such a length of time, that it is something of a relief and a pleasure to unlock it to-night. But to think I should tell it to you-to you! These things come about so queerly—life is all so queer—such a dizzy, whirling, merry-go-round, and we all jumping-jacks, who just dance as our strings are pulled. And they call us responsible beings, and they tell us we can shape our own lives Why look you. I might have been a good woman—a rich woman—a model British matron-sitting at the head of a husband's table-bringing up children in the way they should walk, going three times every Sunday to church, visiting the poor of the parish, distributing tracts and blankets at Ohristmas, and dying at last full of years, and good works, and having my virtues inscribed in letters of gold on a granite shaft. I might was her plot! I threw myself face downward have been all this, Miss Dangerfield, and I on the floor of my room, and lay there for

stepped forward, interposed her want of authority, and lo! to-day, and for the past eighteen years, I have been a Bohamian houseless, friendless, penniless, and reputationless.
Now, listen—here is the story. No names, mind; no questions when I have done. All you are to know I will tell you. "Your father lives—you have hosts of relatives alive, for that matter, but I don't mean you shall ever see or know any of them."

She sank back in her chair, played with her watch-chain, looked at the fire, and told her

story in rapid words.

"Your mother was just my age when I first knew her-a little the elder, I think-and just married. She wasn't handsome, but somehow she was attractive-most people liked her-I did myself for a time. And she was a great heitess, she was the wife of the handsomest man in England, and she loved him-ah, well! as you loved poor Mr. Dantree, perhaps, and not much more wisely.

lived with her-never mind in what capacity; I lived with her, and knew more of her than any other human being alive, including her husband. Indeed after the honeymoon-and how he used to yawn and smoke during the honeymoon—he saw as little of her as possible. She was the woman he was married to, and the woman he loved was as beautiful as all the angels, and not worth a farthing. It's a very old state of things, Miss Dangerfield—nothing novel about it. Your mother was frantically jealous, and having the temper of a spoiled child, made his lor-I mean, made your father's life, a martyrdom, with endless tears and reproaches. When she sat sobbing sometimes, swelling her eyes, and reddening her nose, and looking very ugly. I used to pity her, and once I ventured to offer my humble sympathy, and call my-her husband a wretch Do you know how she received it? She jumped up and slapped my face."

"I am glad to hear it," Katherine said, with composure. "She served you right." "Ah! no doubt! You would have done the same, I am sure. Well, it was about that time the romance of my life began. Your mother's brother came from Ireland to make her a visit, and we met. He was only twenty; I was your age, seventeen. He was handsome and poor—your mother had got all the money, he all the beauty of the family, was—my modesty makes me hesitate to say it-considered pretty in those days-that is, in a certain gypsy style of prettiness. It was a style that suited him, at least, and we looked at each other, and fell in love, and earth so I shall find out all the rest. As surely as turned to Paradise, and we were among the

blest. "I don't need to tell you what followed, do 1 ?-- the meetings by chance, the appointments, the twilight walk, the moonlight rambles, the delicious blissful folly of it all? No need to tell you—your own experience is recent. Let me skip the sentimental and keep to hard facts. A month passed—court-ship progresses rapidly with two people of twenty and seventeen. We were engaged have worked, so I shall work, and when my and we must be married at once, or life would time comes the mercy you have shown will be insupportable. But how? Youths of twenty and girls of seventeen cannot marry clandestinely and yet legally in England, except under very great difficulties—under perjury, in fact. As deeply as he adored me, he was not prepared to perjure himself on my account. We must try a Scotch marriage for i-there was nothing else-and think about close upon midnight when the mistress the legality afterward. He was poor-I was poorer. What we were to live on after marriage was an unanswerable question We never tried to answer it --- we must be married first at all risks---time enough to think of all these prosaic details after.

"No one suspected our secret-his folly and my presumption, that is what they term-We had fixed the day of our flighted it. we had packed our portmanteaus-in less than a week we would be in Scotland, and united as fast as Scottish marriage laws can caskets, her rich dresses hung in the wardunite, when all of a sudden my la-your mo- robe and closets, her bridal dress among ther's sharp, gray eyes were opened and saw them. She took a small portmantenu, pack A note of his to me fell into her the truth. hands and she opened it and read it. Not an her most cherished presents, one or two honorable thing to do-eh, Katherine? It hooks and souvenirs, closed and locked it told her all—of our flight in two days, of our proposed marriage-all.

"I have told you, Katherine, that you are like your mother. You are. You have taken all your troubles quietly, and made no outcry, no complaint. She took things quietly, too. Three hours after she got that note she came to me, quiet, composed, and

"Harriet," she said, 'I am going into the country for a day—only a day. Pack a few things and be ready to accompany me in an

hour.' "I stood confounded. He was away what would he say when he came back. But it was impossible for me to disobey, and then -only for a day. We would be back in time after all."

"For a day! Katherine, she never stopped until we were in Cornwall. She had an uncle a rector there; he and his wife lived in a lonesome old gray house on the sea-coast. It was late at night when the rambling stagecoach brought us to the door; and I was worn out with fatigue. I asked for some tea; my -your mother gave it to me graciously, with her own hand, a smile on her lips, and a sleeping potion in the cup.

"You must be tired, my poor Harrist," she said; 'and you didn't think we were coming all the way to Cornwall. No more did I, but I took a sudden fancy to pay the old place a flying visit."

"A flying visit?' I repeated wearily

Then you mean—' "'To return to town to-morrow, my dear child. Certainly you don't suppose I could exist here, and in the height of the London season too? But I think country air and solitude will do you good. Good night, Harriet you look sleepy; don't let me keep you awake.

"I remember her laughing as she went out. then my eyelids swayed and fell, and I slept the sleep of the drugged.

"The noon sunshine of the next day filled my room when I awoke. I was still lying back in my chair, dressed. I had not been to bed. My head ached, my eyes felt hot and heavy—I was unused to opium in any shape then, and its effects sickened me. I struggled wearily with memory. With a sharp pang I recollected it was the day fixed for my wedding day, and I was here alone, and he was-

"And she had done it all. The first glow of that fire of quenchless hate that has burned ever since kindled in my heart then. I went downstairs sullenly enough, and asked the rector's lady for my mist-for your mother. And the rector's lady-in the secret toolaughed in my face and told me she was gone. Gone! While I slept, she was far on her way back to town, and I was left behind, without a penny in my pocket, a prisoner in this stupid Cornish rectory.

"Katherine, I shall pass over that time. It is nearly twenty years ago, but to this day I can't look back without some of the frantic misery and pain I endured then. I was only seventeen, in love, and a fool; but the pain of fools is as hard to bear as the pain of wise men. I understood it all-I was never to see him again. She had found us out, and this on the floor of my room, and lay there for Also makers of Errs's CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

speaking. And then I got up and went downstairs and-kept silent, still, waited.

"Two months passed away-two months A short time enough, as I reckon time now. an eternity then. My order of release came at the end of that time. Old Maskham the butler, was sent for me, and I was taken back to town. I asked him just one question of the road.

"" Where was young Mr——?" and I got the answer I looked for. Mr —— had joined the -th Rifles, and gone out to Canada a fort. night before. "I said no more. I went back to town;

and your mother and I met. She looked a little afraid of me in that first moment-and she had reason. "You must forgive my running away and leaving you, Harriet, she said. It was a whim of mine, a practical joke, knowing how

you hate the country, you child of London, It won't happen again, and I have hosts of presents for you that I know you will be charmed with. "I thanked her, and took the presents. took everything that was given to me, and bided my time. I knew, just as well as though she had told me, how she had laughed and no

diculed her brother into the army, and out of

England. I knew it all, and she knew teat

I knew it, but we never spoke of it-never once-until the hour of her death. "There, Katherine! that is my story; that is the secret of my hatred of your mother,

Don't you think she deserved it?" "From you-yes," Ketherine answered promptly; "at the same time I think she did exactly right. She knew what you were, doubtless, and took the only means of saving her brother. Gentlemen and office:s don't, as a rule, marry their sisters' waiting maids." Mrs. Vavasor sprang to her feet. That

random arrow had sped home.
"It is false!" she gasped. "I was no wait ing-maid—you knew nothing—"

"It is true!" exclaimed Katherine, also tising. "You were a waiting-maid-and] know all I desire to know at present. My mother was a lady, her brother was an officer in the-th Rifles, my father lives, and will recognize his old servant when he sees her. Harriet Lelacheur!"

Mrs. Vavasor stood white, terrified, dumb, Good Heavens! What a fool she had been to speak at all to such a girl as this.

"You see I know your real name, among your many aliases. As I have found out that, we both live and stand here, I shall one day discover my father and punish you. I devote my life to that purpose—to finding out who I am, that I may be revenged on my enemies. On you, on Peter Dangerfield, on Gaston Dantree. I shall one day be avenged for all the bitter, cruel wrong you have done me. I am only a girl, alone in the world, without friends or money, but I shall keep my word. Secretly and in the dark as you be dealt back to you. Now, good-night, Mrs. Vavasor. We understand each other, I think.

She opened the door, looked back once darkly, menacingly, then it closed after her

and she was gone. Ninon sat up for her mistress. It was reached Scarswood. But she felt no fatigue -some inward spirit, whether of good or evil sustained her. As she parted with the girl she laid two sovereigns in her hand.

"You have been a good gir!, Ninon," sha said, kindly, "to a very capricious mistress Thank you for all your patience, and good-

night." She went to her room, but not to sleep. It was disordered-she set it to rights. Her jewels -all -- lay in their velvet and ivon ed a few articles of dress and linen, a few Then, still dressed as she was, she sat down

by the window and waited for the dawn. It came-rosy and golden, and touched the eastern windows into flame. Then she arose, and taking the portmanteau in her hand, went softly out down the stairs and along to that door in the turret by which she had gone out and came in last night. She closed it noiselessly-the household were not yet asti--and walked rapidly down the crisp, frozen avenue to the gates. The rising sun shot re lances through the brown boles of the tree gilded the many windows and turrets and tall chimneys of the old hall, making wonderfully bright and fair picture of early morning beauty, had she turned but to see. But she never once looked back.

CHAPPER XVII.

"And how is your patient to-night, Mr Otis? Any change for the better yet?"

Dr. Graves asked the question, blustering in like the god of the wind. A high gal roared without, a few feathery flakes floate past the windows in the stormey twiligh In the little sitting-room of the widow Otis cottage a bright fire burned cheerily, the red warm light streaming through the window curtains far out upon the frost-bound road.

A frost-bound and lonely road, utterly for saken this leak January afternoon, on the very outskirts of Castleford, a tull quarter o a mile from any other habitation, and flanked on one side by a low, gray Methodist chapel set in the centre of a graveyard. The white and grey headstones glimmered athwart the wintery gloaming, now, like white and gray

Mrs. Otis, sitting placidly before her please ant fire, got up as Dr. Graves come noisily in Sne was the neatest of all little women, det up in a spotless dress of bombazine, a spot less white neckerchief and widow's cap, and a pale, placid, motherly face.

"Good evening, Dr. Graves. I thought was Henry. Come to the fire-bitterly col is it not, outside? My patient—well I don't see much improvement there, but Henry so he improves, and of course Henry knows best Take this chair—do, and try and thaw out."

Dr. Graves took the cushioned rocker, and spread himself out luxuriously to the blaze. "Where is Henry? I wanted to see him.

(To be Continued.)

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 cocoa, Ma Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherevel there is a weak point. We may escape man, a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properi nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. 80 only in packets labelled-"JAMES Errs & Co. Homoopathic Chemists, London, England. wanted to be, but that dead mother of yours | twelve hours, neither moving, nor eating, nor | for afternoon use.

THE ANGLO-IRISH QUESTION.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE "EVILS" OF IRELAND, AND THEIR REMEDY.

The following is a summary of a circular etter on the above question addressed by Archbishop Lynch to the press:-

GENTLEMEN:-It is acknowledged on all ands that one of the great terrors to evilfoers is exposure in the public press, thanks the independence and to its just appreciaion of right and wrong. Hence I appeal to the press to give me a fair hearing on the Anglo-Irish question, which engages so much ttention at the present day.

EFFECTS OF WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.

Some years ago I wrote on the evils of that wholesale and improvident emigration from Ireland, which caused the destruction of nundreds of thousands of families thrown on this continent in a state of destitution.. They came, not as the Germans or even the Icelanders come, with means to settle in the country places and to follow their usual avocaions; but robbed of their birthright in Ireland, they were obliged to sink into degradaion in the back slums of our cities, where heir children grew up to shame their parents. It could not be otherwise; and the press did ncalculable service in exposing those evils. I therefore appeal now with confidence to the same power to put a stop to a threatened evil

worse than the last. In my letter I gave the statistics of jails and poorhouses, which contained far more than the average number of Irish. Their crimes were not of the higher class, but arose their complement of the unhappy Irish This arose from disturbances, fretting, loss of nome and friends.

In France, Russis, Germany, and other countries, export of grain is forbidden when the crops are not of the usual yield, but not so by the Government of England, which claims to be as highly civilized as any of

For the enormity of forcing its people to starvation or exile shall there not be a day of reckoning for that proud country? Shall not the oppression of the poor, which cries to Heaven for vengeance, be laid at her door. Has she not already begun to feel the retribution? A great army was put to a complete rout by little insects. They crept into the eyes and ears of the elephants which carried the war materials, and maddened them. So, tako care.

GRUEL MISGOVERNMENT.

Unfortunate Ireland is governed by laws which have turned her peasantry into slaves who starve in toiling to support exorbitant imperial taxation and rack-rents and absentee landlords, as well as the unfriendly Government officials who are foreign to the people in almost everything. No wonder then that the Irish when they came to this happy country, look back with revenge in their hearts when they compare laws and conditions of things. We were surprised to find so many young men of Irish parentage amongst the Fenians in this country. The answer invariably given or being in their ranks was, that their mother told them such fearful stories of their former oppression that they burned to revenge it in some way. Is it wise to scatter out into the world a people so ill-treated and so justly cis-British arms or trade?

and the misery of Ireland is laid at the door | Parliament of out of Ireland. They prosper in other countries, notwithstanding the great drawbacks of poverty at the start, and moreover, are helping in the export of Americas produce and other goods to England. This will alter very considerably the position of landlords, or rather land-kings, and their tenants; and will tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor of Ireland and England.

LANDLORD TYRANNY.

The cruelty of many landlords during the late great distress caused a shudder of disgust and horror to thrill through every honest heart all over the world. The landlords most absurdly and unjustly demanded cash for the produce of a harvest that the Providence of God did not send, and with the utmost barbarity evicted their unfortunate tenants to multiply the starving population. Death frequently ensued during these inhuman evictions, and this barbarity has been carried on for years past without apparent shame or remorse.

HEARTLESS BVICTIONS.

The present Bishop of Meath told me that two hundred families were evicted in the stormy days of December. The military of England and the constabulary of Ireland with horses dragged down the roofs of all the 200 wretched cabins. A pelting storm of rain. such as often occurs in Ireland, swept over the country that night. The Bishop, then the curate of the parish went along the road next morning to visit a number of dying persons, young and old. "Such a sight made my heart tremble," said the Bishop, as the tears started into his eyes. The presence of the priest was quickly conveyed along the road-men, women, and crying children soon clustered around him. Their wet, blackened, and ragged clothes clung to their shivering limbs. To shelter themselves during the rainy night they propped together the rafters, which were covered with soot, and the rain talling upon them drenched the unfortunate people, hence the black taces and clothes. The good priest prepared for death quite a number of these poor people, and it took all individuals. his eloquence and plety to calm their feelings of indignation and wrath against their oppressors. When he asked them, in the name of God, to die as Christ died on the cross, forgiving their enemies, he succeeded in every case. In one year, his lordship said, half of these people were dead from cold, starvation, and loss of everything that would make life possible. Such facts would be incredible in her back. She may require one in Europe any civilized country, but they are too fre- yet. quent in unfortunate Ireland.

WORSE OFF THAN LOUISIANA SLAVES. On my first arrival in America I visited the plantations of Louisiana; I found that the slaves were better fed, better clothed, and better housed than the generality of the peasantry of Ireland. One of the most illustrious of the English cardinals said that "the Irish people must be more, or less, than human (angels or irrational beings), to bear the treatment which they were receiving."

Marlborough was a bright star in a very gloomy sky and lessened as tar as she could the everlasting disgrace of England. Another personage, the Duke of Edinburgh, con-tributed his share too. He humbled himself rights of the lords of Lower Canada in so far as to become one of the chief almoners of American generosity in saving the lives people. The same was done in Prince Edof his Royal mother's subjects from "death by starvation." Whilst the people were and the slaveholders in the English colonies starving, their rulers in Parliament were land of the transactions in the House of Commons, and of the

COOL INHUMANITY

of the House of Peers. Our good and noble Government of the Dominion voted \$100, 000 for the relief of Ireland, but unfortunately though warned of the danger, sent it through the hands of the British Government. The money is reported to have been spent on works which a good Government should have done i self. At least no accounts have reached us that food was purchased with it for the starving poor for whose benefit alone it was subscribed by a generous people. Our liberal Government of Ontario acted wisely and sent its kind gift of \$20,000 to the Mansion House Committee of Dublin.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

Is Ireland always to be unjustly treated, and to be the world's mendicant; the darkest spot on the escutcheon of England besides her weakest point in Europe? Is a father of a family justified in giving away to his landlord in rents the food which is to save his children from starvation in a few months, or to throw them on the charity of the chiefly from the want of the necessaries of world to prolong a poor existence? life. Our lunatic asylums had also more than And yet this has been done in years past; but the people have become more acquainted with the common rights of humanity and will stand up for them. The starvation of last year has left an indelible lesson behind it. "The ox that treadeth the corn should not be muzzled," or starved at rest Ireland's cause on justice and on the the manger. The just discontent of the Irish generous advocacy of an independent newspeople is the disgrace of England in the eyes | paper Press. of the nations of the world, for all agree that Ireland has been the worst governed country of civilized Europe. Loyalty of the subject is the price paid for good government, or, as it has been put by the Protestant Bishop of Derry, Lord Bristol, "There is

NO ALLEGIANCE

due to tyranny." This long oppression, however, has not been able to stamp out the Irish people, thanks to the providence of God and to their love of the virtue of chastity; and the Irish nation abroad is more than four times more numerous, and is fast becoming more powerful, than the Irish nation at home.

THE MORAL SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Besides the human aspect of this disgraceful and sad state of things in Ireland, there is also the sacred and moral side. The consciences of the clergy are sorely tried between loyalty to the Government and the loyalty which they owe to their oppressed people. They wish to preserve the peace, and keep the defenceless peasantry from being slaughtered in a foolish rising. For this they are accused by many well-meaning persons of holding down the victims whilst their life's blood is being drained from them. How many deeds of revenge might have been committed were it not for the religious influence contented who will rejoice at every reverse of of the Irish clergy? The weightiest argument on their side is that no people, no mat-Unfortunate Ireland was conquered piece- ter how much oppressed, have a right to meal, confiscated twice over, pillaged and revolt without a moral certainty of ultimate plundered, starved time and again, and at success, as their condition would be made present is farmed in the interest of the cruel worse by failure. What thanks do the masters who carry off the fruits of the soil, faithful Irish priests receive from to enjoy them in toreign lands. To cover the English Government? None! They up this iniquity calumny is added to injustice, were called surpliced ruffians in the England, and their laziness, priest-craft, and want of thrift. bishops were insulted The Irish have rend with gold luce set on flat. This has been time and again proved untrue, the encouragement given by word, example by the position and prosperity of the Irish and hospitality of their English masters to the revolutionists of Europe and their glorification of the chiefs of revolt, Garibaldi, for instance, and his associates. The Irish have also learned the rights of peoples and the obligations of their rulers, and the sanctity of law, which must be for the general good and not for the convenience of a few. Otherwise the law is not law, but a travesty of law.

THE CASE STATED.

The statesmen of England must now raise themselves up to the height of the work before them, which is, to apply an efficacious remedy to a huge "King's Evil," which has drained the life's blood of a sister nation for centuries. The evils are—

1st. The almost total destruction of her commerce and fisheries.

2nd. The over-strain on her national resources from Imperial and other taxation. 3rd. The ruin of her peasantry by rack rents paid to landlords who misspend their money out of Ireland, and

4th. No security for the industry and hard labor of the tiller of the soil. English statesmen must further keep in mind that:

1st. All civil power comes through the people from God. 2nd. That a Government to be legitimate

must give universal protection to all its subiects and enact laws for the general good, and not for a particular class. 3rd. That resistance to unjust laws is

patriotic, and, under certain circumstances, allowable. 4th. That unjust laws do not bind in con-

science.
5th. That Ireland has been unjustly governed for centuries, and hence her frequent revolts. 6th. That the Irish tenant has, generally

speaking, according to the Government cheme for the payment of the disestablished church funds, paid over and over again for his land by exorbitant rack-rents.

7th. That sooner or later a patient and just God will punish evil-doers, nations as well as

HOME RULE.

The evils which oppress Ireland would be removed by simple justice and equal rights. Let Ireland be governed as is Canada by her own Parliament, then the laws will be made in the interest of Ireland, and not for the aggrandisement of England alone. England

AN EXAMPLE.

