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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Irish Land

INCREASE of the LAND LEAGUE

THE BOYCOTT FARM.

The Channel Fleet Landing Troops

FIRMNESS AND ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE LEAGUERS.

The Vatican Organ Endorses the League.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

7,000 Horse, Foot and Artillery at Ballinrobe.

Duelin, November 9.—Half a battalion of the 84th Regiment and a party of engineers arrived at Charreville on a special train, en route for the scene of the disturbance at Mr. Boycott's farm at Loughmack. A large crowd of the populace assembled at the station when the train arrived, and hooted and jeered at the troops. No violence, however, was at-

Dublin, November 9.—The situation of highly cultivated farm on account of having seen descrited by all his work people through the orders or influence of the Land League, continues to attract public attention. The Government has at last decided to send four squadrons of the 19th Hussars to his relief, with a detachment of the army service corps. This force, which has left Dublin for Loughren, Mask House, Mr. Boycott's residence, is abundantly supplied with provisions, and is accompanied by several ambulance waggons for an emergency. Reinforcements from the Curragh camp have also been ordered to leave for the same place. Mr. Boycott's position is serious and peculiar. His farm and person only remain intact by the protection of a guard of constabulary. No farm servant or laborer dares to engage in his service for tear of the tenantry of the surrounding neighborhood. His wealth is invested in the farm, which he has labored for several years to improve, until it has become one of the best and most productive in the country. Personally he has never given the tenantry of his vicinity any good cause to dislike him, but has, on the contrary, done what he could to satisfy all reasonable demands of his own working people, and tried to live at peace with his neighborhood. The vicious influence of the Land League is seen in this case from the fact that while pretending to desire among other things a good food crop for the country, it prevents Mr. Boycott from gathering his crops, which, unless gathered soon, will prove a total loss. It is further believed that the constabulary themselves have been tampered with, and cannot in many sections be relied upon to resist the acts of lawlessness and violence on the part of the people towards the marked victims of the League. A collision between the authorities and Leaguers is also feared.

Dublin, Nov. 9 .- The excitement over the altuation at Bailinrobe is increasing, and the population from all quarters is flowing lowards the Boycott farm. Many of them are fully armed and express determination to light. The Inspector of Police from Claremorris District says he has got over six Persons in charge who cannot move, or dare not make a step, without police protection. They are landlords or their agents, against whom the populace have made threats. A reign of terror has set in; all semblance of law and order is vanishing. A large portion of the populace from the country side around Ballinrobe have armed themselves and gone out to meet the military, who are momentarily expected from the Curragh. A collision is almost inevitable, and it is difficult to see how bloodshed can he avoided. The troops will only act on the defensive, yet will be obliged to resist the attack which the populace are almost cortain to make. It is feared that Boycott's residence will be attacked before help can arrive, the small detachment of constabulary now guarding it, even if their loyalty can be relied upon, being inadequate o resist an assault from the crowds that are gathered there. The contagion of excitement is spreading throughout the country, and unless the Government take immediate strong measures to suppress the outbreak at Ballintobe, a general insurrection may be appre-

affair, and intimidation is rampant. Car ment in censequence of the report that fifty if the Orangemen who have volunteered to verberate though the very corridors of heaven!

protecting Mr. Boycott. At a meeting of the Land League in this city yesterday, the secretary stated that 136 new branches had been established last week. A commission was meeting was hastily called, at which loaded examined by the month violation of t appointed by the League on the defences of revolvers were produced, and the moet vio-the British harbors. Parnell will attend a lent language against the Government was monster Land League meeting next Sunday

at Tullamor, King's county.

Rome, November 10.—The Aurora, the organ of the Vatican, prints an article favorable to the Trick Towns in Thick in Thick I was a print of the Trick Towns in Thick in Thick I was a print of the Trick Towns in Th able to the Irish Land League, in which it says:—"In consequence of the insupportable state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off their oppression. Crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to and Cavan contingents have now effected a the Land League. A radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ireland will be com- last night waited for hours in expectation

London, November 10 .- Mr. Parnell announced the meeting at Beleek, County Fermanagh, yesterday, as the opening of the land campaign in the north of Ireland. The meeting was well attended, despite the in-clemency of the weather, and resolutions were passed inviting the people, regardless of religious disferences, to unite.

The Land Leaguers have made every arrangement for the agitation to be kept up should they be imprisoned, and each has his authorities to the troops escorting the Orange-representative selected to follow out the men says they are ordered not to fire unless the tactics laid down by the Leaguers, all of people resort to arms, in which case the troops whom have sworn to carry it out to the letter | are to act as in actual warfare. The Orangeor suffer a martyr's doom.

LONDON, November 10.—The absurd report which was circulated that the channel squadron had troops on board, and were to disembark them at Cork, arose from the government giving instructions to the Admiral to land as many blue jackets as could be spared from the fleet if Mr. Forster should deem it necessary, and from a dispatch just received from Dublin there is every reason to believe that their orders for landing will be immedistely given.

Dunlin, November 10.—The Boycott relief expedition, consisting of 50 stalwart Ulster agricultural laborers, under six leaders, will rendezvous at Mullingar on Thursday morning, and start immdiately under a strong escort. The Earl of Kenmare has received a threatening letter, and his tenants will hold an indignation meeting.

DUBLIN, November 10 .- Nine hundred soldiers are encamped at Ballinrobe, and more

are to arrive
LONDON, November 11.—The Newcastle Chronicle thus comments on that part of Mr. Gladstone's speech relating to Ireland:—It drawing his application. Tae reason which is difficult to see what evidence Mr. Gladprompted him to take this step is said that at stone can be seeking in order to be satisfied a recent meeting of the League, Mr. Redpath of the need for reconsidering the Land Act used language insulting or uncomplimentary Mr. Boycott, the Ballinrobe farmer, who is or supplanting it altogether. One word from not able to gather the crops of his large and the Premier to the effect that remedial meanticle to a Dublin paper, in which he sures at an early date were to supplant the repressive measures or that agrarian legislation of a radical character would straightway be instituted, would have had more influence in satisfying the public conscience and restoring tranquility to the sister kingdom than a thousand speeches about maintaining order and not shrinking from stern measures if necessary. If the public expectations as to the Guildhall speech concerning Ireland are satisfied, they certainly cannot have been so great as they were supposed to be. The fact is indisputable that if the agitation ceases now, Parliament will let the Irish matters

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says :- " It is certain that the most important question considered by yesterday's Cabinet Council was whether all the citizens of Ireland can be protected by the ordinary machinery of the law. We have reason to believe that those who are mostly directly responsible for the administration of Irish affairs have come to the conclusion that with out increasing the power of the Executive the present state of things must not only continue but enlarge its borders, and become daily more enterprising and audacious." article recommends the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act as a remedy.

The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:-It is understood that Mr. Forster presented in yesterday's Cabinet Council evidence of a state of affairs in Ireland which might excite alarm if the Government were not thoroughly prepared for any contingency. It is believed, however, that Mr. Forster is confident that the promise of just legislation and the firm maintenance of order will enable the country to pass through the difficulty without any coercive measures.