Pope Leo XII, rid his dominions of a like heavy burden to that of which Ireland complains. Quite a considerable portion of his States was given over for the support of the French blue silesia. Beauharnais family, by the allied powers of Europe on the fall of Napoleon. Agents were sent to collect their rents, and these agents were cruel and infidel men. Collisions naturally arose, and the treatment which they were receiving." murders, assassinations, and riots en-Another Englishman said to me tauntingly sued. His Holiness patronized a com-"that the Irish deserved all they got if they pany in Rome to buy up all these lands, and were slaves enough to bear it." Last year sell them back at fair rents to the people, who sell them back at fair rents to the people, who | cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from vast multitudes of starving poor were fed by cultivated them. Another of the Popes made the charity of foreign countries, whilst their a law under confiscation that the nobles ness and soreness of the Chest. It is the

food. Might not England learn from the Pope's government a lesson respecting the game preserves of her nobles. The Canadian Government bought up the seignorial times gone by, and sold their estates to the ward Island to the greater advantage of all, were paid millions from the British Treasury

wrangling over a Bill for the preservation of hares and rabbits for the sport of the aristo- lands belonging to the disestablished church cracy. How disgusted we in America were in Ireland were sold to the tenants, and they in reading the morning telegrams from Eng-Let something of this kind be done in Ireland.

England has striven for 700 years to gover Ireland, and has failed. She has governed her as a race foreign to herself in blood, interest and religion. She has treated her as a slave. Let an angel collect all the sighs and tears of the widows and orphans, the groans of the millions dying of starvation, the curses from the broken hearts of the poor, and what a sombre cloud of witnessing spirits would float over the dark lake of Ireland's blood unjustly shed-a pool not of Lethe, but of eternal remembrance, in which all England's Parliaments might drown. What a sight in

the eyes of high Heaven. TESTIS IN CALLO FIDELIS!

It is difficult to change all this at once, but it can be done. Scotland is comparatively sstisfied because her religion and nationa prejudices are respected. If England fails now in justice to Ireland her troubles are only commencing.

The just and generous press will direct a healthy public opinion, one of the great forces which move English statesmen, and English-men are said to love fair play. We appeal to the press as much in the interest of Eugland as of Ireland. This letter contains too many hard truths to escape being attacked by those who are most guilty, and who strive to uphold evil, but abuse will not disprove facts, and we know that the just and humane will be on the side of oppressed Ireland. We

I am gentlemen, With much esteem, Yours very sincerely, JOHN JOSEPH LLNCH. Archbishop of Toronto, Canada.

"Tis sweet to court, but oh! how bitter, To court a girl and then not get her:" and speaking of bitters reminds us that Burdock Blood Bitters is the most deservedly popular of any medicine in the market. It sweetens the stomach, and it sweetens the disposition by tranquilizing the nerves, it makes pure blood and cleans all the secretions, jogging every organ to a healthy action, acting at once upon the stomach, Liver, Bowels, Shin and Kidneys, and is the purest tonic in the world. Sample bottle, 10c. Regular size, \$1.00. D 21-2

THE FASHIONS.

The latest scarf pin is a candlestick, containing a white enamel candle with a diamond flame. Sealskin mantles are more fashionable in Paris than the sacques. They are fastened

with lions or panther's claws in gilt. The new kid gloves fasten only at the wrist, and above are closed like a stocking and wrinkle stylishly on the arm.

The long redingotes are still worn by misses, but the newest styles are made with

short fronts and tablier drapery. Plain colored plushes are used for basques to be worn with skirts of a different color in velvet, satin or silk.

Pretty little Mary Stuart bonnets are made of any light shade in plush and trimmed Light colored cloths are still popular for branch

jackets, and these are made warm looking by having darker plush or velvet trimmings. The finest black cashmere dresses are trim-

med with quantities of French lace. This goods looks best when not combined with any other material. A plain velvet costume is most elegant

when entirely of velvet, but if a combination be desired velvet and satin will prove rich and fashionable. The handsomest necklaces of the season

after diamonds are those made of Etruscaa gold which is a dead color and very becoming. Some ladies are wearing the Lapland fur

bonnets in the old cabriolet shape, which are so becoming to all faces. They are delightful to wear when sleighing.

Surah silk petticoats of white, embroidered with white silk floss in pretty designs, are fashionable for evening dresses. Skirts for day wear are of finest French wool of all

Fancy jewellery is still the rage, among other articles, a huge clasp in shape precisely like the great brass belt clasp for dresses; but these clasps are made of diamonds and

used in the guise of a brooch. A new addition to a house or evening dress is a heavy capuchin cord worn around the waist, either of gold, silver or of a color to

match the rest of the tollet. Pretty little breakfast sacques are simply made of white or colored cashmere, trimmed with white silk cord and edged with plaited frills of Vermicelli lace. They are called the

More red or maroon velvet dresses are worn this Winter than have been seen in years. A profusion ot black Spanish lace is usually the preferred trimming for them.

imperatrice jackets.

Bangs are not worn so much abroad as formerly. The new mode of dressing the hair is to part off the entire front hair, cut it off short enough to be manageable, and arrange it in thick close curls upon the head and forehead.

A new plan of wearing the bracelet has been adopted by many fashionable ladies. It is placed over the sleeve above the elbow. and is usually a broad golden circle either plain or adorned with precious stones. Sometimes flowers are drawn between the arm and the bracelet. Ladies who cannot afford to spend a great

deal of money on bedroom curtains can make inexpensive and beautiful ones of chocolate colored canton flannel, lined with light blue cambric or silesia. They should be hung on gilded poles. Unbleached cotton makes tasteful curtains, bordered with Turkey red or

It is cough, wheeze, wheeze, hack, hack, away, And there is no comfort to be had either night or da.

Do you think so? then you have never tried that most pleasant and effectual cure, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most di-tressing cough, and a twenty-five Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseown rulers did next to nothing in such a should cultivate a proportionate number of grand specific for all throat and lung comcrisis. The good and noble Duchess of acres, that the people might be supplied with plaints leading to Counsumption. D 21-2

LAND LEAGUE COURTS IN IRELAND

We take he following among scores of other trials from the Irish papers.

The Clare Independent of Saturday says:-The meeting of the Clare Central Land League, representing delegates from the several branches of the county, held on Tuesday, at their rooms, the Causeway, Ennis, was the largest and the most representative since the formation of that body.

The president, Rev. M. J. Kenny, occupied the chair.

There were at least 150 members present. Mr. Cleary said he saw Mr. Thomas Brennan, butcher present. There was a charge against him for having bought the sheep of Thomas Daly Cahill, who was represented as a land-grabber, and it was his duty to call upon Mr. Brennan to give an explanation to the Lengue.

Mr. Brennan admitted having bought the sheep, but said he did not know he was violating the rules of the League.

Mr. Bennett -I heard it said that you left your son to watch the sheep, and to prevent others from buying them.

Mr. Brennan-We were in both ends of the fair. I did not know that I acted against the rules of the League. I am willing to apologise and hand over the profit made of them to the League.

Mr. Halpin-No person has come forward to make the charge. Mr. Bennett-Unfortunately in this case he

has publicly acknowledged that he has done the act. He has been his own accuser. At this stage another butcher named John

Griffy made his appearance and protested against accepting any apology. Rev. J. Ryan-Are you a member of the

League? Griffy-I belong to the butcher's society, and I wontstand it.

Rev. J. Ryan-1f Mr. Brennen is not punished by the members, outsiders can't call on the League to do it.

Mr. Brennan-Here is the £3 I made of the sheep, and I want to give it to the League. Guilly-He made £20 on the sheep, and put lowed I'll buy from every land-grabber in the country.

Mr. J Cusack, Trough, proposed that as Mr. Brennan unconsciously erred they ought not to receive the money. Mr. Behan-I would say, rev. chairman,

that a part be given to the Parnell Defence in the hind leg he deserves to be shot. Fund, and a part to the Cleary Testimonial (hear, bear). Mr. Cleary-Mr. Chairman, I protest that

my name should not be mentioned in this matter. Mr. Bennett-Quitcleight. Mr. Behan, you

had no right to introduce Mr. Cleary's name without his knowledge. Mr. T S. Cleary-He can give it to the Parnell Defence Fund if he likes.

Mr. Brennan-I will give it to the fund. The president, handing back the £3 note, said it would be too much for a man in his

position. He might give £1. Mr. Brennan-I will give it all, Father Matt. Am I clear?

Voices—yes; you are. The matter thus ended, and Mr. Brennan

left the room. Mr. J. Bently, brother of Mr. W. Bently. who has taken up the Trough farm, came to the Central League for protection. He paid his money to the local branch, and they would not admit him as a member. He wanted to know the cause. He had no knowledge his brother was going to take the farm; he was in it before he know it.

Several Voices-You hold communication

with your brother. Rev Mr. Ryan-As a case in point, take the

case in Mayo where the father was expelled from the League because the son served notices to quit.

Mr. Bently was referred back to the Trough

QUIN BBANCH LAND LEAGUE. The Clare Independent of Saturday says :branch was held at their rooms, Quin. Mr. James Quinlivan appeared before the

committee to refute the charge of having paid more rent than the Government valuation. In opening the proceedings, the secretary said-Mr. Quintivan there is an action regis- them back into the rooms. The men and tered against you in my book, that of paying women threw the children from the windows your rent, which is in excess of Griffith's

Mr. Quinlivan-I have been informed that there was a summons issued by the committee, soliciting my presence here on last Sunday; I did not receive that summons; I have been likewise told that great indignation was 8, Egan Little, girl, 2, an unrecognizable expressed by the members towards my con-

duct in not appearing. Mr. Lawlor-There were some suggestions on the occasion expressing condemnation of your conduct in treating the summons, which they thought you recieved, in such a negli-

gent or defiant manner. Mr. Quinlivan-I passed this office on Sunday; I met Mr. Lawlor on the road, and asked him was there any important business be- other advertised tonics, inasmuch that it is fore the committee on that day; he answered me in the negative; and as I had pressing alterative, laxative and nervine, whose effect business to attend to I went home. I was greatly surprised on learning subsequently poverished blood and enfeebled body. Trial that there was a charge against me; so I have availed myself of the first opportunity of freeing myself of that charge. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg that the proof which is going to be adduced against me will

be brought forward. The secretary-There is no positive proof you know how far that will go with the pubcommittee have adopted an advisible course in affording you, as well as others, an opportunity of proving those rumors false.

Mr. Quinlivan-Hero are my documents. They are sufficient, I think, to exculpate me. The chairman—They are; and we hold you honorably free from the charge.

Mr. P. Bawlor-I propose that we pass vote of censure on those unknown persons with whom originated this false rumour; and Mr. Quinlivan having produced satisfactory evidence to honorably free himself, that we elect him member of our executive commit-

This was seconded by Mr. J. Clune.

Of all the remedies on earth that well deserv attention, Hagyard's Yellow Oil commands especial mention;
For wondrous power to care disease, its fame there's none car throttle;
Its merits are not in the puff, but they are in the bottle.

All manner of painful and inflammatory disease are relieved by the external use of this valuable medicine. Rheumatism, Sore Pinchback's door. Cummings was implicated Throat. Asthma. Kidney Complaints Comp. Throat, Asthma, Kidney Complaints, Croup, in the Jersey City bank burglary of ten years Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Deafness, Neuralgia, Stiff Joints and wounds of every description yield lik magic to its power. For sale Bank."

by all dealers. Cornection .- In our report of the elections of officers at the annual meeting of the St. Bridget's Society, the name of the gentlema : I have read as Putrick Kehoe.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Does a belie have a striking appearance. The maiden's band of hope-A husband. When is wine like tobacco? When it is

in a pipe. When are flowers out of breath? When they are fully blown.

Goethe says a man must be either an anvil or a hammer ; yet how many are nothing but beilows. A Philadelphia man has perfected o plan for bringing coal out of the cellar without exerting any of his muscle. He makes his

wife cart it up. "Whom can we trust?" is the black-type inquiry of an exchange. It is of no consequence. "Whom can we induce to trust us?" is the sole agonizer.

An exchange speaks of a man who " is but reach backwards.

"You must recollect that all I am telling you imprened one thousand eight hundred and seventy years ago," Sally: " Lor', miss, how the time do slip away!" A paper publishes the fellowing erratum:

The words printed 'pigs and cows' in Mr. Parker's letter, which appeared in yesterday's ssue, should have read pros. and cons." "Why is it your loaves are so much smaller

than they used to be?" asked a Galveston man of his baker. "I don't know, unless it is I use less dough than formerly," said the baker. The three wonders of the world at present

are, how fluff accumulates in the vest pockets, where the pins go to, and why, when a man comes out of a saloon, he looks one way and goes the other.

"What papers of my writing-desk are you burning there?" cried an author to his servant girl. "Oh, only the paper what's all written over, sir, I hain't touched the clean," was the comforting reply.

Considerate mother to governess: Miss Smith, "don't let Alfred and Jamie sit down me out of the buying of them. If that is al- on the damp grass, for fear they should catch cold. When they are fired you can sit down and take them on your lap.

> An exchange speaks of "a policeman who shot a drunken man who tried to escape in the hind leg." The policeman is to be commended. When a drunken man tries to escape

A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, for his condigal son, I shall reform by and by." "I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father."

It takes five gallons of whiskey to cure an elephant's cold, and since the fact came out seven New York men have been sent to insane asylums, as nothing can convince them that they are not elephants suffering with cold.

An Indian's three greatest desires were thus expressed; first, he wished for all the tobacco in the world; secondly, for all the rum in the world, and when asked what his third wish would be, he replied that "he would take a little more rum." Now, if we wished to banish the most troublesome diseases in the quickest possible time our chief wish would be for Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is a perfect panacea curing by external and internal use all inflammation, pain, and soreness, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Deafness, Colds, Kidney Complaints, Burns, Frost Bites and Flesh Wounds of every variety. For sale by all dealers. D21-2 sale by all dealers.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST. New York, Jan. 4. -At 8:15 this morning a fire broke out in a five storey tenement house in the rear of a liquor store, 35 Madison street, at the bottom of the stairs that furnished the only mode of exit, except the outside fire escapes. In less than five minutes On Saturday last a meeting of the above the fire swept through the stairway to the roof, and finding vent through two lower storeys to the yard also barred the egress. By means of the fire escape the tenants made a rush for the roof but the scuttle would not yield, the flames drove and jumped through the flames that swept across the yard and ignited their clothing. The dead bodies of nine persons were taken out : Ellen Sheridan, 43, Kate Sheridan, 14, Maggie Sheridan, 5, Martin Sheridan, 3, John Walsh, 13, Thos. Cassidy, 6, Charles Cassidy, woman supposed to be Mrs. Sheridan. James Cassiday, Mary Egan and Chs. Walsh were

severely injured. As a nation of individua's we stimulate too much alike in the matter of food, drink and medicine; we burn up our bodies with the use of too much fuel in the way of strong stimulants. Burdock Blood Bitters differs from not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic is to purify, restore, and build up the imbottles, 10 cents; regular size, one dollar. For sale by all dealers. D 21-2

A CLEVER RUSE.

The following account of the capture of a thief in a New York hotel will be read with interest inasmuch as the thief assumed the against you—it is merely hearsay; but, as name of the son of one of our most respected and well-known citizens, who at present lic in injuring a man's character, I think the holds a commission in Her Majesty's service : " A man calling himself James Hogan, the

son of the proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal, was assigned to room 48, at the Sinclair House, on Wednesday last. Early yesterday morning he was discovered by Michael Kelly, the night watchman, coming out of room 55, which was occupied by Pinckney Pinchback, the son of the Senator of that name, and Edward Green. Hogan pretended to the watchman that room 55 was his own room, but Kelly stood guard at Hogan's rear room, which the latter finally entered, At breakfast time, Stauley Dust, an Englishman, who the previous evening had been assigned to room 33, announced that during the night he had been robbed of money and a gold watch. The stolen property was found under the hall carnet outside of the room of Hogan, who was arrested. At the Police Central Office he was recognized as David Cummings, alias 'Little Dave,' a well-known bank burglar. He had obtained admittance to Mr. Dust's room by drilling a hole in the door and removing the ago, and has but lately finished a six years'

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 who was elected as Vice-President should "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.

ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY. The annual general meeting of the above Society was held in their hall on Sunday 2nd inst for the election of officers for the current year, the Treasurer's report and other matters in connection with the Society. The Treasurer's report which was read and approved presents the society in a safe financial condition with a very handsome sum to its credit in bank. The Secretary also presented his annual stetement which showed a fair increase in the membership for the past year. Though not as numerous in members as some of its sister societies the St. Gabriel's bide fair to ergost, if not outnumber, some of the older Tem-perance societies of Montreal. After the reading of the different reports were gone through with, the election of officers were proceeded with and resulted as follows:-. President and Pev. Director, Rev. J. J. Salmon; 1st Vice-President, John Lynch, one step removed from a mule." He'd better re-elected; 2nd Vice-Pre-ident, Thomas make it three or four. The animal has a long Clark; Secretary, P. H. Herbert, re-elected; Treasurer, Peter Doyle, re-elected; Librarian, John Lyan, re-elected; Crand Marshal, Kiward Kelly; Assistant Marshal, John Cogan. Executive Committee-John Corbet, John S. Shea, James Harrington, William Murphy, Michael Honnessy, Joremiah Ma-Carthy, Thomas Doyle, John O'Neill, John Bolster, Timothy Sullivan, Sen., James Burns, James McCarthy.

> "YOU DON'T KNOW THIER VALUE!" "They cured me of Ague, Billionsness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two littlegiris, whom the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they did them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not recommend them highly enough."-B., Rochester, N.Y.

YOUNG IRELAND.

So far as I can recollect, only three of the really prominent Young Irelanders, Sir Chas. Duily, Mr Richard O'Gorman, of New York, and Mr. P. J. Smith, member of Parliament, are still alive. Thomas Davis, John Dillon, Smith O'Brien, Mesgher, Mitchel, McGee, Doheny, Deven Reilly, John Martin-these and many others are gone. The movement was one of more than political importance to Ireland. It was a healthy influence upon the young men of that time. It began with something in the name of a protest against the kind of policy into which O'Connell was allowfuct. "Love" said he, "I am like the pro- | ing the national movement to drift. Young men were naturally growing impatient of O'Connell's more recent policy. They had for a long time firmly believed that his intention was to rouse the spirit and organise the manhood of the country into such a condition that he would be able to make a demand upon the English Government, and if the demand were refused, to launch a rebellion at England's head. G'Connell probably at no time had any such purpose. At the most, he only intended to get together a force with which he might threaten England, and which, if the Huglish Government gave way, would answer all his ends. But he had apparently not prepared himself for the crisis, certain to arise at some time, when the English Government would refuse to draw back, and when, therefore, he must decide between going into rebellion or practically dissolving his organization. The time came, and O'Connell drew back. From that moment his power over the young men were gone. Besides, there had been during most of these later years something undecided, unsatisfactory, and, as many of the younger and more ardent Irishmen thought. ignoble, about his policy .- Justin McCarthy, in Nineteenth Century.

BREVITIES.

Lord Herries is to be he Lord-Lieutenant. of the East Riding of Yorkshire, in succession to the late Lord Wenlock. He will be the only Roman Catholic Lord-Lieutenant in

Great Britain. The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood on Mr. Walter Hughes, an Australian celebrity. He discovered the Walleroo and Moonta copper mines, and becamethe richest man in South Australia.

While South Africa lately required a gar-

rison of some 10,000 British troops, and still needs 5,000, one West India regiment is sufficient for the West Coast, and less than a battalion serves between the Mauritius and St. Helena. A large quantity of timber is washingashore at Westport, Ireland. It is supposed to be a portion of the cargo of the British

Carthy, from Quebec for Liverpool, which was abandoned, October 29th, 500 miles west of Fastnet. At the conclusion of the hearing of the late appeal against the committal of Mr. Phelan Dale to prison, the Attorney-General. on behalf of Lord Penzance, asked for costs; but Lord Coleridge said," It is not usual to give costs to a judge. He might have simply

left the matter in our hands. There can

ship India, of St. John, N.B, Captain Mc-

only be one set of costs." FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USE DR. HARVEY'S Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills.—Purely Vegetable.

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA! Yes, a sure cure; 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.

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 persons are sick only from worms.

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.

HINTS TO FARMERS. - Don't let your horses. he seen standing much at the tavern door; it . don't look right. Don't be without Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment near at hand to apply in case of accident. Keep sentence for robbery of the Quincy, III., good fences-especially line fences; it promotes good feelings among neighbors. Keep Down's Elixer always in the house, and use in cases of sudden coughs, &c., as a safeguard against consumption and other dangerous diseases. BAXTER'S MAN-DRAKE BITTERS, taken according to directions, saves large expense in doctor's billa.

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MONTRE, 1L, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1881

THE Mo ntreal correspondent of the Quebec Telegraph must be considerably disgusted at the succe asful termination of the Redpath lecture. His sneers at the price paid the lecturer was not in taste, as he ought to know that eve na journalist cannot travel round the country for nothing or live upon air.

MACE: NTOSH, editor of the Ottawa Citizen , has been elected Mayor of the city for the thi rd time. He is thus more successful than G eneral Grant. It is evident the Mail. who called him a scoundrel and a rascal, and the polished citizens of the most polished | platform looked rather blue, but when the capital in the world, do not agree as to the moral worth of a man, or, perhaps, the ness of the occasion, he at least carried the polished citizens do not care a thraneen for majority with him. It is rank nonsense for moralit y.

NEW York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, the three les iding cities of the American Republic, have ad ded over sixty per cent to their population w ithin the past twenty years. Chicago has cust impled. St. Louis has trebled, and Cincinns ti and a few others have doubled their populations. The sixty-four leading cities of / imerica had a population of 4,177,-323 in 18 00, while to-day they have 8,234,030, or almost double. It is needless to add that the popul stion of the Union has not increased in proport ion.

CANADA has lost one of her most gifted sons by the death in an Italian city of Chief Justice Mons, at the early age of forty-four years. The career of the deceased Judge has been short but brilliant. He swept the Toronto University of honors while still very young, married into one of the best families of his native city, became consecutively vicepresident and president of his Alma Mater, entered Parlia ment in 1873, and was clevated to the bench t we years later. He was an eloquent speaker, a clever lawyer, and a just Judge.

A REGULAR he wl of indignation, or assumed Endignation, is now going out from the throats of British Whigs and Tories. But obstruction is not so new or so un-English as some of them imagine as the following quotation 1 rom the eighth volume of Knight's history still more amusing part of the affair was, that dismemberment of Turkey may result in a c f England will show: - "The battle against t) his tax was one of the most remarkable exar oples of parliamentary strategy that was ev. or displayed. For six weeks the Opposition a headed by Mr. Brougham, availed themselves of all the means duly afforded by the l'onns of the House."

LOI HE AUGUSTA BLANQUI, the French Red Repub lican, is dead, after a chequered career of mor e than half a century, during which he was opposed to every one of the many Government; that ruled or misruled the fair land of Francia No one could ever understand what men like Bochefort and Blanqui understood as good Government. They would ac. cept nothing; they were perfect and consistent irreconcilables who, even if the Commune were established, would attack it for being too conservative. It is not exaggeration to say that such men as Felix Pyat, Rochefort and Blanqui are more formidable enemies to Republican institutions than either the Comte de Chambord or Prince Bismarck.

Mr. Reprate made a good point in his lecture on Thursday night when he stated that the Canadian Government and the Local Government of Ontario were the only Governments in the world that voted sums of money to the cepted, will answer most of the objections | would be like the independence the Romans | Federal Cabinet. The Puritan element still | ninety-one. For this deliverance the Irish

lrish people to save them from famine. Archbishop Lynch lays stress upon the same generosity, and the Irish people of Canada and their descendants will never forget it. The generosity displayed by the Canadian authorities will never be forgotten, and will have the effect of making the Irish of this great Dominion feel that the old country is not bereft of friends, even among the Governments of British dependencies, as also to strengthen their allegiance, if that is possible, to the generous land of their adoption.

Tas Richmond Guardian has a method of pacitying Ireland which we recommend to the serious consideration of the Imperial Government;-" Cromwell would be the man to straighten out things there. There is neither law nor liberty at present in Ireland, and the Gladstone Government will have to do one of two things; either resign and make room for men of more pluck and decision, or apply a vigerous dose of gunpowder to the mobs who are defying the law, with an occasional variation of the hangman's rope for the benefit of the Parnellite leaders. It is absurd to talk of "pacifying the country" by means of ameliorative legislation; the Irish people have got beyond the reach of acts of Parliament. Twelve months under martial law might accomplish something, and for this the Government is preparing-judging by the fact that there are 40,000 soldiers waiting for eventualities."

Tm arms of the Boers are still in the ascendant, and affairs in South Africa are assuming a serious aspect for the British Government. Except the rising is checked Greece and Servia turns out to be well founded.

We have now heard the two orators on the great question of the day. The Hon. Mr. Blake delivered himself on Thursday and Sir Charles Tupper on Saturday, and we doubt if either one or the other changed the opinions of a dozen voters as to the Syndicate agreement. If we judge by numbers the Blake meeting was the stronger, but then it was a hollday on which the meeting was held. At one time on Saturday night it looked as if the meeting was going against the Conservatives, especially when Sir Charles was indulging in personalities against Blake, and the gentlemen on the orator rallied and plunged into the real busithe party organs to say "a great Conservative victory" or "a great Liberal triumph." The people were anxious to hear the matter discussed, and they are now satisfiedthat is to say, the Conservatives remain good Tories, and the Liberals grand old Re-

There are some amusing incidents connected with the present railroad agitation. The party journals are, of course, interested in making the most of everything in their own favor. The fact of a brass band playing at a railway station as a train passes bearing poli- and Greece will have to go it alone, tical crators is deemed of sufficient importance for a flourish of telegraph, and even the awarded her by the Berlin treaty. When we word applause comes along by wire from a hole and corner meeting. But one of the the contest, she will have none of the Powers most amusing of the incidents happened last at her back, though no one knows what may week at Almonte when Mr. Thomas White and others spoke until half an hour past midnight, after which the Hon. Mr. Mills rose to reply and half the audience left. This | Turkish subjects in the Balkan Peninsula is, of course, made significant of disgust by who are of the Greek Church and who, now the Conservatives. Is it not possible, how- that the Empire is crumbling to pieces, are ever, that the poor people had been bored to willing to throw in their lot with their death and were sleepy? The man who would kindred. Then it is thought Menotti Garikeep an audience until midnight listening to baldi will bring a contingent of ten thousand the wrongs of British Columbia or the advantages of the Prairie Section, should be sued rising and combination of the Greeks and by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. What is play to the orators may be death to the audience. But, perhaps, a The great fear is that the completion of the though the meeting called was Conservative, general scramble for the pieces and a Eurothe vote resulted in a victory for the Reform-

always reliable, for the reason that he is not Transvaal. The Conservatives are, of course always a diligent searcher after truth, but his against the Government policy, but as their announcement concerning the formation of a | party is numerically and intellectually weak new company which offers to build the rail- it would not so much matter if the Liberals road on more favourable terms, has evidently were united, which they are not. There is something in it. He gives a number of a far wider difference on the great questions names, and names are the backbone of a report. Among others he mentions the names | than between the Whigs and Conservatives, of the Ottawa millionaire, Allan Gilmour, Alex. I for the landlord and Jingo feeling is almost Gibson, the great lumberer of New Brunswick, as strong in one as in the other of the two as part of Canada's population, exercising certainly coercion enough in Ireland at pre-Messrs. Cramp, Terrance & Co., and Thomas last named. The Radicals, at the head of the suffrage and taking their share in the sent; the Government and the magistrates Workman, C. J. Brydges, Hugh Mackay, of Montreal, and Mr. Ross, the Quebec capitalist. He also states that four Hamilton capitalists are eager to enter the new Synaicate, and if half what he says is true, why, a far better | cry is always coercion. A serio-comic part company might be formed than that with which the Government has entered into an | Whigs were in opposition they denounced agreement. The Syndicate in embryo is the annexation of the Transvaal with willing to make the guarantee two bitterness, while now, when they are an eye to future annexation. The Americans by a privileged few is sounding not only in million dollars, and will make more favorable terms with the Government than are expressed in the agreement now under debate. and then granting them independence! Such York, if they ever will, nor have they, to our over a million acres of land in bonnie Scot-

advanced by THE POST in its article of the gave the Greeks in the year 146 B.C. The 29th of December last, and indeed it would policy to be adopted towards Ireland is not Catholic has a chance of high prefer- and Davitt who led them so skillfully to seem as if its programme has been accepted very different. They will first crush the Land as a basis by the capitalists who are League—if they can—and when the leaders mentioned as being willing to compose are in jail and an artificial insurrection the new Syndicate. Truere is nothing crushed, they will give the Irish people a dishonorable in entertaining proposi- beggarly land bill. Fortunately, the men at tions from these gentlemen. They are the head of the League are just as bright as all Canadians who have the interests of the the Whigs and have a few resources in reserve country at heart, and Parliament has not yet which may stop the magnificent heast yelept sanctioned the old agreement. The propo- the British lion in his roaring. The events sition in fact, if made in good faith, will open | now developing themselves in London, show an honorable line of retreat for the ministers, more than ever the utter inutility of Irishmen for it carnot be supposed the Government in Parliament. The Parnellites have had a have committed themselves to the bargain caucus, the Irish Liberals another, the Home without an understood proviso that it should | Rulers another, and now we are informed the be accepted by the majority of the Parliament | Ulster members-Liberals, Conservatives and

THE latest news from Ireland by cable, is, that the Government is in real earnest in suppressing the Land League, even before the Habeas Corpus act is suspended, while the landlords are engaged in getting up scares in England for the purpose of prejudicing public opinion against the Irish people. Truth is, however, forcing its way to the surface, and the scare is dying out. From the present aspect of affairs it looks as if the Tories and Radicals are approaching each other, as they have often done before, with a view of ousting the Whigs; the Tories, because they intend granting too much, and the Radicals, because they are not granting enough. The speech of Mr. Shaw, member for Cork, and ex-Home Rule leader, is a strong endorsement of the Land League, and we can well believe the cablegram, that it produced a great senvery soon-which is unlikely-a large army sation in the Commons. Mr. Shaw is a will have to be sent to the Cape, which will Liberal (when he is not a Home Ruler), not only have to deal with the Boers, but and if he speaks for the Irish section their allies, the Caffres, the Basutos, the of that party it does not bode well for the Pondoes and the kindred of the Boers in the Government of Mr. Gladstone. All the signs Orange Free State who feel that if they do | betoken a break up of the present Governact strike while the iron is hot they, too, will ment. There are one hundred and fifty be annexed by the all-absorbing British boa- | Radicals in the house, and if only forty of constrictor. The Imperial Government will them reject the Irish land measure as being find it difficult to send reinforcements com- only a tinkering of the question, they will mensurate with the seriousness of the situa- place the Government in a minority. If this tion except they deplete India, for they turns out to be the case there will be cannot spare troops from Ireland. Affairs in an unhappy coalition of Whigs and Tories, the East are also taking an ominous form a new Government will be formed and a general war is expected, is almost cer- and Ireland may be goaded into rebellion, tain, in fact, if the rumored alliance between | except her leaders have sufficient restraining power to hold her back from an unequal contest. But lots of things may turn up in the meantime. Her alajesty the Queen may die, or England may be plunged into a great war, or the unhappy coalition may fall through and a Radical Government succeed. At all events, and no matter what Lappens Ireland can hardly be worse off than she is. She has reached bottom, and any change must be for

> Ir Lord Byron were alive in these days he would rejoice exceedingly at the martial ardor manifested by Greece in her eagerness to drive the Turks beyond the Hellespont, bag and baggage. The whole of the little country is at the present time bristling with bayonets, and the population is in the white heat of military fervor. How will it all end? Will the fiery Greeks disband after all this military preparation, or will Turkey satisfy their earth hunger with a slice of her choicest territory. Evidently the Turks will do no such thing. It took an allied fleet cruising up and down for whole months to make them surrender the miserable Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, and with such reluctance that we are not sure if it is even now in possession of Prince Nitka; there are certainly two villages yet in dispute. Turkey will not surrender Janina to Greece without the extraordinary pressure which the Powers not seem willing to exercise, do and fight bard for what has been say alone we mean that, at the beginning of happen towards the end. But Greece is not without allies. Servia is inclined to go in with her, and there are over two millions of men to assist the Greeks. Indeed a general Sclaves is expected to take place, and if this be so Turkey will find enough on her hands.

IMPERIAL politics are somewhat mixed both The Globe's Ottawa correspondent is not on the war in Ireland and the war in the first dealing out justice and then, if it be found necessary, putting on the coercion screw, of the political drama is that, while the

Home Rulers—are also having their meeting. Poor Ireland! The jumble of factions may have the effect of causing the Irish people to realize that after all there is only one way of obtaining justice.

THE New York Herald of the 3rd instant. has a useful article on dyphtheria, evidently written by a medical man who knows what he is saying. He thinks the disease has now assumed the form of an epidemic, and that if not checked, its ravages will increase. He advises among other things that children be kept from a school in which the disease has penetrated; and he also warns against attendance at the funeral of one who has died of dyptheria. The New York Board of Health is taking extraordinary precantions against the spread of dyphtheria, and has issued a circular describing the precautions to be taken against it. The mode of attack is shown in the inoculation of the air passages with the dyphtheritic poison, which from this point infects the entire system. It is a contagious disease, induced by contact with persons and objects already infected, and it may be diffused by the exhalations of the sick, by the air surrounding them, or by exudation, communicated by the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing, or by the use of infected articles, such towels and handkerchiefs. The symptoms do not show themselves to any great extent for four or five days, and then are attended by prostration, dryness of throat, and a pricking pain in swallowing; the throat becomes red, patches of white exudation appear and the glands of the neck swell. The precautions to be adopted are the practice of cleanliness, avoidance of damp grounds, cellars, the admission of pure air and sunlight to sleeping apartments, and clean privies. The article concludes with the following piece of advice :-

"The sick should be rigidly isolated in well aired (the air being entirely changed at least hourly), sunlighted rooms, the outflow of air being, as far as possible, through the external windows by depressing the upper and elevating the lower sash, or a chimney heated by a fire in an open fireplace; all discharges from the mouth and nose should be received into vessels containing disinfectants, as solutions of carbolic acid, or sulphate of zinc; or upon cloths which are immediately burned, or if not burned, thoroughly boiled or placed under a disinfecting fluid."

RECIPROCITY. Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, written an open letter to the Hon. Frederick Fraley, President of the United States National Board of Trade, on the subject of commercial relations between the United States and Canada. There is a good deal to be said on a reciprocity treaty, for and against, for after all it is something like that the writer means by commercial relations, but we venture to assert that America could find a better advocate for close relations than Mr. Wharton Barker. It is beyond a doubt that the great majority of the people of Canada desire friendly relations with the United States, both commercially and politically, but the difficulty is to bring them about, as Canada is not yet independent. and although she is allowed considerable latitude in managing her domestic affairs she has not yet been given the power of making treaties with foreign powers. If an almost unanimous expression of Canadian opinion could be obtained the British Government would scarcely refuse to vest this power in our Federal Parliament, but it is not easy to gain this unanimity, and it will not be rendered so by the letter of Mr. Wharton Barker, who puts his foot in it in a remarkably foolish way, when he says:-"In America there is a large degree of in-"terest in Canada; larger, indeed, than at any time since the Repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, though we never were in less need of Canada than now. But we are in " no mood for any selfish or churlish attitude "towards the free people on our Northern frontier, a people kindred to our own, not them, and forms for them a smaller hell inonly in race and speech, but in religious faith "and in the traditions of free government." We do not know if Mr. Barker recognizes the and point to a peasant proprietary, let Mr. French Canadians as part of the population | Gladstone disguise it as he may. The hour of Canada. If he does, he must be aware that has come and the man to effect mighty they are one-third of the population, that they | changes, though nothing should surprise one speak French, that they are Catholics, and in an age which has witnessed the Geneva that they exercise a potent influence in Caua- award. The most unpleasant part of of the day between the Whigs and Radicals dian affairs. We do not know if Mr. Barker the Queen's speech 18 that relating recognizes three quarters of a million of to coercion. This is inserted, very likely, as Irish, Scotch, English and German Catholics a compromise with the "Dukes." There is whom are Bright and Chamberlain, are for Government of the Dominion; if he does, he are in possession of extraordinary powers. must be aware that they number nearly three | The Home Rule party intend opposing coquarters of a million, and that in conjunction ercion to the bitter end, but they will be while with the great historic oppressors the with their French co-religonists they come defeated except private members refuse to prise three-eighths of Canada's population, surrender their rights into the hands and that, therefore, his generous extension of of the Government. Let them pass as American institutions is not for them, and many coercion acts as they please the disguise it as he may, Mr. Barker writes with game is up, the knell of Government in power they cooly advocate the never yet elected a Catholic President, and Ireland but in Great Britain, and the chances policy of first crushing the Boers | we doubt, after the late developments in New | are that the Duke of Sutherland will not own

rules, and until its power is broken no people are first to be thanked, next Parnell fault is not ours, but Mr. Wharton Barker's, nutmegs to none but good Protestants.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. AND now what about this Syndicate

ousiness? Are we to have the agreement modified or is it to be sanctioned with all its deformities, for that it will be rejected either by the Commons or the Senate the most innocent or sanguine of politicians does not even dream. The Government possess the strength of a giant, but they should be careful not to use it like a giant. The impression of most intelligent people is that there should be a dissolution and the sense of the country taken on the momentous question when, if the agreement were sanctioned, there the matter would end, and rightly or wrongly the Dominion of Canada would stand committed to build the railroad, the whole railroad, within ten years no matter what party held the reins of Government. If this is not doneand now we know it will not be done-the opposition may ride into power at the next general election on a cry of repudiation. In a former article we criticized the Syndicate as severely as we thought it deserved, and since then nothing has transpired to alter our opinion. It is true that the construction placed upon certain clauses of the agreement by Mr. Blake and Sir Chas. Tupper is altogether different, and if the latter's construction, as proclaimed at Saturday night's meeting be the correct one, all we can say is, that things are not as bad as they seem. What the Liberals require is a bold, distinct policy, and this they have not got. It does not do to have a purely negative policy. The party must have a plan of its own, and, above all, it must not change its base as often as it changes its leaders. Are we to have the railroad or are we not? Both say yes, and then, in Heavens name, let it be built by those having the best plan and the most intelligent. We can understand the Conservative plan, but now after hearing Mr. Blake's magnificent oration we confess that his ideas are a little mysterious. But it is because we understand the Conservative plan that we would like to see it modified, and modified materially. We would like to see the Syndicate controlled by the Government, and we would Syndicate as would prevent them becoming the owners of the whole country. There are other modifications almost as important we would like to see introduced, but they are so many that they are too numerous to be mentioned seriatim here.

We would also like to impress on the minds of our Conservative members that the

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. Few men now living have read a more important Speech from the Throne than that which came across the ocean by cable yesterday (Thursday, 6th January), and which will far from it, out I behaved as if I had. I be found in another part of this issue asked my landlord how it was that the It is decidedly revolutionary. It is not long age since it would have required a successful rebellion to effect such changes. It is true they have not been effected yet, they are only promised, but the chances are that if | rather harsh proceeding adopted, against me, they are resisted by the Whigs and Tories of the Commons, or if the Lords oppose them, Gladstone will appeal to the country, and the malcontents will have to swallow a tar more bitter pill-The cable leaves us in doubt whether it is co--government or county government is intended for Ireland. One would mean home rule according to Butt's idea, the other, a less degree of local self-government; but in either case the future destinies of Ireland would be placed in the hands of her children. Let Ireland have a fair share of self-government for a year, let the Protestants and Catholics be united and learn to trust in one another, and they can inaugurate any change they please. There are at present thirty-two governments in Ireland, but they are not of the people; they are local oligarchies of the most grind- from death. You have been wounded?" ing and tyrannical nature. We refer to the Grand Jury system, which drives the people desperate, which taxes them, which oppresses side the larger one of Imperialism. The land measures to be introduced will be sweeping, graveyards are too small to contain them." The proposed Syndicate, if its offer be ac- independence would not be worth much. It knowledge, ever admitted a Catholic into the land in the year eighteen hundred and

ment. We do becter here in Canada, victory, and then Bright and Gladstone, who where there are generally four Catholics in have been so quick to seize the opportunity the Federal Ministry, and they do better even of legislating feudalism out of existence. in England, where the Marquis of Ripon and | As a matter of course there will be powerful Lord Ker, mare hold important appointments. and bitter resistance to the proposed measures We are aware, in writing in this strain, that we of justice. The Conservative Whigs in the are mixing up trade and religion, but the Commons may unite with the Tories and de. feat the Government, or if not, the Lords may who, in a manner, offers Yankee wooden throw them out, for whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. In either casa Gladstone will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. The result will not be doubt. ful. The English and Scotch farmers desire a change almost as ardently as the Irish, and the present Ministry, if not one more radical, will be enabled to carry out the wishes of an immense majority of the people of the three Kingdoms. The Lords rejected the Compensation Bill, and now they see the phantom return larger and gloomier than before. If they reject the new land measure they may see the phantom grow to gigantic dimensions, bearing on its front the word—REPUBLIC!

CARD OF THANKS.

JAMES McAran, Bookseller, 196 Murray street, takes this opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons and friends for their encouragement of his publication of "The Songs and Stories of Ireland," which was advertised in the recent numbers of the TRUE WITNESS. Those who have subscribed for the book and found it equal to their expectations, could promote in its circulation by their encouragement to their friends to subscribe likewise. Another publication of the latest and best "National Songs of Ireland" will shortly appear, when the publishers hope to have their support as in the past. Considering the cheapness of the book and songs, (25 cents), it must be within the reach of all.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

MR. EDITOR,-I had nothing to give that poor woman for her generous hospitality, nor do I believe she would accept anything. She was about as far removed from flunkevism as any creature I've ever seen, and was more fitted by nature to be a lady than was the Viscount Smallbrains to be a lord. I left the old cabin, after p rtaking of a breakfast of potatoes and milk, with the intention of going straight to Killmallock and making another attempt at settlement, for I was not at all inclined to be a martyr to principle, and I was uneasy about my Christmas dinner. I got a lift on a farmer's waggon as far as the town, having first informed him that I was the boycotted Sir Myles O'Regan, but that I would accept ten per cent. even under Griffith's valuation from my tenants, and be hanged to He told me my best line them. like to see such restrictions placed on the of action would be to go to the local branch of the Land League and throw myself on their mercy, and I promised to do so. My companion de voyage was a member of this branch, and when we arrived at Killmallock it happened to be in session and he introduced me. I made a few remarks acknowledging the justice of their cause, and consenting to take ten per cent. under Griffith's valuation. This announcement was enthusiastically received, interests of the country are above those of and Mike Connolly, the President, drew out ais old pocket-book on the spot and paid me over £156 10s 6d, the amount of his indebtedness, less the reduction, for which I gave him a full receipt. All my tenants who were present followed his example, and I went to rest in the Kilmallock Arms that night with an easy conscience.