Dublin, November 11.-Mr. Boycott's residence is as much in a state of siege as if the enemy were entrenched around it. Neither he nor any member of his family dares leave the place day or night. They obtain neither provisions nor coal, and communication with friends could only be made at the telegraph office by the courtsey of a journalist, who undertook the risk of conveying it to its destination. Nearly a thousand troops are quartered at Ballinrobe, so that every precaution has been taken to carry out the wishes of the Irish executive by preventing a collision between the two parties. The people bitterly denounce the interference of the Orangemen, who, they believe, care little for saving the Captain's crops, but rather desire to revive the old spirit of Protestant ascendancy in Connaught. The commissariat arrangements for the troops have broken down disgracefully, the soldiers having travelled for twenty-four hours without food, and been forced to spend the night in the open air in the rain, or the cold, cheerless corridors of the small barracks which accommodate the or thoughtless of the peasantry openly ordinary military force. A camp is now threaten that Boycott will not live until being formed, and both men and horses are under canvas.

It is expected that the Boycott relief expedition will reach Claremorris at 2.30 this afternoon, where the men composing it will be searched to ascertain if any of them are armed. They will have to walk from Claremorris to Loughmask, 15 miles, as convey-Dunlin, November 10.—The district of ances cannot be procured for them. A des-

owners refuse to supply cars to the police Orangemen would pass through that place protect him are permitted to interfere it is I think not. When Mr. Bray says that the used.

London, November 11 .- A despatch from Cavan, dated 8.15 o'clock this morning, says:-The Monaghan contingent of the Boycott relief force has arrived here. The police were stationed at intervals between Clones and Cavan, signs of hostility having become apparent. The Monaghan pelled to choose between anarchy and starva- of the arrival of the Orangemen, are again assembling. Fifty constabulary and twenty mounted police will patrol the road from Claremorris to Ballinrobe, independently of the escort, in order to see no obstruction placed thereon.

BALLINROBE, November 11 .- Two squadrons of hussars and one of dragoons were started for Claremorris to meet the Orangemen. The magistrate telegraphed last night for a detachment of artillery with two guns. Another account of the instructions of the men cannot arrive at Ballinrobe until 7 o'clock to-night.

New York, November 11.—Special cable-grams say Mr. Forster, Chief Scecretary for Ireland, had an interview in London with Mr. Childers, Secretary for War, yesterday. It is said the sending of large forces of troops to Ireland in order to immediately silence the Land League agitation has been agreed upon. At the Cabinet session to-day foreign affairs and the Irish question were discussed. The conclusion arrived at was conformable to Mr. Gladstone's speech of Tuesday night at the Lord Mayor's banquet.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 11.-The Daily News' London special says :-- Among the latest rumors is one that Mr. James Redpath, correspondent in Ireland of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, has been challenged to fight a duel by Mr. O'Donnell, member of Parliament from Dungarvan. The cause of the difficulty is as follows:—A few weeks ago Mr. O'Donnell, with Justin McCarthy and others, made application for admission to membership in the Land Leegue. At yesterday's meeting a letter was read from Mr. O'Donnell, withprompted him to take this step is said that at him in true American style. The result is said to be a challenge.

Dualin, November 11.-The tenants of Longtord county, in the province of Leinster have threatened their landlords and their agents with death, if they are requested to pay jents above Griffiths' valuation. The peasantry are gathering in great numbers at Ballinrobe. The force of 150 infantry, with two rifled

cannon and 150 of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to act as escort of the Orangemen, arrived at Claremorris this afternoon, and proceeded at once to march to Mr. Boycott's residence at Loughmask, Ballinrobe. A large detachment of police had previously been detailed to protect the road the entire distance of twenty miles which was to be tramped by the troops. The officers, under direction of the Government, had tried in vain to procure conveyances to save the men the long and wearisome march, but all carowners refused positively all inducements to hire out their vehicles, saying that it would be as much as their lives were worth to assist the Government in any way. The 24th regiment and a detachment of cavalry are expected to join the army of protection at Hollymount on the Claremorris road. The local officials are busily engaged to-day in preparing the workhouse as an infirmary for the reception of the wounded, but the Government has strictly cautioned the officers forbearance, and not by any means to fire upon the people except under the most critical circumstances. When the troops and police left Castlebar to-day to reinforce the Claremorris contingent, tremendous excitement prevailed among the multitudes which had assembled to witness their departure. The inhabitants hooted the soldiery, and seeing some Orangemen among them, they shouted, "Down with the Orangemen! and it was only by the strenuous exertions of the officer in command, in hastening the movement of the troops, that a serious collision on the spot was prevented. Owing to the great excitement and the departure of thousands of peasantry for Claremorris, the Nationalists have issued notices urging the people to remain at home and let the Government display its despotism unheeded and unmolested. More than 6,000 troops and police are now stationed to protect the road between Ballinrobe and Claremorris. The fear is indulged in Dublin that

agrarian troubles have only begun. DUBLIN, November 11 .- The action of the Government in aiding Mr. Boycott, the azent of Lord Erne, against the Land Leaguers and their sympathisers, has still further embittered the quarrel between him and them, and it is said that some of the more violent spring. Instructions have been given to the commander of the forces which are now passing into Ireland that if the people resort to arms the military are to act as if in actual warfare. This adds to the bitterness of the people, who remember the the terrible interpretations that former English generals gave to similar orders. It is hoped that no colli-

for Boycott's farm. Firearn's have been scarcely possible that bloodshed will be purchased and are carried by ba. ds of men avoided. There was a great demonstration than the peasantry of England, he comof Orangemen in Belfast to-night, but the meeting passed off quietly.

BALLINROBE, November 11.-Over thirty escorted by large bodies of infantry and hooted and jeered at them. They will commance the gathering of Mr. Boycott's crops on Friday. The Orangemen of Dublin will send a detachment to form a commissariat for the labor, 'Ts, who are lodging in tents. The weather is very inclement. A small detachmert of artiliery, with two guns, has also arrived here.

There are now 60 Orangemen here. Their march from Clarentorris was unmolested. Each Orangeman carried a revolver in his pocket, but otherwise they were unarmed behaved very well. As they marched along

NEW YORK, November 11 .- A special cablewho left this country for Ireland last Wednesday, will be arrested on his landing at Detween rack-rents and coffier rents? Queenstown. Violation of his ticket of leave There is this essential and very important

fortable night. The people surrounded their tion. In this case, however, of the Irish camp and hooted and yelled defiantly and cottier tenancy, it is population and not derisively, but although the hostile feeling exhibited was intense no violence was offered. Irish cottier the possession of a plot of land The officers of the Land League who were is not a question of profit, but of sphsistence. present did all they could to obstruct the and consequently in any district the more movements of the expedition without subjecting them to arrest. The march to
lough Mask this morning will be through of Ireland were so long accustomed to
lines of hostile people and through miles of poverty that they were satisfied if they could

London, November 12.—A despatch from just sufficient food to provide a bare subsist Ballinrobe states that the expedition for the relief of Boycott left the barracks at 11 "That the progress of Ireland cannot be o'clock this morning. They started for marked by a surer sign than by the gradual Lough Mask House under the same escort as abolition of the cottler." I think, Mr. Editor, last night. It was again raining hard, and that the opinion of so great a man as Prof. town this morning. The slege is expected eccentric divine in Montreal. But there is Trickett appeared to be coreworn. He stripped to last eight days. The expedition arrived at still another great cause for the destitution by the the skin width Karlon arrived at a till another great cause for the destitution by criticised O'Donnell's course, and lampooned Boycott's place at a quarter past 3 o'clock which reigns in Ireland, and of it Mr. Bray jersey. this afternoon. There was no demonstration takes no cognizance. Externally Ireland is of any kind. Agricultural implements were admirably situated for commerce; internally left at Claremorris last night, as members of she is well constituted for manufactures; but the expedition had not time to have them she possesses neither. There is no variety of loaded on the waggon. Detachments of occupation in Ireland. Commerce and manuhussars went to Claremorris after them this factures would train the people to skill and morning, and are expected to return to-night. | independence, and would relieve the soil The work of harvesting Mr. Boycott's crop from the pressure of an excessive population. will not begin till to-morrow.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.

We clip the following able letter from the Belleville Daily Ontario, itself a very impartial journal.

Sir,-I was much pleased with your editorial

entitled "Why Ireland is Miserable," which appeared in last Thursday's issue of the Ontario. The Rev. A. I. Bray seems to me to be more at home when taking an inventory of breaches of Parliamentary etiquette in the House of Commons at Ottawa, than he is when dealing with the Irish question. But this editor-divine is nothing more than a fair representation of a very large class of writers who only see Ireland and her grievances through the glasses of namby-pamby English periodicals-organs that represented merely the opinions of a landed aristocracy in both England and Ireland. The Rev.-editor attributes much of the destitution and discontent and troops to exercise the greatest possible that chronically affect Ireland to an inhospitable climate and ungenerous soil. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will hastily given few of the causes which I consider are at the bottom of both the discontentment and perennial want which reign in that land. Before we are at all able to understand the condition of Ireland, we should first enquire what are the elements that make up Irish Society. Two words will answer the question —the peasant and the peer. And who is the peer. Whence did he come? Did he spring from the soil of Ireland? Is he in sympathy with the pensant? Alas, no! The Irish aristocrat has no unity whatever with the people; his peerage is but the insignia of chished in Ireland, a grievance? Is the disconfiscation and blood. He has not the affec- proportionately heavy taxation of Ireland, tion of a native and he wants the impartiality of a stranger. His life is a sort of penance for his birth. He would not be an Irishman, and he cannot be an Englishman. To his tenantry he is a superior. and a claimant rather than a pretector and a patron. What is the result of this? That Irish society is nothing more than a living antithesis, of which the peasant and the peer are extremes: the peasant showing what pri- should disappear for a period it will only vations life can endure; the peer with what come up again with maturer strength. It indulgence it can become a burden. The arises from a radical cause, and will only food of the peasant is fit only for brutes; the peer banquets like the gods. It makes no certain, that whether Ireland is to be Govdifference to the peasant whether his stock is erned by an imperial or domestic legislasmall or abundant; his lot is the same-to tion, she must be governed by her consent, toil and to starve. The peer sows not, reaps not by coercion. not, nor does he carry the crop to market potency; the power of opinion has taken The peasant sows, reaps, and carries it to its place. The time has come for Ireland market, but brings nothing home—the peer to insist on a higher place in the great has all. Is it a wonder that the soul of Ireland is not content? Is it a wonder that a people who are physically more deplurable than the seris of Turkey should utter a sion will occur between the people and the piercing cry-an appeal to humanity, that Ballinrobe is wildly excited over the Beycott patch from Ballina represents great excite- military sent to protect Boycott's relief, but will touch the great heart of the world and re-

mits himself to a sorious error. Let him but read Professor Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy" and learn ble mistake. The Orangemen laborers arrived here this evening, Protessor's remarks on the subject of the Irish tenantry are as follows:cavalry. Thousands of people collected and "The cottier tenure," he says, "has existed on a far more extended scale in Ireland than in any other country, for before the famine of 1848 nearly the whole of the land in Ireland was cultivated by cottiers, and even at the present time they occupy a very considerable portion of it. The cot-tiers of Ireland may be described as peasant cultivators; for they rent the land directly from the landlord, and cultivate it by their own labor. The produce of the land is, therefore, as in the case of the metayer tenure, entirely divided between the landlord and except with their spades, &c., to be used in the cultivator; but there is a fundamental their work at Boycott's farm. The military difference between the metayer and the cottier tenure. The rent which the metayer cries were raised by the crowd at different pays is definitely fixed by custom; on the places, "They will never come back." The other hand the rent which the cottier pays is whole railway route is patrolled by the police entirely regulated by competition. Now, the and military. capitalist farmers in England are regulated gram says Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, by competition, and it may, therefore, be asked: Can there be any essential difference as a political convict is the charge against difference: A rack-rent is determined by the competition of capitalists, whereas a DUBLIN, November 15 .- The Boycott relief cottier-rent is determined by the comexpedition left Ballinrobe for Lough Mask, petition of laborers. Back-rents, therefore, Mr. Boycott's farm, this morning. They are kept, as it were, in a position of stable remained at Ballinroos over night, as it was equilibrium by the competition of capital, quite dark when the train upon which for a competition of capital signifies that men they travelled arrived and a heavy rainstorm are eagerly anxious to invest their capital to almost immediately set in. The expedition the greatest possible advantage, and conis protected by a large detachment of troops. sequently a rack-rent is in this matter so ad-The expedition and the laborers with the justed that farming is neither much more nor military escort passed anything but a com- much less profitable that, any other occupa-

> vacant spot becomes an object of deadly strife. This leads to extreme competition, and the result is that often the tenant has a rent to pay which far exceeds the whole produce which the land yields, even in the most favorable season. This fact we learn from. the evidence taken before Lord Devon's Irish Poor Law Commission. Now, in England it is quite otherwise, as there is a greater variety of occupation. If the English tenant finds the rent on his land raised he can at once throw it up and devote his capital and labor to some other business, and this acts as a check on the raising of rents. A long series of iniquitous laws have crushed out the industries and manufactures of Ireland, from its woollen and linen trades even down to its mining industries. The jealousy of English manufacturers is ever on the alert to nip in the bud all Irish enterprises. Any measure proposed by Irish members in the House of Commons for the fostering of Irish industries excites at once the fears of English manufacturers, and is voted down by a majority of English and Scotch members. Nor will Ireland be everable to foster her industries until she has a Parliament of her own, where the interests of Ireland cannot be made subservient to those of England. But many who do not study the history of Ireland, may consider that the land question is the only griev-

occupy a plot of ground and obtain from it

auce in that country. If so, they are mistaken. Is not the discrimination between Catholics and Protestants in the matter of higher education grievance? Is not the inequality of the franchise between England and Ireland whereby a large class of property holders who have votes in England are disfrancomparing its collective wealth with that of England and Scotland, not a grievance? Yes, methinks there is plenty of work for that fearless patriot Parnell, and his brave hand of followers. That he will accomplish the good work he has taken in hand I have not the slightest doubt. Such an agitation as Charles Stewart Parnell is now engaged in cannot be subdued by force for through it cease with a radical change. One thing is The sword has lost its in vaio. That she ought to have it is the decision of that sentiment of justice which acts strongly in the conscience of all Chris-

Yours, &c., T. O'HAGAN. Belleville, Nov. 8, 1880.