It must not be supposed from this, Mr. Editor, that I had torgiven my persecutors; diabolical item about my death had got in the papers, and he told me that an efligy of mine was riddled with bullets and then burned, and he also insinuated that Mr. Peter Rackrent had something to do with this with the object of frightening me and forcing me to sell the estate to him at a nominal figure. My mind was soon made up as to what I should do, and next morning I took the train for Dublin en route for England. After dining at the Shelbourne hotel I proceeded to the Castle and sent in my card, with a request to see the Lord Lieutenant. When I had waited two or three hours in an ante-chamber of the Secretary of State, a bold captain of dragoons entered and requested if I was Sir Myles O'Regan to follow him, as His Excellency was willing to receive me. His Excellency was dressed in a plain tweed suit and bore no insignia of his rank about him that 1 could discover, except a carbuncle on the right side of his nose, from high living I suppose." "Sir Myles O'Regan, your excellency," said

the aide-de-camp.
"Pray, be seated, Sir Myles; I have read of your cruel treatment in Limerick and have been anxious to see you. I congratulate you at the same time upon your miraculous escape "Oh, a mere scratch-or, I should say, a

small bullet hole, your excellency, received in the execution of my duty as a loyal subject of the Queen."

"Ha, well said, by Jove; well said, Sir Myles. You hold a position in the army, I believe, eh?" " Not precisely at present, my lord, though

have served in the Montreal Black Horse. "Yes, yes, I see. You have been some years in Canada, I am told. Well, if you have any report to make here comes Mr. Forster, who will hear you. I have important business at the opera this evening and must go and dress. It is not easy to rule the Hirish.

The Right Honorable Mr. Forster did not look a bit like a Quaker as he swaggered in and ftopped down on the chair just vacated by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He is a big, burly fellow, with a warlike cast of countenance; just such a fine, whole-souled Englishman as would delight in the judicious distribution of buckshot.

"I understand, Sir Myles, that the state of the County of Limerick is something awful, and that your life is in danger." "It is frightful, sir, and my life is in imminent danger."

. A great many loyal men and cattle are murdered every day I believe-at least so I understand from the report I hold in my "Hundrads, Mr. Forster, thousands; the

"As a loyal man, what would you advise, Sir Myles, as a cure for the evils that afflict this unhappy land?"

"Buckshot, sir, buckshot, and whips of it!" "Give me your hand, Sir Myles O'Regan; you are a gentleman of talent, and something must be done for you at once; name your wish." "Is there any salary worth while attaching

to a Knight of the Garter?" (I thought the Chief Secretary smiled a little sarcastically at this question, but I may have been mistaken.)

"No; on the contrary, the recipient of such a distinguished honor has to pay a few hundred pounds in fees. I think I can do better than that. What do you say to free board at Hampton Court until the troubles are all over and my buckshot medicine has effected a cure in the body politic?"
"I shall be delighted, sir, and grateful to

you and Her Majesty for six months at least. " Very well, I shall give you a letter to the Chief Back Stairs' usher-in-waiting, who will recognize you as his assistant and give you

"What are the duties connected with the office ?"

"They are not onerous. You go once every three months to the Treasury for your salary, and appear on the second step of the back years.' Ha! by the bye, here comes another of my proteges. How do you do Captain Boycott; 'let me introduce you to Sir Myles O'Regan. Come gentlemen, I shall leave you together; you should be friends as sufferers in a common cause."

When the Chief-Secretary departed the Captain and I scowled at each other for a few minutes as if we were rivals in love, which indeed, we actually were, the object of our affections being the gold in Her Majesty's Treasury.

"Captain," said I at length, "I suppose you've heard I have been boycotted." "Yes," growled the Sassenach, "I have. What then."

"Come, don't be offended; take a cigar. I have lots of money. Is there any place around here we could get a drink?"

At these words the rat-like face of the Captain relaxed, and he suggested that we go outside the Castle to a place called the "Informer's Hotel" where they kept first-class liquor. I agreed, and while going out we conversed on the topics of the day and abused Mr. Gladstone to our heart's content. After a few glasses of Jemison, my grim companion still further thawed out and related a few anerdotes connected with his troubles in the

"It was not after I was boycotted my are eternal robbers and piliaged me from the first day of my arrival in the country as agent to Lord Erne. I am naturally fond of a inches, so that a drop could not be taken out without my knowledge (at least so I thought), and when I was done with the sugar I put a fly in the bowl and covered it up. But, would you believe it, a scoundrel of a Connaughtman, who was my servant, outwitted me for seven years, and it was only when he left me that I discovered the trick he was accustomed to play. When he stole a glass of whiskey from the bottle (he also liked punch) he put in a corresponding quantity of water, and he never took the lid off the sugar bowl without having first caught a fly to put instead of my one that escaped. Alas for the depravity of human nature," concluded the captain, as he burst into tears.

Mr. Editor, I embarked for England that evening, and now behold me installed in Hampton Court as assistant to the usher of the Back Stairs in waiting.

Sir Myles O'Regan, Bart.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

Honorary Members - A Vote of Thanks-\$250 to Ireland-The Buffalo Convention of the Land League-Two Delegates from the Montreal Branch.

On Sunday afternoon the weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held in the new St. Patrick's Hall and was well attended. The President, Mr. P. Carroll, was in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted. He then laid before the meeting some interesting and important communications. A letter had been received from Mrs. O'Neil, of Lachine, and was read amid great applause. It announced that this spirited lady had been working in the compare the two as it was to compare a stone cause of the Land League, and that the result of her individual effort consisted in the the exemption from taxation. In England sum of \$17.50 and in the acquisition of several names to the Land League, which she had much pleasure in forwarding to the office of the Montreal Branch. Both her noble work and handsome con-tribution entitled her to a place on the roll of honorary membership. On motion Mrs. O'Neil was declared unanimously elected an honorary member, as were also Robert McCready, Esq., who sent in the magnificent donation of \$30; and Ernest Rapin, Esq., a French Canadian gentleman, who contributed the sum of \$5. The meeting could not let this occasion pass without publicly recognizing the generous and patriotic action of Mrs. O'Neil, and gave vent to its sentiment and feelings in a cordial vote of thanks to this lady friend of the League. Some 30 names of new ordinary members, among whom were also several ladies, were declared duly added to the roll. The total amount of subscriptions received during the week reached the sum of \$67.10. The treasurer intimated that in all probability he would be able to forward \$250 more to Dublin this week. An important document from the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Treasurer and Secretary of the Irish Danders, was dustrial League of the United States, was object of it was to call a convention of the Land League to be held in Buffalo. The Montreal branch, after considerable discussion decided to send two delegates. Messrs F. A. Quinn and C. J. Doherty were selected to act as representatives, and will proceed to Buffalo at once as the Convention will open on Wednesday, 12th inst.

OBIT.—We regret to announce the death of Miss Margaret McKinnon (in religion Sister Mary of St. James), which took place on the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness, borne with edifying resignation, at the Convent of the Holy Cross, St. Laurent. In the person of Sister St. James the Order has lost a very talented, accomplished, zealous, and a much-loved subject. Although but 34 years old, 18 years of her life have been devoted to religion. Sister St. James was interred on the 7th inst., in the vault of the Community.

On the present state of Ireland a correspondent of the British Medical Journal writes: -"I am at present attending at a landlord's house, he being very ill of fever. A doctor from a disturbed district having come to see him professionally, said, by way of comforting the family, 'Faith, it's a fine thing for a

THE C. P. R. CONTRACT.

The meeting on Thursday evening last, to hear Hon. Messrs. Blake and Laurier explain the chief objections to this gigantic scheme, was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Henry Lyman occupied the chair, and on the platform were a number of prominent citizens.

The chairman having explained why discussion was declined stated that the meeting was not of a party character, for the Hall was open to all citizens alike, and even special invitations had been sent to distinguished Conservatives. He then called upon the Hon. Wiltrid Laurier to address the meeting.

Hon Mr. LAURIER, who spoke in French expressed his happiness at meeting the citizens of Montreal, and at having this grand opportunity of addressing them on the important question of the Canadian Pacific Railway Contract. He contradicted in the most forcible terms, the accusation brought against the Liberal party, of having been opposed to stairs every time Her Majesty visits Hampton | the great questions brought before the Court, which is on an average once in seven | country. The party had the credit of introducing most of the great measures affecting the interests of the country. They were not opposed to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but condemned the manner in which it was proposed to do the work. The grants in cash and money made to the Syndicate, were too great for the compensation received. They wanted to build the railway gradually, as the country's resources could afford. He condemned the Government's action, and he called upon the citizens of Montreal to stand by their rights and repudiate the violation of its rights. The Government was going to make a new Ireland of Manitoba, by giving it over to a mono-The Hon. Mr. BLAKE, who was received with loud applause, said he esteemed it no

slight good fortune that the first time he had the opportunity of addressing the people of Montreal, he should speak on a subject surpassing all others in importance since Conendeavor to give them a summary of the views held by the Liberal party on the subject. The magnitude of the enterprise and the irreversible character of the arrangements, which would be binding upon future generations, demanded that it should be considered by the people with due regard to the principles of representative government. It was troubles began, you must know. The Irish a duty of the people to influence Parliament during its deliberations. He objected in the name of popular government to the manner in which it had been endeavored glass of good punch, and used to keep a to get this matter through Parliament. bottle of prime whiskey for my own special | They were told in the month of August that use. The bottle was marked off in lines and | the railway was to be built without expense to the Government. That statement was at least premature, and when the contract was made, its purport was not made known. They were told the railway was to cost \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, but they were not told anything of the privileges, exceptions and monopolies. These things were kept concealed. In the middle of December Parliament met, and it was expected that the measure would be passed before Christmas, and that Parliament should sit every day to accomplish it. That result had not, however, been achieved. But they were going to put aside all other business in order to get through it with the utmost expedition. Considering that the question involved 60 millions of money and extraordinary exemptions and monopolies, it would have been more in accordance with popular government that they should have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions at the polls. The present Parliament was not elected to deal with this question. Sixty mile \$7,500 per mile, or \$300 per annum for 25 deal with this question. Sixty mildeal with this question. Sixty mil-lions of money was a serious matter for a people just emerging from a period of de-\$\frac{1}{3}\$ an ecre, of \$20,000,000 additional to the people just emerging from a period of depression, and it would involve three amount they had provided, if these figures millions of interest per annum, whilst deprive them of all the advantages the railway was likely to confer. The Syndicate were to get their lands in alternate blocks of 640 acres each within 24 miles of the railway, as far as they are good for settlement, and the residue wherever the Company chooses in the fertile belt. It behoved them to enquire how much good land would be left after the Syndicate had taken their 25,000,000 acres. Then in the former proposals it was stipulated that the railway should be a first class road in its grades and its curves, but the present contract is for an inferior road, so that it was as impossible to house with a log shanty. Then there was and Wales railways paid taxes at the rate of \$780 per annum per mile. The Pacific Railway in the States paid taxes of between \$600,-000 and \$700,000 a year, and in some States, in lieu of taxes, 3 per cent on the year's earnings was paid. But the Syndicate was to be exempt from taxation during twenty years, if it chose to keep the lands that time without selling them. Then they have the monopoly of being first in the field, and no other company would be able to compete with them. The consequence would be that they would charge pretty much what they liked. The hon. gentleman concluded by calling upon the audience and all the citizens to make their voices heard on this great question and not tamely allow themselves to be saddled with a burden for years to come. He resumed his

seat amid enthusiastic applause. It was then moved by Ald. PROCTOR, seconded by Ald. GRENIER, "That in the opinion of this meeting the terms of the Pacific Railway contract now before Parliament are too onerous, and its privileges and exemptions contrary to the public interest, inasmuch as so many of its provisions are so unreasonable in their character and unprecedented, and that the people should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions at the polls before

ratification in Parliament." Mr. WM. CLENDINNENG moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. KENNEDY, that inasmuch as Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. H. L. Langevin are to speak in this Hall on Satur- | worth \$1 an acre, alike under this contract day evening next on the Pacific Railway contract, it is advisable to hear both sides of the Allan's proposal, leaving out of sight the question, and no judgment ought now to be \$20,000,000 altogether that Mr. Mackenzie's

passed on the merits of the contract. The main motion was declared carried by the chairman amid great cheering and a general uproar.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND HON. MR. MOUSSEAU

Explain why the Scheme should be Adonted. The Queen's Hall was not sufficiently large to accommodate all who desired to gain admittance on Saturday evening, but despite the vast assemblage and the mixed nature of the gathering, the utmost good humor prevailed, and interruptions to the speakers were unfrequent.

Mr. C. P. Davidson, President of the Junior Conservative Club, occupied the chair, and seated with him on the platform were many prominent citizens. There were also a large number of ladies present. Mr. Davidson opened the meeting, and at the

platform where they presented, amid enthusseau.

Hon. Mr. Mousseau was the first speaker. After thanking the ladies for the attentions paid by them to himself and Sir Charles Tupper, he proceeded to sketch the history of the Pacific Railway, and the plans early formed in connection with it. In reference to the contract entered into with the Syndicate he said that the Government gave \$25,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land. The lines actually constructed and those contracted for and prising the bonus in cash and land and the lines already constructed. These lands had cost a quarter or one-fifth of a cent per foot. The construction of the Pacific Railway had cost \$18,000,000. Mr. Blake valued the lands at present at \$3.18: Mr. Cartwright at \$2; Mr. Anglin at \$3.15, Mr. Cameron at \$5 or \$6. They had at least 250,000,000 acres of arable, mining and wooded lands. In estimating them at \$1 per acre, the purchase of the territory and the construction of the Pacific Railway would have cost in round uumbers \$80,000,000, for which they had \$250,000,000, leaving a balance of \$145,000,000. The Opposition, however, did not accept these figures; they wanted to give a still higher va'ue to the lands. If they were right the Government would have made a fortune, and their thesis was ridiculous. If they were wrong, the contract was excellent, since less was paid than they intended. There remains 225,000,000 acres at \$2, representing \$450,000,000; at \$3, \$675,000,000; \$900,000,000 at \$4, and at \$5 it reaches an enormous figure. These provisions were far from being exact, but there was one thing certain, that the 25,000,000 acres which border on the 25,000,000 acres given to the Syndicate will always have a similar value. He had intended then to answer the Hon. Mr. Laurier's speech, but ederation. On this occasion he would only not finding a single tangible point in the oration, he would leave it relegated to obliv-

> The Chairman then read a telegram he had received from the Hon. Mr. Langevin, in which that gentleman expressed his regret at being

unable to be present at the meeting. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, after the cheering which greeted his approach to the front of the platform had subsided, said that he regretted being unable to meet the Hon. Mr. Blake on the previous Thursday evening. As Minister of Railways, it had been his duty, as it was his pleasure, to discuss the question on the floor of Parliament and in the presence of the people wherever he had an opportunity of meeting them. He referred to Mr. Blake's policy in connection with the Syndicate, and the discussion of that subject, and in attending to the issues which led to the commencement of the Pacific Railway said that when in 1870, British Columbia was admitted to graph. the Union it was felt by the Government of that day that the Union would be imperfect unless the means of communication between the people were established. Mr. Mackenzie, when in power, passed a bill in which he asked not only that he should have \$10,000 in money and 20,000 acres of land per mile and that the contractors should receive 4 per cent. per year for 25 years on such additional amounts as they would require to build the road. Mr. Mackenzie let 85 miles upon those terms. The lowest tender that was taken was that of Mr. Foster, expressing their opinions at the polls. The \$10,000 cash per mile, 20,000 acres of land were official, to the whole line, and they must do so, because those 85 miles were a fair average estimate of the work on the whole line to the shores of the Pacific. The matter stood thus: Under the contract of 1873, \$84,700,000; under the contract of 1874, \$104,887,000 with an additional \$1,500,000, to bring the road to the terminus as located by the Mackenzie Government, namely, forty miles south of Callender station on Lake Nipissing, its present terminus; and under the contract of 1880, \$78,000,000 And Mr. Blake should remember that Mr. Mackenzie's Act authorized him to give not \$54,000, 000, but between 56,000,000 and 57,000,000 acres of land, because it provided for 20,000 acres per mile for branch lines, as well as for the main line line proposed in connection with the Pacific Railway, and referred to scheme of immigration to the Northwest, particularly from Ireland, which the existing Government had entered into with the Imperial Government, and to aid which they asked for a grant of 100 .-000,000. It was considered they could make these 100,000,000 acres build the Railway. The only fault Mr. Blake had to find with this proposal was that the land should be sold only to actual settlers. He defended himself from Mr. Blake's charge that we had, in 1874, valued these at \$5 per acre. It was in the discussion on the Foster contract that in estimating what Mackenzie's Government was giving to secure the construction of the Georgian Bay branch, 85 miles, that he put down the lands at \$2 an acre as an estimate. He said he would value the lands at \$5 per acre if allowed to choose them. And, in 1874, Mr. Mackenzie made an to arrangement with Lord Carnarvon and the \$2,000,000 per annum in British Columbia and to go on speedily with the construction of the railway through its most expensive and difficult portion. Mr. Blake not only did not vote against this measure, but he made a bargain with Mr. Mackenzie to give to

British Columbia \$750,000 for not going on with the Vancouver Island Railway. The speaker then went on to arraign Mr. Blake for that gentleman's inconsistency with regard to the terms and expenditures at various times. Supposing the lands were and Mr. Mackenzie's proposal and Sir Hugh proposal involved over the land and money provided per mile, they had Mr. Mackenzie's \$27,000,000 and 56,000,000 acres, altogethertaking the land at \$1 an acre-\$83,000,000. This was Mr. Mackenzie's last estimate. Twenty-five million acres and \$53,000,000 was the cost under the Government contract, a total of \$78,000,000, leaving a nice little balance in its favor of \$5,000,000. Value the the land at \$2 per acre, and it could be seen how much stronger its case became. It would leave a balance of \$36,000,000 in favor of the present contract over and above the Allan or Mackenzie's contract, taking Mr. Blake's estimate. Value the lands at \$3 an acre, and the balance was in favor of the Government, \$67,-000,000.

· Sir Charles Tupper went into further details regarding the Syndicate contract in comparing it with the terms and plans proposed by Mackenzle when in power, but the ground is covered in that part of his speech man to be sllowed to die in his bed these conclusion of his brief address five young above reported. In conclusion, he said that threatened, times."

White, and Ogilvy, were conducted to the House a series of resolutions which aimed at and racy description of this "Boycotting" at coming to the rescue of the suffering Irish. iastic demonstations of approbation, bouquets and one of the planks in their platferm was, to Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Mous- that in the condition of enforced idleness in which that unhappy people were, there was the prospect of transporting a great body of fellow-countrymen into the fertile plains of the Northwest. At a Fishthe fact that in this country, in the highest commercial and professional positions, you would find Irishmen; that among the most eloquent members of the Bar, the most learned physicians, and the most successful commercial men, you would find Irishmen, and valued at \$28,000,000, were also given over to in this country the Irish people would the Syndicate. In valuing the lands at a find the most perfect and extended sysmoderate figure, as the Conservatives had done, they had the total of \$78,000,000, com- in the world. Find the means of in the world. Find the means of transplanting these men; give them what every British subject should have, happy homes, and you weuld have the most loyal supporters of their institutions to be found in the country. What had Mr. Blake done? On the floor of Parliament he uttered, and he reiterated in this hall the unpatriotic sentiment, that the Irishman who would come from Ireland to this country would exchange the rod for the scorpion, that is the Syndicate. How would he do it? Why, the men in Ireland who were engaged in an ineffectual struggle to furnish bread for their families by the cultivation of a few acres of land, and who were oppressed under the landlord system, could here obtain a most magnificent field for their labor; they could each get 160 acres of the most valuable land in the world, and, thanks to the Syndicate, a railway at their doors.

At the cenclusion of the speech a resolution was passed endorsing the Syndicate contract, and a vote of thanks was passed to Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Mousseau for their able addresses. After a few remarks from Mr. W. Clendinneng the meeting dispersed.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CONTEMPOR-ARIES.

Mr. Justice Doherty will shortly be removed to the Montreal Bench. We think it likely that there is some truth in the rumour as the Irish population and suitors in Montreal have been for some time complaining that their nationality is not represented on the Bench. - Richmond Guardian.

It is noted as a curious coincidence-and a most unfortunate one for the person most concerned-that all the witnesses relied on to prove an alibi in the case of John Purtell, one of the Biddulph prisoners, have come to violent ends. The trial of the prisoners takes place on the 24th inst .- Toronto Mail .

A correspondent signing himself "La Vieille Erin" has written a communication to Le Canadien, thanking the editor of that paper for the very fair and sympathetic article upon Irish affairs which appeared in its issue of the 28th ultimo, and remarking upon the desirability of other French local journals following its excellent example.-Quebec Tele-

"The promotion of Father Laurent has cost his late parishioners general regret. Happily and wisely so; for a good congregation ought to have a good pastor. And Father Laurent was eminently such—gentle, tender, zealous. He is, in effect, the very founder of the parish of St. Patrick's; for by his power of love and piety, he it is who held the flock together as one man in the loving fellowship which he has turned to such admirable use in the erection of their fine church, school-house, and presbytery,"-Irish Canadian.