HANLAN WINS EASILY.

London, November 15 .- The fog this morning was of a more disagreeable and tenacious nature than usual at this season of the year, and the dense clammy pull hung over the river, shutting out from sight every object, and causing an appreheasion in the minds of all of a forced postponement of the race. As the morning advanced, however, the thick veil of mist seemed to melt into a settled drizzling rain. Nothing could be more dreary and dispiriting or in greater contrast to the scene at the Oxford and Cam bridge race. Along the banks of the ver the crowd took on a phantom-like appearance, and moved from point to point like disembodied spirits. But the true Londoner is ir pervious to the dispiriting influence of suc a weather. He contrives to feel folly with swallowing mouthfuls of fog, and drizzle doese not dampen his spirits. The banks of the river, therefore, were peopled with a noisy, hustling crowd at a very early hour. About the time the rain began the four steamers took up their positions near the aqueduct, and the interval preceding the appearance of the men was occupied in betting, the wagers rising to 5 to 2 and 9 to 4 in favor of the Cansdian, although on shore they averaged 6 to 4. At last the veil of miss was drawn aside, revealing a stretch of smooth water and a clear course. The spectators were thus afforded a good view of the men as they took their places at the moored boats. The tide was running very slowly, and there was but a slight wind from the northwest. Prior to the start several of the scullers entered for the regatta were out on the water with the intention of rowing upin front of the race. Shortly after noon Trickett pulled his way out into the centre of the stream, piloted by his trainer, the famous waterman Harry Kelly, and a few minutes later Hanlan launched from the London boat house, Bright leading the way. Hanlan was in his Canacian boat; Trickett used the boat built for hirs at Manchester, which he calls the "Wentworth," in honor of his antipodean patrons. There was no advantage as to station in such a bad tide, and after the men had shaken hands, Hanks took the Surrey shore, and pleased his supporters by the way in which he used his sculle in the preliminary spin. He appeared to be in excellent condition, and, when stripped, showed much more again they had to march, as no cars could be Fawcett on the land question in Ireland, is of muscle than the Australian, who was gener-hired. There was very little excitement in much more weight than the views of this ally voted light. It was noticed also that to the skin.

At length the men took up their positions.

Mr. Freland cried "Go," and the boats shot forward, Hanlam toking the lead. Off the boat house he was half a length ahead; half way up the concrete wall Trickett pulled into shore. At this point the Canadian was rowing 30 strokes to the minute, while the Aus-The soil is the only source of life, and every traling was rowing 3 more. At the old wall post Haulan was rowing in a beautiful easy style and was a clear longth in advance of his tall competitor, who was constantly looking over his shoulder, as if measuring the short gap that divided them. Off the soap works the Son of Analt from the Antipodes began to show signs of proishment and the Canadian shot the centre arch of Hammersmith Eridge 3 lengths ahead. At this period of the race he won the bet of 300 to I that he would be first through the famous arch. There was just 9 minutes and 20 seconds from the time of the start at the Aqueduct at Putner until the bow of Hanlan's boat like an arrow on the wing, cleared Hammersmith Bridge. That structure groaned beneath a dense mass of excited people who cheered as if each was gifted with lungs of brass. Then the Foronto champion clapped on another length, and confident of vistory, he contributed a little to the amusement of the spectators at the bottom of Chiswick Eyot by resting on his cars. He lay back in his shell with the most perfect nonchalance, lazily paddling first with one scull and then with the other. The daylight between him and the Australian gradually lessened, and he settled down to work once more. Next carae Chiswick Church, which was reached in 15 minutes and 24 seconds from the start. Between this and Barnes, Hanlan indulged in some playful antics, and stopped at one time to talk to Elliott, who was sculling up the river. He actually waived his handerchief as he passed his quarters at the Bull's Head. The bridge at this point was shot in 21 minutes and 38 seconds. The race was literally over before Hanlan reached Hammersmith. Trickett was now pulling in the wash of the Canadian, who worked right and lett before reaching the winning post, which he passed three lengths ahead amid the loud cheers of the spectators. The time of the race was 26 minutes and 12 seconds.

It is said the amount of money that has changed hands on the race is unprecedented. Some put it down as high as \$500,000 Toronto alone won \$150,000 of this sum.

AND LEAGUE FUND

The carriage clock belonging tob Henry VIII. was lately heard of being in existence. The latest historical relic, however, is the travelling trunk of Richard III. which, according to tradition, was abandoned to Besworth Field, together wilh the crown found in a hawthorn bush, and appropriated by Henry VII.

REDMOND O'DONNELL;

LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

CHAPTER VI.—CONTINUED.

The murder was out! Of all the men he had thought of, he had never once thought of him, Gaston Dantree! An utter strangera singer of songs-his voice giving him the entree into houses where else he had never set his foot. A schemer probably-an adventurer certainly-a foreigner also-and Sir John Bangerfield had all your true-born Bri- | away. ton's hearty detestation of toreigners.

" Kuthie," he could just exclaim; "that "? o ame,

1 love him, papa," she whispered, between an impalsive shower of coaxing kisses; "and oh, please don't call him THAT man! He may he poor ; but he is so good, so noble-dearer better every way than any man I ever knew. If you had only heard him talk last night,

papa !"
"Talk! Yes, I dere say." The baronet
laughed—a dreamy, sounding laugh enough. It is his stock in trade—that silvery tenor of his : and all adventurers possess the gift of Rab. It is the rubbish that keeps them

"An adventurer, papa! You have no right to call him that. You don't know him Tou should not judge him He may be poor; but poverty is his only disgrace. He does not deserve that opprobrious name!"

"It would be difficult, indeed, to say what name Mr. Gaston Dantree does not deserve. A penniless stranger who could deliberately set himself to work to steal the affections of a child like you -for your fortune alone! That will do Katherine; I know what I am talking about-1 have met men like Mr. Gaston Dantree before. And I have no right to judge him-this thief who comes to steal away my treasure! Child-child! you have disappointed me more than I can say

He eighed bitterly, and covered his eyes with his hand; Katherine's arm tightened imploringly round his neck.

a Ent not angered you, papa, not grieved you; don't say I have done that!" She cried faintly, hiding her face. "Dearest, best father that ever was in this world, don't say you are angry with Katherine-for the first, the only time!"