A visitor at the well-known hotel of Gen. McMackie of Mississippi, who died lately, was surprised on going down to dinner to hear a loud voice from the dining room proclaiming, "Oh, here's yer nice mocktuitle soup! Oh, here's yer nice mock-turtle soup! Here's yer lamb and ham, yer jelly and yer jam!" Subsequently the General explained that he thus announced his hill of tare instead of having it printed, out of consideration for the Mississippi Legislature. "A good many of them come here from time to time, "he said, "and so few can read that I found it best to give my bill of fare viva voce. - N. Y.

A despatch from Otlawa gives currency to the rumor that before the recess the French Conservative members clubbed together and insisted that Sir John Macdonald should purchase the Q., M., O. & O. Railway from the Government of Quebec for \$11,000,000 before so that we could speak with our own authorthey would agree to support the Syndicate bargain, and that Sir John, to save his Government, agreed to the condition. It is difficult to believe anything of the kind; but it is another strong reason for delay. It has been broadly stated by supporters of the Government, that twice since the present Government came into power it has been on the point of dissolution through dissensions among its supporters. This may be another instance.—Acadian Recorder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

" BOYCOTTING."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-In your issue of the 31st ultimo, there is a letter from P. B. M. on "Boycotting;" the term he says is new, but the " grim thing" itself very old; in truth of the latter assertion he cites, from history many instances where the people, ground down by unjust arising from the medicines used in a simple laws, resorted to force from their reluctant governors or oppressors the rights and liber- some of the principal hospitals in Europe, Government of British Columbia to spend | ties denied to their tears and entreaties. I | where they are constantly in use. We have wish now merely to point out that instances | no doubt the Doctor will meet every success of "pressure" are not wanting in contempo- here, where there are a large number suffering raneous English history. The trade unions of England have frequently started the grim business in more ways than that of organizing general strikes. But if we wish to cite the instance bearing most striking resemblance to the present invention, called the Spirometer, for the cure tactics of the Land League in Ireland, we of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh shall find it occurring at the Cape of Good Hope, some thirty years ago, when the English Government, without consulting the wishes of the colonists, determined to make | Square as an office, where we paid him a visit a penal settlement in that colony, and actually on Saturday last. intellectual, evidently sent a fleet of hulks full of convicts to increase the population and improve the morals | linguist, capable of speaking five languages, of the place. The colonists were fired with and possessing, apparently, thorough knowindignation; was it not a just and holy ledge of all the phases and details of the variindignation? Meetings were held and a ous respiratory diseases from practical ob-League was formed, each member of servation. Dr. Souvielle proceeded to exwhich bound himself not to supply plain the modus operandi of his invention—the provisions or goods of any kind to the administration; net to hold any intercourse after hearing the Doctor's explanations, the and intimated that he considered the Major a whatever (business or social) with any official | treatment-that of inhalation-seems very of the Government, or with any one who re- sensible. Certain medications are placed in fused to join the league, or who continued to the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the countenance, in any way, by furnishing sup- sufferer. These inhalations are naturally plies or etherwise, the action of the Imperial Government. So determined, so united, so loyal, so vigilant were these agitators, that the the most effective. In Europe this mode of authorities never dared to land a single treatment is now thoroughly recognized and convict, and after much vacillation and delay, during which time the garrison, the fleet, and the officials of the various public departments were reduced to sore straits, and all but starved, the home Gevernment were forced to article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor,

Any person wishing to read a very graphic indeed, be a benefactor of mankind.

the Cape of Good Rope will find such in the Diary of John Mitchel, himself a felon and convict on board of one of the hulks.

I have no doubt the leaders of the Land League found in the pages of this same diary some valuable hints for their present organization, and if I recellect aright the author mongers' banquet he had pointed out in his preface declares that he prepared the book for publication in the hope and couviction that it would some day bring forth fruit. Faithfully yours,

S. S. NALTRAG. Montreal, Jan. 3rd, 1881.

DANVILLE BAZAAR.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir,-Seldom did the people of Danville ever witness such a grand bazaar as the one which took place on the 20th of the past month. During two days and three nights the Town Hall, which was decorated with P. J. Smith, M. P. everything that could charm the human eye, was thronged with people who came far and near to witness and to encourage our endeavors. Several tables were richly ornamented with beautiful articles, and others with refreshments of all kinds, to satisfy the hungry for the mere sum of twenty-five cents.

Great credit is due to the ladies, not only of Danville, but also of other places, who were quite willing to sacrifice every endearing moment for the benefit of our good cause. Their efforts were crowned with success. Could it be otherwise, working as they were for the love of God, in aiding to build Him a temple worthy of His goodness and holiness. Space will not allow me to describe here the names of those who took part in the bazaar, for they are all worthy of special mention. One sure thing, the President, Mrs. E. McGovern, did her duty. But what eulogy shall I render to our "seperated brethren" who took such a prominent part in our behalf. A great part of our success is due to their generosity. What a sweet consolution it was to behold such a concourse of people, irrespective of croed, united in the same goodcause. In such cases we can say with pleasure, "ecce quum bonum et quum jucundum habitare fratres in unum." The bazaar was closed with a very good concert that draws credit upon its undertakers. Allow me, in the name of the parish and of our beloved pastor, to thank all those who contributed, in any way whatever, towards the success of our bazaar.

PARNELL AS A HUNTER .- The Irish agitator is not so overwhelmed about the sorrows of his fellow-countrymen as to unfit him for going a hunting occasionally. An Irish journal says he recently took a run with the Curraghmore hounds and pleased all his admirers by keeping well in the front and never baulking an obstacle. Not long after the riders came to what is called a stone "ditch. a regular rasper, of which everybody fought shy except Parnell, Lord Waterford and Inspector Heard. Parnell led the way over. Good man," shouted Lord Waterford as both landed. "It is the horse, my lord," replied Mr. Parnell, "that is good." "No doubt," said my Lord Waterford; "but I like a little pluck in a man who is mounted on a good horse, and you have shown that to-day, sir."

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

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, which is used for the cure of those terrible diseases known by the name of Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma, and it is so highly spoken of as if those instruments and preparations were infallible in the cure of such complaints, and to satisfy our curiosity we visited Dr. M. Souvielle at his office, 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, and gave a thorough examination of his invention, ity of it. We think that such a method, which conveys medicinal properties direct to the organs affected by those distressing discases, cannot fail to be a benefit to humanity. instead of pouring drugs into the stomach and deranging digestion. These wonderful instruments, with their contents, were invented by Dr. M. Souveille, after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis, and used in hundreds of cases treated by him in the hospitals of Europe. We find the Doctor a welllearned gentleman, and he invites physicians and sufferers to try his instruments free of charge.

[From the Montreal Star, Oct. 23rd, 1880.] By request we visited the offices of Dr. Souvielle, 13 Phillips Square, and examined his invention called Spirometer, with the aid of which he treats the above diseases. The instrument is an ingenious contrivance, and enables the patient to inhale the vapors some such means and effective manner. The merits of this mode of treatment have been recognized by from Asthma and Lung Diseases.

[From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 8th, 1880] There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his invention, called the Spirometer, for the cure incurable diseases as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Phillips well skilled in anatomy and physiology, a Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and carried direct to the organs affected by disease and, of course, prove in this manner by far 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 yield to the pressure, and the colony was who gladly explains his method free of any spared the disgrace with which it had been charge. He deserves success, and if able to achieve only half of what is claimed, he will, had to beg for a week's time to raise the

ROUND THE WORLD.

It is reported that General Hewson is engaged forming a rival Pacific Railroad Company. Gibraltar and Malta are garrisoned by 5,000

troops each. In Ireland alone there are 31,000 soldiers of all arms, including marines, and 12,000

armed constabulary. India has an army of 200,000 soldiers of all ranks, of whom at least one-third are British

troops proper. The whole home military establishment is set down at 90,000 of all ranks and conditions, including recruits, non-efficients, and

time-expiring men. Of the really prominent "Young Irishmen" only three survive, Sir Charles Duffy Mr. Richard O'Gorman, of New York, and

In Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and the East and West Ridings of Cork during the past three months there have been 429 crimes of violence, all owing to the agrarian troubles.

Captain Carey, who was with the Prince Imperial at the time of the latter's death, has entered the Land Transport Service, thus ceasing to be a combatant officer.

Michael Solis, a citizen of Bogota, in the republic of San Salvador, is reputed to be 160 years old; he therefore bents the record of old Parr by eight years. Mr. Solis is extremely methodical in his life, and attributes his age to sobriety. He only eats nurishing food during a single half hour daily. On the last and 15th of every month he fasts, and only drinks water.

The land movement has reached England, and perhaps before long "Boycotting" will be heard of there. The other day a Sussex farmer advised his confreres to take a lesson from the Irish Land League; and an Essex farmer is reported as saying that "the landlords had worked their own ruin, and that their tenantry would be content with nothing short of a radical reform of the land laws."

Mr. Gerald Paget, now on a visit to New York, is a younger son of Lord Alfred—one of a family of twelve. He married a lady of means, and has been a free spender. Last season he occupied Coventry House, at Melton Mowbray, the centre of Leicestershire hunting. It was tenanted formerly by the practical joker, the Marquis of Waterford, and the mansion has been the scene of very high jinks.

A Serious split has taken place between Lord Bute ("Lothair") and the trustees of his property. There have been differences for some time, and his recent action against them is the Court of Sessions, the result of which was that he failed to obtain possession of his mother's jewels, &c., in fee, has brought mat-ters to a crisis. Col. Stuart, who is one of the resigning trustees, is heir presumptive to the Marquisate and to the large portion of the estates that are in settlement.

A couple arrived at San Francisco on their bridal tour, and took a room at a hotel. The bridegroom then informed the bride that he was out of money, and did not know how to get any. He said that the best thing for them to do was to commit suicide. She agreed, and suggested the use of laudanum, of which she had a bottle. They divided the drug into two equal parts, and swallowed it The man died, but the dose proved insufficient to kill the woman, and she has recovered.

The Times says no grants of money from the Imperial Exchequer will be demanded of Parliament, as part of the Land Bill, though possibly a remnant of the Irish church surplus may be used to aid emigration and the reclamation of waste land. The Ministry will not ask Parliament to sanction any allocation of public money, or any pledging of public credit to carry out land reform. The Times wholly denies the truth of the report that a large quantity of arms are being sent to Ireland from Birmingham, and says the movements of Irishmen at Birmingham do not offer the slightest ground for apprehension.

A somewhat pathetic fact comes out in the course of a lawsuit between Mrs. Zelda Seguin, the singer, and the manager of the Emma Abbot opera company. Edward Seguin, her husband, was in bad health, and his once brilliant abilities as a singer and actor were waning fast. Mrs. Seguin was informed that his salary was to be reduced \$50 a week. Knowing that he was sensitive on the subject of his deterioration as a performer, she induced the manager to make the reduction in her own pay and leave his unaltered. This was done. The controversy arose when, after his death, she claimed full salary again.

The Government of Japan is making strenuous efforts to economise and in pursuance of this policy has ordered the sale to private individuals of factories which were formerly established by it to stimulate native industries. The various public departments have also been instructed to reduce their expenses, and guards heretofore attending Privy Councillors have been abolished. By these and other measures which are in progress a saving of about \$10,000,000 annually is to be effected. which sum is to be devoted to the redemption of paper currency. It is also stated in nativo papers that the Ministers in Austria, Italy, and Holland are to be recalled, in order to ald in the general reduction.

A learned German has lately given some interesting information about the habits of the tarantula, whose nests he has examined on the Roman Campagna. He found that the nest was approached by a tunnel, which after running a foot straight down below the surface of the ground, made a sudden short turn before it finally descended into the big spiders home. The entrace to the tunnel is concealed by an interlacing of grasses. The eggs are enclosed in a spun bag, and the young appear in the autumn, when they seat themselves around their mother and remain until about April neither parent nor offspring seeking food during hibernation. Dancing, as inducing profuse perspiration, was originally employed to work off the effects of the insect's bite. Hence the error that the bite set people dancing.

Major Penniman, a lawyer, and O. F. Robison, assistant District attorney, had an altercation in a Detroit court during the trial of a horse thief. Penniman accused Robison of lying, and, tearing up a legal document' threw it into a cuspador, saying: "That is what I think of you." Robison replied that the public could judge which was the liar, coward. The Major invited his adversary to step outside, an invitation that was readily accepted. As soon as the two had crossed the threshhold that separated them from the court room, and while Robison was trying to close the door, the Major turned and struck him twice in the face with his fist. Robison had no opportunity to retort, police officers interfering and conducting both before the Judge, by whom Robison was fined \$10 and the Major \$25. A leading lawyer at once paid Robison's fine, and was immediadly reimbursed by contributions from other members of the bar; but nobody volunteered to pay any part of the Major's fine, and that belligerent counsellor

What He Saw in and Knows of Ireland.

An Audience the Largest ever Gathered Together in Montreal.

If any further evidence was wanting to show the profound interest taken by the citizens of Montreal in the land war which is Ireland it was furnished last night week. Nordheimer's Hall has a large seating capacity, at present agitating the length and breadth of the local branch of the Land League, J. C. Fleming, J. P. Whelan, F. A. Quinn, C. J. Doherty, Wm. Brown, J. B. Lane and B. Wall. A portrait of Parnell occupied a prominent position on the wall at the back of the stage. Mr. P. CARROLL, the President of the addressed the meeting. It was his duty, it was a pleasure to him to introduce to them a gentleman, who but a short time ago was a stranger to Ireland and to her people. But having visited the green isle and witnessed its sorrowful condition, he was led to sympathize with his suffering fellow creatures and to champion their cause before the whole world, and that gentleman was Mr. James Redpath who was now a thorough-going Irishman. (Tremendous cheering.) The

them. Mr. REDPATH advanced amid a perfect storm of applause, which lasted fully four minutes. He made several attempts to begin his lecture but was interrupted each time by the enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats and

Montreal branch of the Land League thought

it well and necessary to bring all the light

bossible to bear upon public opinion and

thus enable all Canadians to assist their

fellow subjects in Ireland. Now no man could

throw so much light on the question and tell

the story of Ireland better than James Red-

handkerchiefs. Finally the audience fell into deep silence when Mr. REDPATH said that he thanked them with all his heart for their enthusiastic welcome and magnificent reception. He could assure them that he did not look upon it as due or given to himself personally, but took it as an expression of good will and proof of the exuberance of the gratitude which is lavished on every man who sincerely strives to lighten the load of Ireland's sufferings. He also received their welcome because it told him that he was among friends. He came to Canada with a bad cold and it seemed he had also unfortunately brought a severe one to them. Bringing coals to Canada seemed to him like bringing coals to Newcastle. On going the rounds of their fine city to-day he found that they had a poet in their midst and that his services were at the command of the Land League; how he came to know that was by gazing at the posters announcing his lecture, and which no other, but a poet with a brilliant imagination could have drawn up. He was described thereon as no uncommon orator, but he must tell them at once that he was not, for how could be when he never made a speech for 20 years before he went to Ireland last summer; but to go and see Ireland would not only fill one's heart with pity and sorrow | of the ressurected laws, the Land League took i it would make the least able man grow eloquent, ave, it would even force Baalam's ass to speak and protest. Well, in all the wide world there was no land in which one meets with so much sorrow and so much poverty as in Ireland. Now, when England was asked the cause of this sorrow and poverty she returned a most brutal answer. But before proceeding he wished to offer an explanation: when he said England he did not mean the English people, but he meant the Government and the ruling classes. He entertained the most tender feelings towards the Scotch and English people, for he could not forget that the blood of those people ran in his veins. But upon the English Government and the English ruling classes he looked with disgust. He had no sentiments towards them but those of a just and founded hatred, and he could never show any good will towards these ruling classes, for they did not deserve it. What then was England's answer to this query? She replied that the poverty of Ireland was brought on by the people of Ireland themselves because they were Catholics, and were lazy, because they were addicted to drink and were extravagant (groans). Now, these charges against the Irish people have been made by the most brilliant and distinguished defenders of England's rule in Ireland. But if they asked him what the cause of the sorrow and poverty of the people was, he would tell them quite differently, for he was more disinterested and know more about the facts of the care. The cause was none other than the system of the Land Tenure, brought into Ireland 500 years ago, and which has since been backed and supported by all the forces of the British Government. All know what Macaulay the greatest English historian, except Carlisle, had written in one of his works. He said that it one passed from the Protestant province to a Catholic province, he simply went from a higher to a lower degree of civilization. Was that statement of the historian founded on fact? Well, he would tell them what he thought of it. In the first place, they should remember that he was a Scotch Presbyterian himself, a fact which did not prevent him from reading that famous passage of Macaulay's, when only a boy, with surprise and wonder. He could not possibly see how religion could influence the fertility of the soil; he could not see that the simple act of hearing Mass could hinder the growth of potatoes, or how Calvinism could make them sound and ptentiful. He was once a farmer in his youth, and he always labored under the impression that a ton of manure was the most effective stimulant for raising potatoes on every soil, even on that of freland, and that a sufficient quantity of guano would produce a more healthy effect on the crops than if the whole five points of Calvin-

Catholic province. (Laughter and applause.) While he was in Ircland he was always interviewing people, and when he was about to take his departure a certain priest said to him that he was glad he (Redpath) was going to leave the country, for if he remained much longer there would not be any information left. Last winter he was interviewing everybody, particularly the landlords, but to be frank he did not interview so many of the latter last summer. And why? Because they had always led up to the question themselves as soon as they found out who he was. (Laughter) | the poor evicted tenants of 1847, could not | Occasionally a little buttermilk might be an He would tell the exact truth about Ireland,

and that would be the strangest thing at the depths of poverty.

ism were thrown into the land of any

all in America, because lies about the condition of the former country were being flashed daily across the cable and they were not sweetened by their passage through the

salt water of the Atlantic. To commence at the beginning of this land question he would have to go back to the time of Henry VIII. When that king wanted a change of heart-no, he meant a sweetheart-(Laughter) he applied to the Pope for permission to satisfy his desire, and when it was refused he set up housekeeping on his own account. Well, that was only a question of morals. But Henry determined not only to force his new religion upon England, but also upon Ireland. The war between Eugland and Ireland up to that time had been simply a war between the Irish septs and the English settlers. The Irish were not then a nation, as they recognized no central authority, and, therefore, the Danes but it was fully called into requisition, and and other invaders found it comparatively many were compelled to stand. A large easy to conquer a part of the island, but number of ladies were also present, thus never the whole of it. (Cheers.) In fact, proving that they took a deep interest in Irish Ireland had never been completely conquerpolitics as their countrywomen in Ireland took a prominent part. On the platform were took a prominent part. On the platform were voice—and never will.") But Henry deterseated Messrs. P. Carroll, the President of mined to plant or colonize the northern counties under his control, and, with the generosity of kings when giving away what was not their own, gave large estates to various noblemen. His plan, however, for the Protestantizing of the country did not of Ireland, he drove the whole of the Irish succeed very well. Then E izabeth came, Land League in Montreal, on taking the chair | and made presents of large tracts of land to all her sweethearts, but she met with no greater success. Then James, who like all He confiscated the estates held by the and gave them to other English and Scotch noblemen. Well, things went on for a few years without any change, but James meant business, and intended to make the country Protestant as far as he could. He tried another plan. It was not a nice thing to be a landford in Ireland according to all accounts, and yet, during last year, only one landlord had been shot there in spite of all the lies. It appears that the Irish, in James' time, not being able to shoot the landlords, as they all lived in London, occasionally shot the English and Scotch tenants, and, in order to keep path, the famous exponent of Ireland's wants | those people in the country, the landowners and demands, and whom he now introduced to | were compelled to give them the same rights as were enjoyed by the people of England. Then came the "Three F's," viz., Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale, and these existed in Ulster since that time, never in any other part of but Ireland, and all efforts to extend those privileges all over had been denounced as communistic and vigorously crushed. Gladstone and Bright (applause) had tried-honestly tried-in 1869, to extend part of the privileges of the Ulster tenure to the rest of Ireland, but the land bill they introduced was a fai ure. Did they know why Parnell and his associates did not join Gladstone in this measure? Well, it was for the reason that up to last summer the bill was a dead letter because the tenants were too poor to go to law with their landlords on any disputed point, and again all the magistrates had been appointed on account of partizan services, and of course their services were afterwards further given to their class, the landlords, for all the magistrates were land-