"Heaven knows, my dear, I could not be angry with you if I tried. Lift up your head, Kathie, and give men kiss. Don't cry for your new toy, my child; you shall have it, as you have had all the rest. Only whatever har pens in the future, don't blame me. Remember that I have nothing but your happiness at heart."

Her impetuous kisses, her happy tears thanked him. Since her childhood he had not seen her weep before, and the sight

movel him strangely.

And when am I to see him, Katherine? he asked; "when is this unknown h-ro, without money in his purse, coming to claim the heiress of Scarswood? It requires some courage, doubtless, to face the ' heavy father;' but I suppose he does intend to come. And I think your Mr. Dantree has courage-no, that's not the word-check enough for any-

thing." "He will be here to-day," she whispered, lifting her head; "and papa, for my sake don't be hard on him-don't hurt his feelings, don't insult him for his poverty!"

He put her from him, ond walked away with a gesture almost of anger.

"His poverty!" as if I cared for that! The parenets of Scarswood have been poor mon, often enough; but they were always gentlemen. I don't think your handsome lover with the tenor voice can say as much. But, whatever he is-blackley, adventurer, fortunehunter-I am to take him, it seems, to give him my daughter, and heiress, as soon as it pleases his sultanship to claim her. If not you'll become a heroine, won't you Kathie, and run away to Gretna Green with bim? Katherine, if by some freak of fortune Scarswood and its long rent-roll passed from you to-morrow, and you stood before him penniless as he is, how long do you think he would move true to all the love-vows of last night—in the conservatory, was it?"

For all the years of his life, papa," the girl cried, her large eyes flashing. "You dou't know him-you judge him cruelly and ankinely. He loves me for myself-as I do him. Papa, I never knew you to be so unkind before in all my life."

"That will do, Kathie-I have promised to accept him when he comes-let that suffice. I contess I should have liked a gentleman born and bred for a son-in-law, but that weakness will no doubt wear away with time. Ah, I see-'lo the conquering hero comes!' Will you dare trust him to my tender mercies, my dear, or do you wish to remain and do battle for your knight?"

For Mr. Gaston Dantree was riding slowly up the avenue. The sun which all merning had been struggling with the clouds burst out at the moment, and Mr. Dantree approached through the sunburst as through a glory. The girl's eyes lit, her whole face kindled with the radiance of love at seventeen. And this son of the gods was hers. She turned in her swift, impulsive fashion, and flung her arms round her father's neck once more. "Don't be unkind, papa, for my sake. It

would kill me if I lost him-just that." "Bill you," he laughed, cypically . " Men have died, and worms have eaten them, but not for love. There, go-I may be an oure, but I'll promise not to derour Mr. Dantree this morning, if I can belp it."

He led her to the door, held it open for her to pass out. She gave one last imploring

giance. "For my sake, papa," she repeated, and fied.

He closed the door and went back to his seat beside the window. The last trace of softness died out of his face, he sighed heav-Hy, and in the glarish annahine his florid face looked haggard and worn.

" It I only had courage to face the worst." he thought-"if I only had courage to tell the rutts. But I am a coward, and I cannot. The revelation would kill her-to lose lover, fortune, all at one blow. If it must fall, mine will never be the hand to strike, and yet it might be the greatest mercy after all."

The door was flung wide. "Mr. Dantree," announced the footman. "Sir John grose with a stern ceremoniousners that might have abashed most men. But it did not abash Katherine's lover. In the whole course of his chequered career no

man had ever seen Mr. Dantree put out of countenance. He came forward, hat in hand, that handsome mask, his face, wearing | lineage was unexceptionable—there must be | lings jingled in the meshes as she held it a polite smile. "Good-morning. Sir John-I hope I see you well after last night's late hours. It was the old blood could degenerate in this way.

a most delightful remion. And Miss Katherine, I trust, is well also after the fatigue of so much dancing?"

Mr. Bantree, and tell me to what I owe the sion which characterized him; and everyhonor of this visit?" He paused. The tone, the look, were for proof.

lover. Mr. Dantree took them, and the chair, as matters of course. He laid his hat on the floor, drew off his gloves, ran his fingers through his glossy black curls, and met Sir John's irate gaze and unflinching good humor. 5

"I come to you, Sir John, on a matter of supreme importance. As you appear in haste, I will not detain you long-I will come to the point at once. Last night I had the honor of proposing for your daughter's hand, and the happiness of being accepted."

This was coming to the point at once with a vengeance. Sir John sat gazing at him blankly. The stupendous magnificence of his cheekiness completely took his breath

"It may be presumptuous on my part," Mr. Dantree coolly went on: "but our affections are not under our control. Love knows no distinction of rank. I love your daughter, Sir John, and have the great happiness of knowing my love is returned."

Sir John Dangerfield actually burst out laughing. Somewhere in the old mustache there lay a lurking vein of humor, and Mr. Dan'ree's perfect sang-froid and pat little speech tickled it; and the laugh took Mr. Duntree more aback than any words in the English language.

"Sir!" he began, reddening.
"I beg your pardon, Mr. Dantree—I cerlainly had no intention of laughing, and I certainly suppose you don't see anything to laugh at. It was that pretty speech of yours -how glibly you say your lesson! Long practice, now, I suppose has made you per-

"Sir John Dangerfield-if you mean to insuit pre-"

"Keep quiet, Mr. Danfree-you're not in passion, though you feign one very well You may be an actor by profession, for what I know, but I'd rather we dropped melodramma and kept to humdrum commonsense. Reserve all your flowery periods about love overleaping the barriers of rank. Katherine is not listening. Am I to understand you are here to demand my daughter's hand in marriage?" Mr. Dantree bowed.

"You are to understand that, Sir John. I possess Miss Daugerfield's heart. I have come here this morning, with her consent, to ask you for her hand."

"And my daughter has known you three, or four weeks-which is it? And you are good enough to acknowledge it may be a little presumptuous! Mr. Dantree, what are yon? Katherine is seventeen, and in love with you; I am sixty-five, and not in love; you possess a handsome face and a very fine voice-may I ask what additional virtues and claims you can put forth for my favor? Dark eyes and melodious tenors are very good and pleasent things in their way, but I am an unromantic old soldier, and I should like you to show some more substantial reasons why I am to give you my daughter for

"If by rubstantial reasons you mean fame or fortune, Sir John, I possess neither. I own it—I am poor. I am a journalist. By my pen I earn my bread, and I have yet to learn there is any disgrace in honest poverty."

"There are many things you have yet to learn, 1 think, Mr. Dantree, but easy assurance and self-conceit are not among them. You are poor, no doubt-of the honesty of that poverty I have no means of judging. At present I have but your word for it Would you like to know what I think of you. Mr. Dantree-in plain language?" "If you please, Sir John, and it will be

piain, I have no doubt." "Then, sir, you are, I believe, simply and solely an adventurer—a fortune hunter. Be good enough to hear me out. I am not likely to repeat this conversation for some time. and it is much better we should understand each other at once. There is but one thing no realice, and not having any of your saugyour wife, and that is—dead!

"Thank you, Sir John-you are almost more complimentary than I had hoped. I om to understand, then," he said this with perfect coolness, "that you refuse your consent. In that case, I have only to bid you good-day and go."

Sir John glauced at him in impotent rising wrath. What it cost him to preserve even a knew.

" You do well," he cried, his blue eyes afire, to taunt me with my impotence. If I were a wiser man and a less indulgent father, by heavens! you should go, and that quickly! But I have never refused Katherine anything yet, and I am not going to begin now. She has set her foolish, child's heart on you, sir, with your cursed womanish beauty and Italian song-singing, and she shall not be thwarted—by me. She shall marry you if at once. What object can you gain by reshe wishes it—she shall never say I came be-maining here?" tween her and the dearest desire of her heart. Take her, Gaston Dantree," he arose, "and may an old man's curse blight you if ever

you make her repent it !' Perhaps somewhere in his hard anatomy Gaston Dantree had an organ that did duty as a heart, it smote him now. He held out his hand to the passionate old soldier.

"So help me Heaven! she never shall. As I deal by her may I be dealt with !" He spoke the words that sealed his conde nation. In the troubled after-days, it was only the retribution he invoked then that

> CHAPTER VII. THE SECOND WARNING.

Before the expiration of a week, it was known to all Castleford-to all the county families of the neighborhood-that Miss Katherine Dangerfield, of Scarswood Park, was engaged to Mr. Gaston Dautree, of-nobody knew where.

Had any other baronet's daughter so far stooped to disgrace their code and their order, the county families would have stood paralyzed at the desecration. Being Miss Dangerfield, nobody even wondered. It was you mean to break your promise and tell? only of a piece with all the rest. What could you expect of a young person the term | mean?" of lady would have been a misnomer-of a young person with some of the best blood in Sussex in her veins, who persisted in scampering over the downs and the coast for miles without a groom !- who treated her venerable father as though he were a child of sulledly; " and I do hate Katherine for her twelve, who wore her hair streaming down mother's sake, and her own. You needn't her back at the mature age of seventeen, who called every Goody and Gaffer in the parish by their christian name, who was quite capable of speaking to anybody without an introduction, who knew every game that could be played on the cards, and who talked slang? What could you expect of a demoralized young woman like this? The Dangerfild a cross somewhere, a bar sinister on the out. mother's side; it was a wild impossibility

Who was Mr. Gaston Dantree? The things! Fill me out a check like the princecounty families asked this question with intense curiosity now, and found the answer all "My daughter is well!"—very stiff and too meagre. Mr. Dantree himself responded frigid, this response. "Vill you take a seat, to it with that perfect, high-bred self-posseshady had to take his own acount, or go look

stough to chill the ardor of the warmest "I am an American—a Southerner, as you given us his whole autobiography quite as it best on horseback, and Miss Dangerfield, in

know," Mr. Dantree had said; "my native, is known in New Orleans. I don't say there State is Louisiana. I am that famous his- was anything particularly clever in his wootorical personage, the son of poor but honest ing the heiress of Scarswood, because any parents,' now and for many years dead. By well-looking young man, with a ready tongue profession I am a journalist; I am connected and an elegant address, could have done that, with the New Orleans P.—. An unexpected and an elegant address, could nave done that, with the New Orleans P.—. An unexpected windfall, in the way of a small legacy, field, like Desdemona, met him more than enabled me, six months ago, to realize a long half way. I'm ready to wager the nuptials thereighed drawn of mine and with Enabled cherished dream of mine and visit England. will be consummated within the next three My leave of absence expires in two months, months. Now, that check, dear Sir Johnwhen I must either return to New Orleans or

Here Mr. Dantree was wont to break off if Miss Dangerfield were present, with a pro- a bondred pounds and handed it to her. found sigh and a glance that spoke lexicons.

Squire Talbot of Morecambe, with whom Mr. Dantree had come down to London, and with whom he was still staying, when brought upon the stand in turn and cross-examined, could throw very little more light on | years ago in the hospital of St. Lazare! And his guest'e antocedents.

"Deuced sorry, now, Sir John, I ever did bring the fellow down," young Mr. Talbot said, the first time he met the baronet, pull- credit during the remainder of my stay." ing his tawny mustache with gloomy ferocity; "but how the deuce could I tell Miss Dangersteld would go and-no, I mean Dantree, be hanged to him!-would go and make love to Miss Dangerfield? I put it to your-self-now could I, Sir John? I'm deuced hues, stiff enough in their rustling richness sorry, and all that, but I don't know a blessed thing about him except that ' he's a jolly good fellow,' as the song says, tells a capital story, sings like an American Sims Reeves, and can punish more champagne of a night and rise none the worse for it next day than any other fellow "-Squire Talbot pronounced it " feller "-" I ever knew. I met him first at a dfuner at the Guards' Club, then at a Sunday knew lots of newspaper men-wrote filme les to Cerberus" had to be very speedily and himself for the sporting journals, and when I asked him-confound it!-to run down with me to my place in Sussex, he consented at purchases in the Castleford shops, making once. And I am deuced sorry, S'r John," reiterated Squire Talbot, going over the same ground again; "and I hope, whatever happens, you know, you'll not blame me."

"I blame nobody," the old parenet answered, wearlly; "these things are to be, 1 make inquiries concerning the young man; I can do no more. Katherine is infatuatedpray Heaven her eyes may not be opened in

my day !" Mrs. Vavasor was perhaps the only one who heard with unalloyed satisfaction of Katherine's sudden engagement.

"What did I tell you, Sir John?" she said, triumphently. "What do you think of my powers of divination now? It's rather a mesalliance, isn't it ?-for her father's daughter, rather a mad affair altogether. But, dear child-she is so impulsive, and so self-reliant. and so hopelessly obsti-no, that's not a pleasant word -so resolute and firm, let us say, that remoustrance is quite thrown away upon her. Let us pity her, Sir John, rather than blame; she comes by all those admirable traits of character honestly enough-inherited from her mother. And when is the wedding to tuke place?"

She threw her head back against the purple-velvet cushions of her chair, and looked at the moody baronet with maliciously spark-

ting black eyes. "I don't ask merely from idle curiosity," Mrs. Vavasor went on, as the badgered baronet's answer was a sort of groan; "I inquire because the knowledge influences my own movements. One week before the day fixed for the wedding, I receive from you, my kind benefactor, that check for ten thousand pounds-a very respectable haul, by the way -and I shake the dust of Scarswood off my feet forever. My reception by both host and hostess was, I must say, of the least cordial, and I am made to feel every hour that I am a most unwelcome interloper. Still, I bear I would rather not see my daughter than azure in my veins, my sensi ive feelings are Perhaps a dozen years spent at Baden and Homburg does blunt the finer edge of one's nerves. I trust the weddingday will not come round too speedily-1 really like my quarters here. My room commands a sunny southern prospect, your wines are unexceptionable, and your cook, for an English cook, a treasure. Don't fix the happy dry too near, Sir John. Dearest Kashow of self-control the fiery old soldier alone therine is so impetuous that she would be married next week, I dare say, if she could."