lords. Appointment for partizan services in

Ireland meant the same thing as appoint-

ment through "ring" influence in New York. The landlords had it no longer their own way, for the laws which were in any manner favorable to the tenants, were no longer a dead letter; the Land League had brought them to life and to work out their object. It was the first step towards catching the landlords by the throat and strangling their The tenants could now very often nower. bring the landlord to terms: because as soon as a tenant had a case which came under any it under its protection and placed it in he hands of the best the tenant. (Great applause and cheers for cott" the lawyers in Ireland. Well, what was the truth of it? He would just explain it to them in a few words: must be remembered, that the Governoffices, which, by the way, were quite numersense of justice and ous. It was in the gift of the Government which excels even the to have an office for every four barristers. In reputation of being the home of office seekers, things were not so bad; in fact, there was only one office for every 100. But in Ireland the prospects were much brighter for the lawvers: it was one chance out of four. Now, the result of this was that the whole four wanted that chance, and that they never could get it if they ever attempted to once defend a tenant against the landlord; so the tenant was always the Irish tenant was fast coming round: he would "boycott" the lawyer if his eloquence was ever made to ring in favor or the defence of a landlord. (Deafening applause). This was the work of the Land League (cheers) and he could say that since the time of their glorious St. Patrick, never had Ireland had witnessed such an astounding miracle as that of seeing the Irish lawyers compelled to obey the law. (Laughter and great applause). To return to the religious aspect of the question, he would say that the object of James, and Charles and Cromwell and Elizabeth to make the Provinces of Ireland Protestant had never been attained, and that Protestantism had fallen back into Ulster. There they were two counties, one Protestant, the other Catholic, and situated side by side; they were equally prosperous, the Mass in the one did not hurt the growth of the potatoes, nor did Calvinism in the other confer any exceptional benefits on the crops. (Laughter.) Now, that demonstrated to a fine point that the religious question did not in the least affect the state of Ireland or the condition of its people. (Great applause.) In the east of Ireland there was to be found the most beauti- of their labour were lost, and alien landlords ful country in all Europe: there was no land more fertile nor grounds better suited for grazing purposes. Before 1847 it was densly populated, but during and after the famine the peasants were driven out of their homes and farms and exiled all over the world. (hisses and groans.) The landlords consolidated those holdings and made of them large grazing farms; they rented them to well-to- in their habitations. do farmers whe managed to pay exhorbitant the Irish people live? 2,500,000 of them rents, and at the same time live comfortably, as the beef and mutton which they raised always commanded a good price in the English markets. But they forgot that those Irish tenants who had been driven across the seas brought with them that activity and intelligence which, finding a fair field in America and Australia. have turned the tide of events. (Applause.) It was their cattle and produce which were now filling the markets of the world, and especial-

ly those of England, and were driving out those

of the Irish graziers; so, that those very

farmers who grabbed the small holdings of

many others, did the same. They all spent But probably the papers were in ignorance of the fact that the only money spent by these landlerds was in improving that part of their property that they reserved for themselves, but never one shilling did they expend on the land worked by the tenants. Last summer the Marquis of Landsdowne did a very charitable act. He offered to borrow money from the Government and loan it to the tenants. This was do se by the worst landlord in Ireland. Well, he borrowed and loaned the money-borrowed it at 1 per cent from the Government, and loauer it at 5 per cent to the tenants. (Hisses.) Irish landlordism at its worst could be seen in the West of Ireland, and by the West he meant that part of the island formed by an imaginary line drawn direct from Londonderry to Kerry. This was, perhaps, during the summer, the most beautiful country in the world, But this same country, if seen in the winter time, would appal the spectators. When Cromwell for a time completed the conquest race to the wilds of Connaught, giving them their choice of that Province or the place with the sultry climate. (Laughter.) But the people were generally fanatical Catholics, Scotchmen was very practical, tried his hand. | and they chose Connaught, saying to Cromwell, "No, we have seen you once, we don't families enriched by Henry and Elizabeth, like you, and we don't want to see you again." (Great laughter.) To do Cromwell justice, when he drove the Irish west of the Shannon, he left them there, and did sack which had been cut into the shape of a not further drive them to the Atlantic and across it like those did who extravagance, and how crafty the pensants came after him When it came down to a were, assuming a poverty which they did not gentleman named William-whose other Boyne, and then he went down to Limetick. | ted to two me is a day, had butcher's meat But Limerick was in charge of the best captain in the world, and William didn't win so much there as did at the Boyne. However, he made a solemn treaty, and before the ink was dry upon the paper he shamefully broke it, broke it as soon as the Irish were disarmed. (Hisses). It was an infamous act, and he

could not see why the English held them-

selves responsible for the doings of that

The modern history of Ireland commenced

with the year 1847, just as the modern history

statue to his memory in College Green.

of America commenced with the rebellion. Previous to that year the Irish were described as thriftless and improvident, but the famine had a great effect upon the national character, and the Irishman now was an entirely different creature to the Irishman of the early part of the century. They were no longer "broths of boys,"—their heads were level now. Dr. Hepworth, an American flunkey, sent over to Ireland by the New York Herald said the Irish had not changed their habits for the last 500 years, but he (Redpath) had occasion to reprimend him in public for this misstatement. At the present time one cannot pass through a boreen (he hoped he pronounced the word correctly) without coming upon a school full of children; they were awful for children in Ireland. (Laughter.) They had now as good a system of education | they had stored away bottles of Hennessy's in Ireland as they had in the United States (he mentioned the United States particularly, tor he knew little about Canada) and the young Irishmen of to-day were educated, and therefore would stand no nonsense. They certainly wished to form Ireland into oozing on the damp earthen floor from a an independent republic, but they argued badly thatched roof, a few potatoes the that they could not fight England in size of walnuts lying in a corner, and a couple the field at present, and are now the life of of sacks which formed the children's bed. the Land League. (Great cheering.) They The destitution here manifested bud forced said to themselves "we want only land re- the tears from his eyes as copiously as from form now, perhaps, legislative independence, those of a woman. further remarks to victory was the invariable result in favor of make asterwards." (Applause.) At the the tenant. (Great applause and cheers for present time there was no idea of rebellion in the Land League.) The Boston press lately told the public that they were about to "boy-who had been reared in other times. It was singular that not a single Scotchman-and there were many Scotch graziers in Ireland-In Ireland, it had been fired at during all the agitation and excitement, and he accounted for it by the ment had the power of appointing to all fact that Scotchmen generally have a fair play excels even that possesse by the English which we heard so much the United States, which seemed to bear the about. In spite of the national greed Scotchmen would act honestly, as between man and man, (applause), and although they were Protestants, these graziers, they were never

molested. During the years of the famine, beginning with 1847, landlord tyranny had driven 1,500,000 persons from the country, and this act was backed and countenanced by the English Government. When 1,500,000 landlords had been driven from Ireland he would about their business. An Englishman, in his hearing, had once referred sneeringly to the reign of terror in France when some 10,000 of the richer classes had perished, and pointed to that as a contrast with the conduct of landlords in Ireland, but he had answered him that 1,500,000 perished between the years 1847 and 1851 during the landlords reign of terror, and for these figures he had the authority of an historian whose knowledge of Irish history no English historian dared to dispute, and that man was John Mitchell. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

It was the rule in the west of Ireland to raise rents as soon as the tenant made the least improvement on his holding; this was universal all over that part of the country, for there the tenant held his place at will; and the only alternative he had when he found himself unable to pay the rent, was to be ejected bag and baggage. (Groans.) He had seen houses built by tenants, who when their short leases expired had not only to pay for the ground rent but also heavy house rent; and that was a system which should encourage the tenants to toil and work, when the fruits reaped the benefits. It was absurd and a sbame. (Great cheering,-and cries, "The Land League will abolish that system"). He then passed to the charge of extravagance laid at the door of the Irish people. In the first place if there was any extravagance, it should be at once noticed in their dress, in their mode of living, and in their habitations. Well, how did were housed in the most wretched cabins, containing never more than one room and half of another. Here he gave a most graphic description of the pitiful sight of an Irish peasant's cabin, both as to its exterior and inpeasant, and with indignation and disgust for the Government that would protect and encourage such an inhuman condition. And spare from their crops a meagre quantity of potatoes to live on the whole year round. now pay the rent. and were fast sinking into | item on the bill of fare; they could not use

Bence Jones, who left the country for his turned into butter and the butter had to go them to the landlords with his compliments placed him out of the way of ever reimproving his property as was stated. The the taste of meat, perhaps at Easter this deli-Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Ardilaun and cacy might be indulged in; and still these were the people whom English writers and the money in improving their property. Now British Government accused of extravagance. wasn't it a shame, cried the newspapers, to (Groans.) Here he would take occasion drive such good landlords from the country. | to pay a well merited tribute to the Canadian people on behalf of their suffering fellow citizens in Ireland. The action of Canada during the distress of last year would be ever honored and remembered by Ireland. Amon 2 all the nations of the earth, Canada alone opened its national treasury and sent aid to a the private and individual generosity of the caused and brought on by the tyrannical cheering, and cries of "Down with the landlords.")

entering a poor cabin in the West of Ireland where he found three grown-up children and | Land League was now the only government the mother with an infant on her tap. The which could keep order in Ireland, and where not even excepting the Highlands of Scotland. | three children, who appeared to be girls, | crimes of violence were committed there were attired in a gown which reached to a little below their knees. On his appearance they turned from him and stood over the buted this to the natural modesty of Irish to mention it, when leaving, to a priest who accompanied him. "Why," said the priest, "they are not girls; they are boys who are ashamed to be seen dressed of clothing they were able to obtain was a shirt. He had heard a good deal about Irish experience, but during his travels in Ireland name was Orange-he won a battle at the he found that as a rule the people were limittwice a year, on Christmas and Easter, and on like rare occasions, tea. Was that extravagance? The women generally went barefooted, but when going to Mass or to a fair they carried their boots in their hands until perior order of beings they should once within a quarter of a mile from the church or the fair, when they went behind a fence, washed their feet, and put on their boots. Was that extravagance? And now Dutchman, and insult the Irish by putting up | he would speak about the vice of drink as attributed to the Irish. According to statistics furnished to the Dublin Freeman a short time ago, the proportion of money spent yearly for liquor in England or Scotland was about twice as much as the amount spent in Ireland, while the average number of convicts imprisoned was below half in Ireland as compared with the other countries. Of crimes of violence, the proportion was six times in Scotland and 2½ times in England and Wales as compared with Ireland. Of truth of the matter. The blood was not offences against morality, the proportion was 12 to 5 against Scotland. There was more money spent in Scotland with 23 millions of

a population than in Ireland all the year Referring again to the cabin he had mentioned as visiting, he said that he had heard the peasants always had a little room behind the outer one where they kept their luxuries hid from other eyes but their own; that here brandy. He observed a similar apartment in this cabin, and feeling that a taste of brandy would be acceptable at the time he asked to be admitted. Permission was granted, and oozing on the damp earthen floor from a

In every civilized West of Ireland, rent is the interest of money honestly spent on money invested in property, but Irish landlords compel their tenants to make all necessary improvements and then charge him for them, and charge more than the land is worth. How, then, was the rent paid? Why, the men had to leave their own farms and go over to England to engage in the harvesting in order to raise money to pay for their holdings. A portion of the rents were also paid by the money sent from the Irish in America. A landlord once asked him why America interfered in Irish matters, and he answered because they robbed the Irish Americans. In America taxation without representation was considered and held to be tyranny, and if the landlords in Ireland did not

want America represented they should not tax Americans. "But," answered the landlords. "it is the Irish and not the Americans who send the money over to Ireland." But he had nothing further to say when helpless in the halls of justice when he stood write a jeremiade, but he was not going to he (the lecture) stated that in Ameriagainst a landlord. But now the revenge of cry because a few thousand had been sent ca the Irish were generally pretty hot Americans. The money was drawn out of American revenue, and it would pay America to sustain the Land League until the land question was settled.

He would explain what was meant by Griffith's valuation. Sir Richard Griffith had been sent by the Government to value the land for taxation purposes, and he did his work well. Everybody knew that the less competition there is for land the lower the value decreases, and, therefore, as Sir Richard made his valuation when Ireland held a population of eight millions the rents ought to be further reduced, as she now supports but five million. Again, Sir Richard saw the farms with all improvements, forgetting that it was the tenants who had made the improvements. The average rents charged all over the West of Ireland was double and sometimes five times Griffith's valuation.

The Marquis of Sligo, another of those model landlords, charged his tenants for the floating seaweed which they gathered from the beach, and to which they had as much right as he had. In fact, he acknowledged that he had no claim for it, but, nevertheless, insisted that it should yield him a revenue. The poor tenant was compelled to pay for everything, no matter whether it was common property or not. He was taxed for the river, and fined it he fished in it He was charged for the railroad which passed through his holding. At West-port the people were charged a toll for selling. It was not a market toll, for the goods were sold in the open street; it was not a tax to recompense a laborer for removing the refuse after the market people had dispersed, for the people themselves cleaned up the open space after them. There was people suffered, and that was duty work. In heart with sorrow and pity for the poor ant, were compelled, under pain of eviction, summer, and three days more in the winter, free to the landlord. He (Redpath) had, on what was the food of these poor people? one occasion during his sojourn in the west The majority of them could only of I:eland, collected eighteen summonses this dirty work, the penalty for which would

country's good, did perhaps, spend £25,900 in | to pay the rent. They never knew what was | and the information that the Land League would attend to them. (Cheers.) Lord Lucan, who for his exploits at Lucan, who for his exploits at Bulaklava was called Lord Look-On, compelled his tenants to enter into a contract with him to work for 16 cents a day, (groans,) and this act received the countenance of the Government. The Irish had never the hand of the Government except for evil, and this was the cause of their undying hatred for it. The Irishman who did not hate the English Government was not worthy the name of man. (Tremendous applause.) Referring to starving people. That action, coupled with agrarian crimes he quoted many instances of landlord tyranny, from which there Canadian people, kept thousands of the Irish was no appeal, as the cause of peasants from falling victims to starvation, this evil. The Marquis of Landsdowne would not permit one of his tenants to marry exactions of Icish landlordism. (Prolonged | without his permission. Whoever did not believe this statement should read the history of the Irish land war. This system of It wis a said thing to say that the only slavery existed over a great part of Ireland, happy children in the land were occupants and was only abolished because when a young of the poor houses. He remembered once fellow could not marry the girl be wished be generally made a target of his landlord. The were no branches of the League or they were yet weak in numbers or influence.

He knew something about the character of peat fire, and never once looked at him or the late Lord Mountmorres, and had seen allowed him to see their faces. He attri- him only a short time before the fatal shot had been fired. He (the lecturer) had made girls, and took no turther notice of it, except a speech a day or two before, which had been quoted as treasonable. He did not know said be had been speaking treason at the time and on the next occasion tried to commit his speech to memory. Early one evening he as girls." It appeared that the only article | had seen Lord Mountmorres depart to act as a spy upon the movements of the Land League. He was attended by a couple of colicemen, and not policemen exactly, for the police in Ireland were soldiers. Well, at half-past eleven that same night the news came that Lord Mountmorres had been murdered. The English papers, in crying out against the killing of this landlord, said that he was a kind-hearted man who was so condescending as to speak familiarly with the common people. If any person entertained the idea that English noblemen were a suattend the House of Lords to see what asses they were. (Laughter). It was said that Mountmorres was so kind-hearted and affable that he would attend his tenants in the character of a physician whenever they required his services, and a writer named Gibson stated that the savage nature of the people was shown by the manner in which the coldren danced in this good-hearted man's blood as it lay in a pool on the road-side; by the stearn refusal of the women to allow the body to be carried to either one of their houses, and by the action of a band who played a derisive dirge outside the door of Lady Mountmorres' residence. Now, what was the touched until it was washed away from the roadside by the rain. The women would not allow the body to enter their cottages because of an old superstition which led them to believe that if they sheltered the corpse of anyone who died a violent death the death of a relative would speedily follow. But what did the family of Mountmorres do when the body was finally brought to the hall. Did they carefully tend it, wash it, dress it, and lay it out in state in some large apartment? No, they simply had it carted to the coach house where it remained all night. And now he would speak about the band. The band had come down to the village to serenade the priest and himself, carrying with them the American and Irish flags. He addressed them, after which they dispersed, and were never within two miles of the Mountmorres' residence. All the statements he had made in reference to the murder and the scenes which followed he was personally cognizant of, for he was present at the time and knew

all the facts. (Applause.) A little annecdote in reference to Lady Mountmorres would not be out of place. After the killing of her husband she announced that she was prepared to settle all her bills preparatory to leaving the country. One woman, who kept a kind of general store in the village, sent in a bill for £18, but this Lady Mountmorres refused to pay on the plea that it had been allowed to run for seven years, and, therefore the Statute of Limitations rendered it unnecessary for her to settle it. Of course the news of this dishonest act sorend through the district, and the people naturally refused to supply her with anything more on trust. This was the foundation for the story industriously spread in the press, that Lady Mountmorres had been "boy cotted" after the death of her husband. Lord Mountmorres was said to be a man who was kindly sociable with his tenants. So he wasvery sociable. In fact, he would drink with any one of his tenants if the other party would stand treat. The man was a common drunkard, and often prejudged cases in favor of the person who sent him the best bottle of poteen. On one occasion a dispute arose between two men, and in the natural course of events the affair was referred to Lord Mountmorres in his capacity as magistrate. One of the men sent his lordship a bottle of brandy, and awaited with confidence a decision in his favor, as the gift had been accepted. His surprise could, therefore, be imagined when the suit resulted in favor of his opponent. In his vexation he related to the other how he had sent Mountmorres the usual bottle of liquor, and had on that account expected favorable judgment. "You fool," the other had replied, "you sent him a bottle, but I sent him a gallon." (Laughter and applause.)

Justice as dispensed by England in Ireland was a mere mockery. From the Lord Chief Justice down to the lowest magistrate they were but an infamous line of partisans against the people, and always ready to obey the dictates and will of partisanship. The law was contaminated and justice outraged in the hands of such men as May, the Chief Justice, and Mountmorres, the debauched magistrate. In days gone by these judges of the people could judge, condemn and sentence as their unholy will dictated; (groans,) but to-day what they see? They saw the Chief Justice hissed from the Bench for simply daring to express an opinion on the conduct of Parnell and the other To versers. (Applause.) This, indeed, was a brilliant victory for the Land League, and was a proof that its influence and power was coextensive, if not more, with that of the Castle itself. (Tremendous cheering.) But what was the real cause of Mountmorres' death? It was another species of tyranny under which the simply this: This lord had an idea that he was a detective of no ordinary cast. He had terior. The sight was one which filled his addition to paying exorbitant rents the ten- become, as he supposed, thoroughly acquainted with all the arts and terms of the profession to give three days work in the by the constant practice which was afforded him on his own estates, for he always detected the smallest violation of the rules of the estate. He was continually on the alert for such game, but finally he fell a victim to served upon the people for neglecting to do this passion of liking to pass as a detective. One night he boasted, while intoxicated, that be a fine of £5. The fines would have been there was not a Ferian secret but which he paid, no doubt, it he hadn't come along, had found out; all was known to him. This the sweet milk, for the cream had to be took up the summouses and returned declaration signed his death warrant, and

vealing the secrets. This was the real cause of his death, and there never had been a tittle of evidence shown to the contrary or to prove that it was the doings of the Land League. (Applause.)

:He now had a word to say about James Anthony Froude. This writer had told more barefaced lies about Ireland than all the others put together. In the XIX Century in a most radical English organ, an article was published by this Froude, in which he stated that Lord Leitrim was killed as a timely warning to the rest of his kind, and he fearlessly traced this agrarian crime to the teach. ings of the present Parliamentary Party. Where was James Anthony's head and memory when he penned those lines? for they were as ludicrous as they were absurd. Lord Leitrim died on the 2nd of April in 1878, and the Land League commenced to teach the people in September, 1879. It was the first time he ever heard of lectures or speeches to kill a man 18 months after his death. (Laughter and applause). Lord Leitrim was a landlord of the worst kind; his conduct was tyrannical and criminal to a degree. He took a most brutal pleasure in bringing around the ruin of Irish maidens, the daughters of his tenants. Now the modesty and chastity of the women of Ireland were world renowned and prized so highly by the people that a stain on the virtue of a woman caused her to be cast outside the pale of society. (Hear, hear.) And he begged to say that this was the most fascinating and precious trait in the character of the maidens of Ireland. This trait, the debauched Leitrim endeavored to destroy. (Hisses and groans.) But the criminal endeavour eventually cost him his life. He ruined the sister of a young man who had emigrated to the United States. When the brother heard of the shame of his sister, he was fired with a holy indignation and resolved to punish the villain who had brought so much sorrow and shame on his family and to the homes of so many of his neighbors. The young man, armed with a rifle, at once set out for Ireland and arriving on the scene of his family's misfortune, he calmly awaited the passing of Lord Leitrim on the high road and at first sight, shot him dead like a dog. He had avenged his sister's wrong. (Tremendous and prolonged applause) The laws in Ireland did not protect the victims of landlords' crimes, and when a man got above the law he had no right to expect to reap the benefits of it. He had, therefore, no hesitation in saying that Lord Leitrim had met with his just doom, and when J. A. Froude charged Parnell with defending and encouraging assassination, he would turn around and charge Froude with defending and encouraging seduction-and of the two he would prefer to be guilty of the former. (Great applause.)

He would now tell his hearers something

about Boycott and Boycotting. (Laughter.)