" I wish to Heaven it were next week, so that I might be rid of you!' Sir John broke out. "You bring misfortune with you whereever you go! Mrs. Harman you shall leave this house! You sit here with that mocking smile on your face, exulting in your power until it drives me half mad to look at you. Take the enormous bribe you demand-I have no right to give it you, I know-and go

" Now, that is an unkind question. What do 1 gain? The pleasure of your society. and that of Miss Dangerfield, to besure: the pleasure of being hand and glove with the gentry of this neighborhood, who, like yourself, rather give me the cold shoulder, by the way. I wonder how it is?-none of them ever saw me at Homburg that I know of. I suppose the brand of adventuress is stamped on my face. No, Sir John; not one hour, not one second sooner than I say, shall I quit Scarswood Park. If the wedding is fixed for ten years, then I remain that long. I dare say I should find life slow, and the character of a respectable British matron of the upper classes a dismal life; but still, I would do

He stopped in his walk and looked at her. The hold eyes met his unflinchingly. Well. Sir John?"

" Harriet Harman, you have some sinister design in all. What have you to do with Katherine's wedding day? What has the child done to you that you should hate her? What have I ever done that you should torment me thus? Is it that at the last hour Great Heaven! Harriet, is that what you

Her steady color faded for a moment; her own, with all her boldness, shifted away from the gaze of the old man's horror-struck

eyer. "What I mean is my own affair," she said, ask me any questions about it. I mean to tell you all one day-but not this. I want money, Sir John, and that promised check, of course, my poor little purse replenished. See how empty it is !- and all my worldly wealth is bere."

She laughed as she held it up, all her old audacious manner back. Two or three shil-

"I want to replenish my wardrobe; I want to pay some bills; I want-oh! millions of prevent Gaston Dantree from marrying her. ly old soldier you are, and I shall get through the day shopping in Castleford; I will amuse myself spending money, while Katherine amuses herself listening to Mr. Daptree's fluent love-making. He's rather a clever little fellow, that son-in-law-elect of yours, my dear baronet, and I don't think he has

and do be liberal!"

Ehe rose up, and Sir John, with the look of a hunted animal at bay, filled out a check for

" A sop to Cerberus," the widow said, gayly : "do you know, Sir John, I haven't had so much money at once for the past five years! How fortunate for me that I met Colonel Dangerfield and lady that eventful day fifteen what a comfortable thing to a poor little widow a great man's secret is! Thank you, Sir John; my toilettes will do Scarswood

And Mrs. Vavasor kept her word. faded silks and shabby laces, de l'alais-Royal diamonds and soiled gloves were consigned to the lowest depth, of oblivion and to stand alone; croweb laces of marvellous price, with the glimmer of real jewels, made the little we man porgeous. If she painted, she was past mistress of the art; and none but a vory expert female eye could have detecter, the liquid rouge that made her bloom so trightly, or that the sparkling radiance of der bright black eyes was the ghastly bril-

lir-nce of belladonna. Sir Johu's one hunbreakfast at Lord Leaham's-invited to both I'dred pounds went a very little way in his visthese places, you understand, to sing. He liter's magnificent toilet, and that first "sop very often renewed. In her own way, she spent her time very pleasantly-tossing over agreeable flying trips to London and back driving about in a little basket-carriage and biding her time.

"All things are possible to the man who knows how to wait, my dear Mr. Dangerfield.' she said one day, to the haronet's moody suppose. I shall write to New Orleans and nephew. "I suppose the same rule applies to women. Don't be impatient; your time and mine is very near now. I have waited for nearly eighteen years, and here you are grumbling, ingrate, at being obliged to stand in the background for that many weeks! How is it that we never see you at Scarswood now?

She picked up the Castleford attorney on one of her drives. Since the night of the birthday party, Mr. Peter Dangdrfield had not shown his sallow face, colorless eyes and mustache inside the great house.

"I don't think you need ask that question -you, of all people," the young man answered, sulkily. "What the deuce should I do at Scarswood, looking at those two billing and cooing? They say marriages are made in Heaven-I wonder it this union of a fool and a knave was ever made in the celestial regions? In the infernal, I should say my-

"My dear Mr. Dangerfield, aren't you a little severe? A fool and a knave! Would Katherine have been a fool, I wonder, if she had accepted you the other night?

"'Ch, my cousin, shailow-hearted

Don't be unreasonable, Mr. Daugerfield. You are as poor as Mr. Dantree, and-if you will pardon my telting the plain truth-not half a quarter so good-looking. And then, she is not married to him yet."

"No, but she soon will be. It is rumored in the town that the wedding is fixed for early in January. It's of no use your talking and chaffing a fellow, Mrs. Vavasor; the wedding day will take place as sure as we sit here, and the next thing there will be an heir to Scarswood. In the poetic language of the Orientals, your talk of the other night is all It is utterly impossible that Scars " bosh . wood should ever fall to me." Mrs. Vavasor laughed in her agreeable

"Impossible is a very big word, friend Peter-too big for my vocabulary. See here! Will you give me your written promise that on the day S arswood and its long rent-roll becomes yours you will pay me down ten thousand pounds? It's a tolerable price, but not too much, considering the service I will do you.

He looked at her darkly, and in doubt. "Mrs. Vavasor," he said, slowly, "if that be your name—and I dont believe it is —I'm not going to commit myself to you, or anvbody, in the dark. I am a lawyer, and won't you. It you had a spite at anybody, I don't his family. He was attached to his family. suppose you would stick at trifles to gratify But I'm not going to become accessory to you before the fact to any little plot of yours. If Scarswood ever comes to me, and

I repeat, it is impossible it ever should, it shall be by fair means, not-foul." Mrs. Vavasor lay back among the cushions and laughed till the echoes rang. They were

pathy with the merry peal. spect the majesty of the law quite as greatly as you do. I've done a great many queer mean to, even to gratify spite. Come! are a Dangerfield; but if you promise to perpetrate no deed of darkness on the way, will you give me that ten thousand when you are It did not seem to have occurred to him when lord of the manor. Yes or no? just as you please. Sir John will, if you won't"

"I wish I understood—" "Wait! wait! Wait! You shall understand! we are drawing near the Hall. Is it | character he had which caused men often to a promise?"

"It will be a fool's promise, given in the dark—but, if you will, have it. Mrs. Vavasor's eyes sparkled with a light this time not derived from belladonns.

"You will give me that promise in writ-

"In anything; it is easy enough to give a promise we never axpect to be called to fulfil. If through you Scarswood Park be-

" Very well, then-it is a compact between us. You fetch the document in writing the next time you visit us, and let that visit be soon. You can surely bear the sight of our levers' raptures with the secret knowledge that they will never end in wedlock." "If I thought that," between his set teeth.

"You may think it. I know that of Katherine Dangerfield which will effectually Au! Speak of his Satanic Majesty and he appears. Behold Katherine Dangerfield and the handsome lover her money has bought! They came dashing out from under the arched entrance gates, both supe-bly mounted, tor Mr. Dantree had the run of the More-

cambe stables. Remarkably handsome at all

times, Mr. Dantree invariably looked his

her tight-fitting habit, her tall hat with its sweeping purple plumes, and wearing, oh, such an infinitely happy face, was, if not handsome, at least dashing and bright enough for the goddess Diana berself.