He was driving one day with a priest between the villages of Clonbur and Ballinrobe. in the County Mayo, and as he wanted to write something about Captain Boycott, who was then coming into prominence, they took a drive past his bouse. Boycott was the first man the tenants had struck against. In Ireland a land agent was a much more important man than the landlord, for the latter was seldom personally known or seen by the former was his tenants. present to do the dirty work imposed upon him by his master. Now when a landlord in the County Mayo sent orders to his agent to put the screws on, and that agent, having a spark of manhood left, refused to do something more than ordinarily cruel and dirty, he was discharged and Captain Boycott appointed in his place, and so it had come to pass that Boycott was soon agent for a great deal of property, and in his consequent prosperity speedily acquired possession of a large estate for himself. When he came he compelled the tenants and their families to work for him at the rate of 18 pence per day for men and one shilling a day for women But the Land League came and put spirit into them, and they retused to work for less than 2s 6d per day for men, and 1s 6d per day for women. (Applause.) He (the lecturer) thought that in the scale of prices proposed there was something very ungallant, for they might as well have made it 2s 6d all round. (Laughter.) Boycott, however, said he would not submit to their dictation, and, being a very determined man, took his wife, daughters, and three servants, to do the harvesting. He stood it for three whole hours. (Laughter.) There was a priest in that parish whom he would always honor, for he never failed to stand by his people no matter who was on the other side. Boycott frequently wished Father John in the place which was the opposite of Heaven. (Laughter.) By and by the tenants had visited Boycott to pay the rents, but declared they wanted a reduction. This request the agent refused peremptorily. Then the tenants, who had worked in England to pay their rents put the money back into their pockets and the landlords did not get it and have not got it yet. (Laughter and applause.) Boycott then procured a process server, and promised him a guinea for each process served, and as there were 54 processes to be served, 54 guineas would have paid him well for a day's work. The landlords, who had themselves framed the laws with regard to process serving, made it unnecessary for the process to be served upon the man of the house, for he was very often absent. It was, therefore, perfectly legal if the process was served upon the woman, or nailed upon the door. English justice was a queer article sometimes. But the women had arranged a system of signalling among themselves, and when the process server made his appearance a crowd of two or three hundred women were soon collected. There were some men too, but they stood behind, as the women were quite satisfied to do all the fighting. The men could be arrested and punished for any outbreak of indignation. (Laughter.) On this occasion there had been a Mrs. Fitzmorris present, who was a very strong-minded woman, and she gave piece-a very large piece-of her mind to the process server. After a while, however, a little girl came to the conclusion that there had been enough of talk, and thought it was time to begin the war-the Irish Land war. (Enthusiastic cheering.) She looked around for a rock, and found something else better adapted to her purpose. The cattle in that part of the country had some very bad habits, (laughter), and a cow, coming from Ballinrobe, had passed along the road and dropped something. It was either a parasol or satchel. (Great laughter.) The little girl worked her hand under it until she had it loosened, then picking it threw it in the face of the process server. He could not see for a few moments, and by the time his eves were clear he was covered frem head to foot with the same material. (Laughter.) He had passed by Father Johu's residence on his road home, and that priest had said he looked like a walking advertisement of local manure. (Laughter.) His wife did not know him when he returned, and it was not until he began to swallow some whiskey that she recognized him. Re threatened to fulfil the mission

(Concluded on Seventh Page.)

which had been interrupted, but the women and happy, why, from the bottom of his heart told his wife that if he came a ain they and with the whole onergy of his soul he would leave their doors ajar and deluge him would wish and strive to see a Republic with boiling hot water when he attemp ed to established in Ireland, and to see the green nail up a process, and she told him, and then flag float free over a free people and an inhe thought that it would be better to leave the matter stand as it was. Then Boycott was terribly mad, for he could not get a process server for love or money. But a happy thought struck him, and he wrote to the English newspapers saying that his fences were pulled down and destroyed, and that he was otherwise persecuted because he was a Protestant. A nice Protestant Boycott was, a man who could not speak half-a-dozen words without swearing. Boycott had a num. ber of rules for the management of his cwn estate. His laborers were being continually fined for several trifling things, such as being two or three minutes late, although they worked 12 hours a day, leaving a gate open behind them, etc., until their wages would be reduced from \$2.25 per week to an average of \$1.75. (Groans) In reference to Boycott's fences being pulled down, he (Redpath) had passed by his estate the day after the complaint had been made and found the fences and gates all right, (applause,) and twelve constables guarding the property. But the people were exasperated by his treatment of them, and when his wife next went down to the village to make purchases she could find no one willing to sell her anything. Boycotting thus began. The landlords, however, had welcomed the religious cry with fervor, for in it they thought they saw a way to fight the Land League. So they brought down fifty Orange loafers from Ulster, and British Government had to protect them with 1,000 soldiers. And how had Boycott welcomed his saviors? Well, as the people refused to sell anything for either the soldiers or Orangemen he was enabled to sell them the potatoes they were digging at fourpence a stone. (Laughter and applause) It cost the Government \$50,000 to dig a few acres of potatoes, and, therefore, it was a matter for serious calculation how much it would cost to gather the crops belonging to enemies of the Land League throughout the country. (Cheers.) He would tell them how the name "Boy cotting" originated. The social ostracism to which Boycott had been subjected seemed to answer the purposes of the people so well that it was resolved to adopt it generally. He had consulted with Father John in regard to a name for the new plan, for the word "os:racism" did not express the full meaning and was not otherwise considered suitable. "If you will suggest a name" said he (Redpath) to Father John, "I will put it into everybody's mouth and make it known throughout the world." Then Father John after thinking deeply for

a few moments, suddenly brightened up and said that he thought the name "Boycott," besides making its owner famous or infamous, would be a perfectly fitting word, and so the name was adopted (cheers).
What had the Land League done for Ireland? What had it achieved in the interests of a misruled people. The Land League was the grandest movement in the history of Ireland, for the unity and patriotism of its purpose and for the strength and intelligence of its organization. It had reduced the rents to Griffith's valuation, and had thereby saved millions to the robbed peasants-and this he looked upon as the greatest victory ever obtained since the days of Catholic Emancipation. (Applause). It had kept thousands of the poor and destitute Irish from falling victims to forced starvation and going down to untimely graves. It had taught the lrish tenants that they had other interests to look after than those of the landlords, and that they were no longer at the will of that tyrannical class. (Cheers). It had made the laws which might be favorable influence of landlordism; it had made these laws live letters. It had restrained the people of Ireland; it had kept them within the legal and constitutional limits of action. The great London daily, the Times, a most infamous sheet, and as bad, if not worse, than the N. w York Herald, (hisses and groans) in its dealings with the Irish people had said that there were two Governments in Ireland. and that that of her Majesty was scarcely recognized. Yes, the Land League was the Government of the land, for it had greater power and exercised a more salutary in fluence than the English Government; and what was more, it was the greatest conservative power in the British Empire, for the object of the patriot Davitt (here three cheers were given for Davitt) in founding this movement was to preserve the land to the people, and to have Iroland for the Irish. (Immense and enthusiastic cheering.) The Land League had finally roused the spirit of the nation; it had roused the manhood of Ireland such as it never had been since 700 years. It was a manhood awake to its rights, and bent on liberty and justice. It was a manhood, self-contained, cool, courageous and defiant. (Great applause.) Now, who were, and what were, the leaders of this great national agitation? He was an American abolitionist himself; he had worked to free the slaves; he had been in constant communication and contact with the greatest defenders of justice and humanity of the day; they all knew such men as Lyod Garrison and Wendell Phillips, whose sincerity in the cause of freedom no one ever doubted, and whose love for mankind was universal. Well, these men were now equalled by the leaders of the Irish people, who were working in a | \$1.00 per annum in advance. similar cause and were animated with a similar spirit. Parnel!, Davitt, Dillon, Sullivan, and their associates would be as true to the cause of oppressed Ireland as the American agitators were as true to the cause of the slave. (Enthusiastic applause.) He could speak in this strain for he personally knew all the Irish Leaders and was thus in a position to compare the leaders of the two agitations, both in the interests of justice and humanity, and he was satisfied that the honesty and sincerity of the one were as great as those of the others. (Applause and cheers

for the Irish Leaders.) Landlordism was

on the wane in Ireland, and it was time, for

during the last 700 years it had not only

blighted the land but it had made slaves of

the people-it had sunk them in ruin and pov-

would soon he swept out of existence, and they

all must be its executioners. (Great cheering.)

The Irishmen who got rich in Canada or the

United States and who did not wish to re-

cognize the Land Lesgue, would receive, as

he might imagine, no respect or admiration

from his fellow-citizens of other nationalities,

but would be the laughing stock of all. The Irish people, he could tell them, would never

be satisfied until they saw their own Irish

Parliament once more sitting in College

Green in Dublin, (Applause.) And there was

no reason why they should not, except a

brutal power stopped them. He would ask

them to sustain the Irish people in their

demands, until Home Rule, such as exist-

ed here in Canada, was granted to their fellow-

people failed in obtaining fair, just and ade-

quate concessions, if their demands remained

dependent nation.

The cheering which followed was deafening; it seemed if the enthuisiasm of the brilliant and thronged audience knew no limits Mr. Redpath had finished his lecture.

Messrs. F. A. Quinn, J. C. Fleming, and C. J. Doherty, being each called upon by the audience, made a few remarks, the tenor of which was gratitude to Mr. Redpath for his instructive lecture, a confidence that his prophecies concerning Ireland and the Irish would be fulfilled, and a wish that those present would be strengthened in their duty to their country by the story of the past sufferings and present struggle of their countrymen at home.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Redpath, the entire audience rising to its feet in so doing, after which the assemblage dispersed.

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 defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their to and protect the tenant, but which were efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a never made to work through the overbearing 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.

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Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, there-B. Pauli Apostoii, 3 vols in 8vv., m., \$2.93. fore, 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 erty-but the day of its doom was coming, it 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.

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THE TRANSVAAL.

THE DISASTER TO THE 54TH REGIMENT-THE PRE-MIER ON THE SITUATION-MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 5 .- Capt. Lambert, lately a prisoner at Heidelberg, has just arrived. He was released on parole with Cap. Elliott. Both were sent to Orange Free State unarmed, but when crossing the Vaal River the boers who accompanied them fired on them, and killed Elliott. Sixty two prisoners of the 54th Regiment, released by the Boers, are on their way down. Captain Lambert gives the following account of the disaster to the 54th :- On the road from Pret ria to Sydenburg the detachment was met by two men with a letter, summoning the colonel to surrender in two minutes. The colonel refused, and formed his men, when fire was immediately opened on all The officers were almost in-

stantly shot down, and the force disabled. The colonel then ordered a surrender. Eighty-six men were turied on the field, and 26 have since died. Lambert estimates the number of Boers at Heidle berg at 8,000. He met a large number of Boers going in from Orange Free State. The commanding efficer at Newcatle reports that 3,000 Boers entered Natal and took up a strong position on the road to Transvaal about five miles within the border. They are pushing the patriots to points 16 miles from Newcastle.

Mr. Gladstone, repiying to a letter relative to the Transvaal, says: "I am assured that when full information is presented to Parliament, the Government's desire to act with an impartial regard to the interest and rights of all parties concerned will be appreciated." London, Jan. 6 .- The Boers' treacherous slaughter of the 54th Regiment is officially confirmed by despatches received at the

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Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1,010, Nellie McCaw, wife of George Bruce, agent, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said George Bruce, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1880.

DESJARDING & LANCTOT, 185

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1,937. Esther C. Lefebvre, wife of Joseph Charette, Commercant, Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Joseph Charette, Befendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1880.

DESJARDINS & LANCTOT, 1856.

Adventes for Plaintiff.

Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1,689. Cesarine Senez, wife of Ernest Cyr, plasterer, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ernest Cyr, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, 9th December, 1880.

DESJARDINS & LANCTOT,
185

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, Dame Marie Octavie Mathide salide Valiquet, wife of Leon Larne, of the City of Montreal, said district, tobacconist, duly authorized to ester en justice, for these presents, Plaintiff, vs. the said Leon Larne, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

ciute.
Montreal, 7th December, 1887.
bullamel, Pagnuello & RAINVILLE,
195 Attornes for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Dame Clottlde I nurin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Napoleon Benard, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized a exter en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Napoleon Benard, Definiant. An action in separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, on the Twentleth day of December, 1880.

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ever invented for RESTOR-The ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS State Assayer YOUTHFUL COLOR AND and Ohemist of Mass.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

LIFE.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HATR DRESSING It is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

as a great triumph in medicine.

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BUCKINGHAMS DYE WHISKERS

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. LYMAN HONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

LUBY'S

A lady, an actress, who took great pride in her magnificent chevelure, found it suddenly turning gray. She was disconsolate, but forinnately 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 perfung. The remedy was LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Rold by all druggists.

FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had helr 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 probab'e she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWICK. Sold by all chemists.

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 beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went 1mmediately and procured a bottle of LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents, The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists,

HAIR!

How common and at the same time how painful it is to see young people prematurely bald or promaturely 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*—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

BILIOUSNESS!

Price 25c. A trial will convince. Wholesale by SONS & CO. MONTREAL



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can new as fast and easy in the old way, at one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted, Circulars sent Free, Agent wanted, MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW 60., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

13 13

November 10, '80.

In Minnesota, U.S.

and sent free to any address.

Revised Immigration Circulars just published

Catholic Colonization Bureau.

ST. PAUL, Minn., U.S.

Though now growing old, my affections are stronger, For old Erin, than they were when first I came here; The time may be long and the distance still longer.
To my heart still the scenes of my youth shall be dear.

And dearest of all where my father l.es sleeping. In the holy old churchyard upon Chapel hill, Where angels alone have his bones now in keeping;
Till resumed by his soul, may they keep them still.

Nor can I forget when I want a bird nesting, Down by Grennan green on my way to Dane's wood, Climbing the old castle walls hands and feet testing; se walls which for ages all storms have Those walls withstood.

Nor those holy ruins once the pride of the Hundreds like Jerpoint, now with ivy e'er where the weary found rest, and the sinner sat-vation;
By the hand of the spoiler were cruelly o'er-

Peace to the founders from whom we're dereace to the founders from whom we're descended,
Let us firmly hold on to the faith which they held.

Defending it ever as they it defended;
Till the mists which hang o'er it be wholly dispelled.

How oft do I sign for a sight of those places, As memory traces them back to my view, Still fix on my vision those familiar faces; Companions in childhood and kindred adieu. M. BERGIN.

SCOTCH NEWS.

A Lunar Rainbow was witnessed at Stirling, at 3 a.m. on the 14th December. The arch extended from the Ochils to Cambuskeneth Abbey, and the colours, though faint, were distinct. There was a rather heavy shower of rain at the time.

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY .- The Tyndal Bruce Scholorship, value £50 and tenable for two years, has been awarded to Mr. Robert Forgan, St. Andrews, and the Tyndal Bruce Bursary value £30 for one year, has been gained by Mr. Henry Norwell, Perth.

WARNING TO DAIRYMEN.—At a County J. P. Court, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, John Hutton, dairyman, Slateford, was fined 6s, including expenses, for having recently had in his possession two milk measures without having the denomination stamped outside.

TINKERS IN THE TURNIP FIELD .- In consequence of the scarceness of out-door labourers, a number of the farmers in the Aberfeldy district have found it necessary to have recourse to a band of tinkers for securing their Finance and Commerce. district have found it necessary to have returnip crop, which, throughout the district, is this season considerably above the average yield.

Two CHILDREN FOUND DEAD IN BED .- On 11th December two children, one eight weeks old, son of James Calder, blacksmith, Todburn Close, Dundee, and the other, Ann M'Kny Paton, eleven weeks, daughter of a millworker, residing in Watson's Lane, were found dead in bed. They were in good health the previous evening.

At the festivities of the recent Royal deer drives in Scotland, reel dancing and the making of "free foresters" were two of the features of amusement. Free foresters are 16 City Gas 158; 25 do 156½; 10 C C 123½, made by smearing the individual with stag's 125 Montreal, 1851; 30 do, 184; 510 Onblood. In the case of a lady a touch suffices. Mrs. Cornwallis West, who is a fine reel dancer, was among those honoured.

BRECHIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE .- At a meeting of the Brechin Branch of the Educational Institute on 11th December, Mr. Cameron, Montrose, moved—" That no dismissal of a teacher be final till the teacher has had an opportunity of appeal to the Sheriff of the district." Mr. Morrison, Brechin, seconded. The motion was unanimously adopted.

BONNYBRIDGE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY .- A general meeting of the shareholders took place in the Columbian Hall on Tuesday, when a dividend of 2s 4d per £1 on the members' purchases was declared. The sales during last quarter amounted to £2717, showing an increase on the previous quarter of £323 14s 10d, and over the corresponding quarter in 1879 of £648.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GAME. -At the Aberdeen Court, before Sheriff Dove Wilson, Joseph M'Sloy labourer, Gallowgate, Aberdeen, was fined £3, with the alternative of three weeke' imprisonment, for having been found in the illegal possession of game-one hare and seven rabits-and also twelve nets, in a tramway car near Mannofield, Aberdeen on the 25th ult.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Balfour, M. P. in opening the Granton and Wardie Free Church Bazaar in Edinburgh said he regarded the erection of such a church as affording additional evidence that there still remained among the Scottish people that old religious spirit which never failed, by spontaneous effort, to make whatever increased provision might be necessary for the increasing spirtual necessities of the time.

The report of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank for the year ended October 22, 1880, has been published. The liabilities higher prices, Montreal being up to the latest 2, 20 to 21; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26 to which at the same date last year had been £4,225,637 have been reduced by £2,402,463 during the year, leaving £1,823,174 as a balance due to creditors. Three more dividends amounting to 3s 8d in the £1 have been paid, making, with the amount paid in 1879, a total of 17s in the £1, which is equivalent to a disbursement of £9,404,956. The state of affairs also shows a net increase of surplus between 1879 and 1880 of £203,380.

An action was before the Court of Session on December 14th, at the instance of James Rankine, cashier, in the employment of Messrs. Singleton, Dunn & Co., timber brokers, Glasgow, and residing at Cambuslang, against the Caledonian Railway Co., in which pursuer concluded for £1,000 damages, on the ground that he had been badly injured in a railway accident on 24th January. The case was set down for trial by jury on Monday, December 27, but in respect of an offer made by defenders the pursuer has accepted £275 and expenses, and the order for trial has been

Ann Stacy Cowan or Donald, about 30, was \$1.10 to 1.15. placed at the bar of Edinburgh Police Court on 11th December, before Bailie Andersonon remand, on a charge of theft. The complaint set forth that on one or more occasions, between the 15th of May and the 12th ult., she stole from the house of Mrs. Dee, Mayfield Gardens, a number of articles, including dinner plates, a spoon, two yards of Maltese lace, an ostrich feather, half a yard of ribbon, and an embroidered dress case. She pleaded married. It was urged in extenuation of the \$1.30 to 1.50; Sal Soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; Salt-

awful thing. The Magistrate, however, thought it was a "clear case"—leaving service to get married, and carrying off with her what she could. He would send her to prison

district. It appears that a drayman in the employment of the Canal Brewery Company was engaged delivering supplies of porter and ale to customers there, the horse and lorry being in charge of a young lad. While past week. the man went into a public house with a small cask of porter, the boy proceeded to nominally unchanged. Now that the ice drive on to another shop. Unseen to him a bridge is formed, there has been some little girl attempted to cross in front of the parties in the city making enquiries about horse, fell, and before the animal could be pulled up the lorry passed over the girl's body, and death resulted instantaneously. The girl, named Helen Allen, was six years of age, and resided with her parents at 113 Great Eastern Ro d. The man and boy were taken into custody. They are named respectively George M'Donald and William Tough. - Glasgow Herald

in every other respect unexceptionable, for a January 1880. The market in consequence long time woodd a fair lady in vain. He of the holiday season has been dull and inknew the cause of her refusal but was unable active, and very little business has been reto remove it until a friend informed him of ported, only a few barrels for the immediate the existence of Lubv's Parisian Hair Renewer. wants of bakers. The market to-day was He tried this sovereign remedy result, magnificent—chevelure and a lovely wife. Sold by all chemists.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the contribution of the Imperial Government to the expenses of the Afghan war will be at least £6,000,000.

LANGUAGE CAN BUT FEEBLY DESCRIBE the pangs of rheumatism. This malady is one of the most obstinate which tortures humanity, and yet there is a specific which will overcome it and prevent its recurrence. The name of this sovereign remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, a combination of six of the best known medicinal oils, the remedial efficacy of which is not weakened by evaporation, since it contains no alcohol to render it volatile. On this account, as on many others, it is superior to all other liniments, lotions and other remedies used externally and has this further advantage that it is used internally as well. It is an incomparable specific for lameness, stiffness, burns, bruises, frost bites and other bodily troubles treated outwardly, and is a grand medicine in throat and lung diseases. Used for man or beast. Sold by all dealers. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

FINANCIAL. The local stock market to-day is rather weaker, except in some shares, which remain

Morning Board-10 Montreal at 185; 10 do 1853; 8 Ontario 101; 50 do 1011; 40 Molsons 1071; 13 Toronto 150; 4 do 1502; 10 Merchants' 1201 30 Union 92; 55 do 91; 165 Commerce 141; 25 do 1431; 50 Montreal tario, 101; 20 Peuples, 941; 125 Molson, 1071; 10 Toronto, 150; 50 Merchants, 120; 50 do, 119\(\frac{1}{2}\); 32 Commerce, 141\(\frac{1}{4}\); 25 do, 142; 35 Exchange, 63; 20 do, 62\(\frac{1}{4}\); 10 Federal, 141; 10 Richelieu & Ont., 61\(\frac{1}{4}\); 15 do, 61\(\frac{1}{2}\);

25 Cotton, 1221. NEW YORK, Jan. 11 .- The dealings on the tock Exchange to-day are almost unprecedentedly large. The two most active stocks being Erie, of which 71,000 shares were sold up to noon, and Western Union, 48,000 shares. The other stocks largely traded in were Wabash, Pacific, Ohio & Miss., Lake Shore and Hannibal & St. Joseph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Stocks strong. Rock Island, 136; 111. Central, 126; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 177; C. & A., 154; do prefd., 156; New York Central, 1511; Lake Shore, 1321; Canada Southern, 75; Michigan Central, 124; Erie, 51; do. preferred, 94 North-Western, 1271; do. preferred, 142; St. Paul, 113] do. preferred, 124; Delaware & Lackawanna, 112]; Delaware & Hudson, 97; ; Jersey Central, 87; Union Pacific, 113]; American Union, 85; Western Union, 99 American Exchange, 63.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

As a usual thing the weeks preceding and succeeding the holiday weeks are generally quiet, this year being no exception to the rule. Merchants report the year of 1880 a very favorable one to trade, and as being the best since 1874. The complaint in the country of the insufficiency of snow is no longer heard, and it is likely, after the present for the next few months. We repeat quota-heavy fall, that the cry will be in the oppostions. Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1, B.A., ite strain. At the Corn Exchange business has been somewhat better. In the local stock market there has been a tendency to reports at 184, a very rapid rise, considering that before Christmas the shares were sold at | 42c; do. heavy, 36 to 40c; Grained, 35 to 42c; 167 and 168. Below we give our weekly review of the wholesale markets.

Ashrs.-Pots.-Market in favour of buyers but market quiet, no sales being reported | 50c; Harness 26 to 32c; Buffed Cow 14 to over \$5.00. Pearls nominal. Pots in the inspection stores are 436 bris., Pearls 91 bris., including 342 brls. Pots and 70 brls. Pearls which have been held over for the new brand of 1881.

Boots and Shoes.—Business reported good, and money reasonably plentiful. Prospects are in general fully favourable with firm prices ruling as follows: - Men's Split Boots, \$1.90 to 2.25; ditto Cowhide Boots, \$2.50 to 3.50; ditto Kip Boots, \$2.75 to 3.25; ditto French Cali Boots, \$3.75; ditto Split Brogans, \$1.00 to 1.10; ditto Split Lace Boots, \$1.50 to 1.75; Boys Long Boots, \$1.75 to 2.20; Women's Split Bals, 85c to \$1.10;

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .-- No change to note except in Bichromate of Potash which has Beaver \$2.50; Bear-Large prime \$6 to 8 advanced 3c. per lb in New York, and we may look for a corresponding advance, here, advices by cable at this a.m., from England report chemicals there as being firmer. We quote Bicarb Soda, \$3 30 to 3.50; Soda Ash, \$1.60 to 1.90; Bichromate of Potash 14 to 15c; Borax | 60c; Higgins Eureka \$2.00; Factory filled 131 to 15; Cream Tartar Crystals, 29 to 31; 80c to \$1. ditto ground 33 to 35; Caustic Seda, \$2.50 to not guilty. From the evidence led it appeared that the prisoner had been in the sorvice of Mrs. Dee from May until November. lbs., 90c to \$1; Flour Sulphur, \$3 to 3.25; She had left Mrs. Dee's employment to get Roll Sulphur, \$2 40 to 2.50; Epsom Salts, offence that, leaving to get married, she had petre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10; Sulphafe of Two stallions, and thirty-five broad-mares, in a weak moment taken the articles. An Copper, 5½ to 7c; Whiting 70 to 80c; Opium, and foals will be shipped from London Eng.

her to prison—a honeymoon in jail was an Morphia, \$3.75 to 4; Castor oil, 10 to 11c; Shellac, 45 to 50c.

I)RY Goods.—The past week as might be expected, was almost a blank in this trade. Travellers are nearly all at home for the holifor 20 days.

A sad fatal accident occurred on Wednesday morning 15th December in the Camlachie. considered unreasonably so, and it is believed that in a week or two they will be considerably broken in upon. Collections are good. The retail trade has been quieter during the

FISH.—Business is quiet and prices are fish so that we shortly expect to have some demand as the stocks are by no means heavy full prices are likely to rule. We quote for Labrador Herrings \$5.50 to 5.75; Split Herrings No. 1, \$4.75 to 5; Dry Cod, \$4 to 4½; Green Cod, \$4 to 4½; for No. 1, and \$3 to 3½ for No. 2. Salmon \$18½ to 17½ and 16½ for No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

FLOUR.-The stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 1st inst. were 41,625 brls., against 32,045 brls. on A certain gentlemen having grey hair, but the 15th ult. and 34,670 brls. on the first of rather more active and prices steady at the following rates:—Superior Extra, \$5.30 to 5.35; Extra Superfine, \$5.20 to 5.25; Fancy, \$5.20 to 5.25; Spring Extra, \$5.20 to 5.25; Superfine, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$5.75 to 6.25; Fine, \$4.15 to 4.35; Middlings, \$3.65 to 3.75; Pollards, \$3.25 to 3.50; U. C. Bags, \$2.60 to 2.70; U. C. Oatmeal, \$4.40 to 4.50; Cornmeal,

\$3.00. GROCERIES.—Business has been very quiet; few travellers are out, and those that are find country merchants' stocks full, and not disposed to give orders at present. Teas -Any sales of Japan reported have been of common up to good medium, at from 22c to 35c; common Young Hyson has been selling to a small extent, at from 25c to 30c; hardly any demand for Black Tea. Common to fine Congou is worth from from 20 to 65c; Souchong, 321 to 60c; Oolong, 26 to 65c. Coffee continues inactive, with drooping tendency. Old Gov't Java, 23 to 29c; Maracaibo, 20 to 24c; Laguayra, 19 to 23c. Sugars.—There is no change in prices of either Raw or Refined. There is a steady demand for the latter, but no transactions have transpired in the former. Molasses and Syrups are dull, and unchanged in value. Rice is easier, sales from \$3.85 to 4.00, according to size of lot. Spices-There has been a moderate jobbing demand at our quotations. B pepper, 11 to 12c; W ditto, 18 to 19c; cloves, 37 to 45c; Cassia, 13 to 16c; Nutmegs, 65 to 95c; African Ginger, 7 to 8c; Jamaica Giuger, 17 to 20c; Mace, 65 to 75c. Fruit-The market is firm, especially for the finer kinds of raisins. Valencias maintain their value; Sultanas are quoted a little dearer; Currants have been dealt in to a fair extent, and as is usual at this season, there has been a good jobbing demand for all kinds of fruit at cur quotations:—Layers, \$2.20 to and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, 2 30; Loose Muscatels, \$2.45 to 2.55; London per pair, 90c. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c. Layers, \$2.65 to 2.75; Black Basket, \$3.45 to 3.55; Crown, \$4.50 to 4.75: Dehessa, S4.50 to 6.00; Valencias, 71 to 8c; Sultanas, 101 to 11c, Currants, 61 to 61c; Figs, 18 to 20c; Prunes, 5 to 7c; Tarragona Almonds, 121 to 131c; Provence ditto, 10 to 11c; Filberts, 8

to Sic; Walnuts, 71 to 111c. HIDES -A good demand exists for all kinds offering at \$10, \$9 and \$8 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

HARDWARE .- Owing to the holidays business has almost come to a standstill and for the last week there has been nothing of any consequence to report. The prospects tor doing a fair steady business in the early future are good, meantime prices are firm and unchanged, we then repeat Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$21.50 to 22.00; Gartsherrie, \$21.00 to 21.50; Summerlee, \$20.50 to 21.00; Eglinton, S19.50 to 20.00; Carnbroe, \$20.00 to 20.50; Langloan, \$21.00 to 21.50; bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.85 to 1.90; best ditto, \$2.15 to 2.25; Swedes and Norway, \$4.25 to 5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.25 to 6.50; Canada plates per box-Glenmorgan & Budd, \$3.30; Arrow, \$3.75; Hatton \$3.15 to 0.00; Tin plates per box Charcoal IC. \$5.75 to 6.00; ditto IX., \$8.00 to 9.00; ditto DC., \$5.50 to 6.00; Coke \$5.00 to 5.50; Tinned Sheets, No. 26, Char., 101 to 11c; Galvanized Sheets, 28 best, 63 to 7½c; Hoops and Bands \$2.25 to 2.50; Sheets, best brands \$3.00 to 3.12; Boiler Plate \$2.75 to 3.50; Lead, pig per 100 lbs. \$4.50 to 4.75; ditto Sheet \$5.00 to 6.50; ditto Bar \$5.00 to 6.50; ditto Shot \$6.00 to 6.50; Cast Steel 111 to 13c; Spring Steel \$3.75 to 4.00; Sleigh Shoe Steel \$3.00 to 3.25; Tire Steel \$3.50 to 3.75; Ingot Tin 25.00 to 26.00; Ingot Copper \$17.50 to 18.50; Sheet Zinc \$5.00 to 6.50; Spelter \$5.50 to 6.00; Horse Shoes \$4.25 to 4.50; Iron Wire per bdl. of sixty-three rounds \$1.75; Cut nails 3in. to 5in, hot cut American and Canadian pattern \$2.60; 21 in and 23 in. do, do. \$2.85; 11 to

21 in. do. do. \$3.10; 11 in. do. do. \$3.60. LEATHER. - With a liberal assortment in nearly all lines, an active trade is expected 26 to 26½c; ditto No. 2, B.A., 23½ to 24½c; No. 1, Ordinary 24½ to 26c; No. 2, ditto, 23 to 234c; Buffalo Sele, No. 1, 22 to 23c; ditto No. 28c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 36 to Splits, large, 24 to 33; ditto small, 24 to 28c; Calfskins, (27 to 36 lbs.) 60 to 80c; ditto (18 to 26 lbs.) 55 to 70c; Sheepskin linings 30 to 17c. per foot; Enamelled Cow, 15 to 16c; Patent Cow, 15 to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 14 to 16c; Rough, 24 to 36c.

Oils .- Petroleum .- The London Ont. market is still firm at 22c. Our local market has been tolerably busy as the stocks of country dealers had got well run down, they being afraid to lay in stocks at the time prices were so high, feel themselves now forced into the market. Our quotations are unchanged but for large lots a shade under our figures would probably be accepted. Car lots ex-store 26c; broken lots 264c; single brls.

27 to 28c. RAW FURS .- We quote Winter Musk ditto Buff Bals, \$1.25 to 1.50; ditto Pebble Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c; kitts 3c; Bals, \$1.25 to 1.50; Misses Split Bals, 85c to Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$1.00; ditto Buff and Pebbled Balmorals, \$2 to \$3; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30; \$1.10 to 1.15. \$8 to 10; Mink-Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; ditto small \$4 to 5; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4; Fisher, \$5 to \$6; Skunk-Black 25 to 50c.

Raccoon, 40 to 60c. SALT .-- There is very little doing, the supply of coarse in store is now quoted at

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Hav is bringing \$10 per ton in the vicinity of Buckingham lately, American buyers being plentiful.

Two stallions, and thirty-five brood-mares, agent legged of the Magistrate not to send \$8,25 to 8,75; Quinine, \$3.75 to 4.00; on board the National Line Steamer best.

" France" which sails to-day for New York, to be sold at public auction. This is the largest shipment of brooded stock for some

time. The statement of flour inspected at Montreal for the past week ending January 8th (furnished by Mr. L. A. Boyer, inspector,) is as follows:-Superior extra, 380 bris Extra superfine, 5 brls; Fancy superfine, 130 brls; Spring Extra, 150 brls; Pollards, 4 brls; Rejected, 196 brls. Total-865.

FARMERS' PRODUCE MARKET-Jan. 11.

The above market to-day presents a much more lively appearance than it did on Friday last, which fact may be accounted for by the proper opening of the river roads and the improvement of the country ones, by the recent fall of snow. The severe weather has had a damaging effect on some goods. Oysters which were three weeks ago sold for \$1.10 per gallon, are in great scarcity and selling at no less than \$2, on account of the oyster beds being frozen over, and dealers being unable to fill orders. One extensive exporter in the United States, who used to export to here four hundred gallons per day, now is sending only ten gallons A dealer in Claude street, who had on hand 12 hundred barrels of caraquets in shell, has employed a number of hands opening them, and is supplying the demand at \$1.50 per gallon in bulk. To-day there was large quantities of farmers' beef on the market, pound, being quoted at five cents and six cents. Prices in poultry have rather a lowering tendency, but dealers report business fair. In dairy produce the same high figures rule, and new laid eggs are still as high as 45 to 50 cts. Hares in fair demand at 5 cts per pair lower. Ducks, blue bills, are up to 90 cts; quail, \$2.75 to \$3.00; prairie hens, \$1.75 to \$1.90. Lamb, 4\} to 5\frac{1}{2} cts per lb. from farmers, and selling well. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30;

Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, vellow, \$1 50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per 90c; 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, \$6.00; do, per box, \$4.00 to \$5.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$5.00 per box; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, new, per bag, 40c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, new, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, new, per br!, \$3.00; cabbages, new, per dozen, 25c to 40c; 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; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 60c to 75c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beef, per lb., loc to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 14c to 16c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe

DAIRY PRODUCE. Best print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 22c; eggs, packed, per doz., 20c to 24c; new laid, 45c to 50c; Roll butter first-class, 20c to 22c. Eggs, sold at 50c per doz. Venison, 4c to

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—Jan. 10.

During the week a pretty fair business has been accomplished in horse flesh, at prices in the close vicinity of our last quotations. The shipments of horses from this city to the United states during the week ending January 8th, were 87 head, costing \$7,925 50, against 85 head, costing \$7,772.00 for the week previous. Sales were reported of 1 bay horse, 6 years old. weighing 1,200 is. for \$30, and a fine chestinnt mare, 7 years old, weighing 1,250 ibs. for \$100. A few low priced horses changed hands for local purposes during the week at from \$15 to \$40 each. The average price paid during the week by shippers was \$91.50 against \$92 inst week. The shipments during the past week were as follows:—January 4th, 8 horses \$1,020; January 5th, 15 horses \$1,187.50; January 6th, 22 horses \$1,50.50; January 7th, 2 horses \$100; 15 horses \$1,402; January 8th, 7 horses \$100; 15 horses \$1,402; 15 horses \$1 MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Jan. 10-

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 10.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the Grand Trunk Yards, Point St. Charles, for week ending January 8th, were:—520 cattle, 236 sheep andf48 borses. Since Saturday there were received at the same terminus 225 cattle and 12 horses. At St. Gabriel market to day about 15 carloads of cattle were offered, part of which was subsequently taken to the Viger market. On shipping account Mr. N. Kennedy was in the market, purchasing sev-ral lots of the best gattle available, for which he paid from 5c to 5 c per lb. live weight. He bought 8 cattle from D Macdougall. 27 head from Thos. Bonner, of Toronio, and one or two lots from other dealers. Alderman McShane seems to have turned his attention to the shipment of American cattle from Boston for the winter months, and consequently he is bringing very little in this market. Mr. Garrison sold a carload of small but pretty fair cattle to RJ Hopper at about 4c per lb. H Bennalack bought 16 fair butchers' cattle from Harry Gould at 4c per lb. Mr. Gould also sold 5 choice steers at \$51 each. The principal dealers having living stock on the market were:—M Laporte, of Mildmay, 2 cars of cattle; F A Ritchings, 1 car do, from the Don; R Cochrane, 1 car do, from Guelph; J T Waterman, 2 cars do, from Toronto; Harry Gould, 1 car do, from Lennox-ville; S Fulton, 1 car do, from Toronto; D McDougall, 1 cardo, from the Don; Hugh Kelly, 1 car do, from Guelph; Frank Regers, 1 car do, from Toronto; Wm Garrison, 1 car do, from Toronto; Wm Garrison, 1 car do, from Toronto; Wm Garrison, 1 car do, from Hastings. MONTBEAL, Jan. 10.

MONTREAL FUEL MARKET .- JAN. 11 The market this week in fuel is quiet, except in small lots, in which business is reported fair by dealers. Prices in coal are still inclined to have an upward tendency, and anticipations for the future are also inclined to higher figures. As soon as the present small stock of coal in the market is exhausted, it will become necessary for dealers to import their stock via the Grand Trunk Railway. which of course will increase prices greatly. This generally occurs about the beginning of the month of February. Quantities of wood are steadily arriving, but as we have said previously, the principal part of it is green material. Prices are unchanged from last week's quotatations for both wood and coal.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET-JAN. 8. Although business has been very quiet at the above market during this week, prices have sustained no decrease. Good hay is now selling for prices ranging from \$10 to \$13 per load. A slight increase has been noticeable for timothy, but cow hay is unchanged. During the week there has been only about 150 loads on the market. Straw selling at \$3 to \$3.50 and \$4.

ADVANTAGE OF CREAMERIES .- The advantage of creameries is that the milk is set in large quantities, and the temperature can be controlled with great precision. For the production of cream for sale the Cooley creamery, using a deep pail holding 20 quarts, is the

Agricultural.

THE LADY APPLE. -The lady apple is a variety that requires a limestone, gravelly soil upon which the color, so requisite for market value, is produced to perfection. The cultivation and care of the trees are in no way different from that of other apples. The locality to be selected is high, dry ground, with a deep, dry subsoil, and filled with limestone nebbles

How Lime Should Be Used .- Lime is useful in proportion to its fineness of division and its nearness to the surface. It should, therefore, be air slacked by putting it in small piles and leaving it exposed to the weather until it becomes a fine powder, in which condition it should be spread on the plowed ground and harrowed in, but never plowed

A WATER-PROOF GLUE .- A strong glue that will resist water is made by adding half . pound of the best common white glue to two quarts of skimmed milk, and evaporating the mixture to the proper consistence of glue, in a water glue kettle. By still further evaporation one of the hardest cements for porcelain or for repairing marble, is made. When dried in proper moulds this cement will form a sub scitute for ivory, and is as hard as bone, with the clearness and elasticity of ivory.

VENTILATION OF A CELLAR .- A cellar may be ventilated by carrying a wooden pipe from the top of it into a chimney or the open air selling at an increase of one cent on the If the latter is done the pipe should be carried up six feet and capped to exclude rain and snow, holes being bored under the cap to let out the air. Then a second pipe should be carried from the open air down the side of the cellar to the floor; this admits cold, fresh air, and the other lets out the foul air. By having holes and plugs in the pipe the

ventilation may be controlled perfectly. BUTTER WON'T COME - When the cream cannot be churned at this season it is because the cream has been kept too cold and was churned too cold. When the weather is cold the cream should be kept in a warm place until it is properly soured, and warmed up to 650 before it is put into the churn. The churning should be done in a warm room where the temperature is not less than 60°. When the cream is kept a week it should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added so as to mix the bottom with the top

and make all alike. INJURY TO THE STINE OF A COW .-- Cows in calving sometimes strain the muscles of the loins, and this causes inability to rise. Sometimes the spine is injured and paralysis of the nerves is the result, and this seems to be the case with your cow. The remedy is to give 20 grains of nux vomica until the paralysis is overcome, and then reduce the dose gradually until 5 grains are given, and then stop.
Rub the loins with mustard paste after bath. ing with hot water, and then cover the cow with a blanket.

FEED FOR COWS .- A cow should have 15 to 20 pounds of hay daily, with 5 to 10 pounds of corn-meal, in proportion to her size and capacity for eating. A cow of 600 pounds will do will on 15 pounds of hay and 6 pounds of meal. If the hay is cut and wetted and the meal added to it, the food will be better digested and more economically used. One third of the hay may be given at noon, uncut. These rations are proper for milking cows. Dry Cows may do well on 15 pounds of hay and 2 quarts of meal, and cutting may be dispensed with if the labor is thought to cost more than the fodder.

ABSCESS IN A COW'S SIDE .- An abscess resulting in an injury by goring should be treated as follows: Inject into the opening a quantity of warm, soapy water to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added. Contique until the inside has been washed out clean, then inject one ounce of water with 20 drops of tincture of iodine; put a small plug of linen into the opening and repeat this cleansing two or three times daily. Give the cow half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda in her morning food and half a drachm of iodide of potassium every evening until the abscess begins to heal. This treatment is proper for all suppurating tumors.

WHAT CAUSES THE SCENT OF RANCID BUTTER. -This disagreeable scent is caused by the production of butyric acid in the butter. This is produced by the decomposition of lactic acid remaining in the butter, and left by the milk, which cannot be wholly removed by washing. The change is produced by oxidation and exposure to the air. This may occur in the churn, when for want of good management long churning is required to produce the butter, and the effect is the same as that of long exposure to the air after churning, because in the agitation in the churn the cream is very intimately mixed with the air; so that by improper management the butter is spoiled to some extent even before it is churned or as soon as it comes from the churn. The remedies are obvious.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes:-"Dr Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who

DIED.

McKINNON.—On the 4th inst., at the Convent of the Holy Cross, St. Laurent, Miss Margaret McKinnon (in religion Sister Mary of St. James), daughter of L. McKinnon, Esq., Alexandria, New York and Ottawa papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS

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MYEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasers served during week ending January 8th, 1881.................6,830 Same week last year.....5,469

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The following reduced price list will be interesting to cash buyers. These prices will not hold good longer than the Cheap Sale is con-

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Common Winceys for dresses reduced to 3jc. Every piece of Wincey in the store is reduced in price for our Annual Cheap Sale.

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duced for our Cheap Sale. CANTON FLANNELS.

Useful Unbleached Canton Flannel only 84c. Every piece of Canton Flannel is reduced in he Cheap Sale.

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Your choice of a very large lot of Winter Diss Goods—Twilled Winceys, Twilled Homespuns Plain Colored Crape Clothes, Brocaded Lustre and other varieties, all at only 10c per yard Some of them are worth double the money.

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