"Look," Mrs Vavasor said, maliciously; and they say perfect bliss is not for this lover world. Let those who say so come and look at Katherine Dangerfield and that beautiful creature, Guston Dantree—the very handsomest man I ever saw, I believe, and I have seen some handsome men in my life. time. Real Oriental eyes, Mr. Dar gerfieldlong, black, lustrous. And he dows with the grace of a prince of the blood."

The equestrians swopt by. Mr. Dantree doffed his hat, and bowed low to the smiling little lady in the basket carriage. Miss Dangerfield's sa'dte was of the haughtiest. Some feminine instinct told her her father's guest was her enemy, despite her sugary that a good many of the violent things that speeches, her endearing epithets, her ceaseless smiles.

"I hate that woman, papa," Katherine more than once burst out to her father. "I hate people who go through life continually smirking. If you told her black was white, she would say, 'So it is, my sweetest pet,' and look as if she believed it-little hypocrite! I detest her, and she detests me, and she makes you miserable—oh, I can see it! now what I want to know is, what's she doing here?'

looked for an answer, with her bright, clear countrymen. The bitter hatred of England eyes fixed full upon him. He had shifted which now comes out in every sentence of under the gaze of those frank eyes, with a Mr. Parnell's speeches gave point to this sort of suppressed groan.

"I wish you would try and treat her a little more civilly than you do, Kathie," he an- a civil war at a time when swered, avoiding his daughter's searching glance; "you were perfectly rude to her last win, there is little doubt that he night. It is not like you, Kathie, to be discourteous to the guest that eats of your bread and salt "

"And it is very like her to play cavesdropper. I caught her behind a tall orange tree them to keep, such a contingent would come listening to every word Gaston and I were readily enough on a well-backed invitation saying. I merely told her I would repeat our It is as well that we should not deceive our conversation any night for her benefit if she selves about the feeling of a vast number, was so determined to hear it as to play the perhaps the majority, of the Irish on the spy. She is an odious little wretch, papa, if other side of the Atlantic. If they get the she is your friend, and I don't believe she is. | chance they mean husiness. The wrongs to She paints and she tells polite lies every hour of the day, and she hates me with the whole the Irish born in the United States do no: strength of her venomous little soul. And she looks at you and speaks to you in a way I don't understand-as though she had you in her power. Papa, I warn you! You'll come to grief if you keep any secrets from me"

"Katherine, for pity's sake, go and leave me alone! I in her power! What abominable nonsense you talk. Go! walk! drive, sing, amuse yourself with your new toy-the singing men-anything only leave me to read my Times in peace. I begin to believe Victor Hogo's words, 'Men are women's playthings, and women are the dev-"

"That will do, papa," interrupted Katherine, walking away in offended dignity "You can say things quite bitter enough yourself, without quoting that cynical Frenchman. Mrs. Vavasor may be Satan's plaything, for what I know. Of that you are naturally the best judge. How long is she to force herself upon us in this house?"

"I do not know. She will leave before you are-married "-the word seemed to choke him-"and, Kathie, child, I do wish you would try and treat her with common

she upon you that I should become a Lypocrite and treat her civilty?" "The claim of-of acquaintance in the

past, of being my guest in the present. And, without any other reason, you might do it be cause I desire it. Katherine." "I would do a good deal to oblige you, papa; even to-well, even to being civil to of that, that the Marquis of Lan-downe

that painted, little, soft spoken. suake eyed estates have been managed in the human woman. She has eyes precisely like a snake, and is to be trusted just as far. Papa, what is it she knows about my mother?"
"Your mother! What do you mean?"

(To be Continued.)

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON MACAULAY.

MACAULAY was not the paragon, the ninth

wonder of the world, for which people once

set him down; but he was undoubtedly a

great literary man. He was also a man of sin-

gualarly noble character. He was, in a literary sense, egotistic: that is to say, be thought and talked and wrote a great deal about his works and himself; but he was one of the most unselfish men that ever lived. He appears break the law. You're a very clever little to have enjoyed advancement, success, fame woman-so clever that for the rest of my life and money, only because these enabled him to I mean to have nothing whatever to do with give pleasure and support to the members of especially to his sisters, with the tenderest affection. His real nature seems only to have thoroughly shope out when in their society. There he was loving, sportive, even to joyous frolicsomness; a glad school-boy almost to the very end. He was remarkadly generous and charitable, even to strangers; his band was almost always open : but he gave so unin the streets of Castleford, and passing ped- ostentatiously that it was not until after his estrians looked up and smiled from very sym- | death hait his kindly deeds became known. He had a spirit which was absolutely above "He thinks I am going to commit a mur- any of the corrupting temptations of money der! I really believe he does! No-no! and mak. He was very poor at one time next week, then I leave this; if for this day Mr. Dangerfield, I'm not a lawyer, but I re- and during his poverty he was beginning to make his reputation in the House of Commons. It is often said that a poor man feels nowhere things in my life, I don't mind owning, but so much out of place, nowhere so much at a I never committed a murder, and I never disadvantage, nowhere so much humiliated, as in the House of Commons. Macaulay felt you're a coward, mon ami, even though you nothing of this kind. He bore himself as easily and steadfastly as though be bad been the only s in of a proud and wealthy family. he was poor that money was lacking to the dignity of his intellect and his manhood; or when he was rich that money added to it. Certain defects of temper and manner, rather than o misunderstand him, and sometimes to dislike him. He was apt to be overbearing in tone and to show himself a little too confident of his splendid gifts and acquirements, his marvellous memory, his varied reading, his overwhelming power of argument. He trampled on man's prejudices too heedle-sly, was inclined to treat ignorance as if it were a crime, and to make duliness feel that it had a cause to be ashamed of itself. Such defects as comes mine, I will willingly pay you the sum | these are hardly worth mentioning, and would not be mentioned here, but that they serve to explain some of the misconceptions which were formed of Macaulay by many during his lifetime, and some of the antagonisms which he unconsciously created. Absolutely without literary affection, undepressed by early poverty, unspoiled by later and almost unequaled success, he was an independent, quiet, self-relying man who, in all his noon of fame, found most happiness in the companionship and the sympathy of those he loved, and who, from first to last, was loved most tenderly by there who knew him best. He was burried in Westminster Abbey in the first week of the new year, and there truly took his place

sion in his behalf.

he Irish in the United States

A Leading Radical Journal on Mr. Par. nell's Hint of a Possible Invasion. Pall Mall Gazette.

There is a portion of Mr. Parnell's speech on Sanday which wi'll be read by most English. men with incredulity and by some with positive derision. It is that in which he says that the Irishmen in the United States who have helped their countrymen with money will be ready to do so more vigorously and more effectually when they can come forward with a prospect of success, It is no secret that the funds with which the League operates have come from the other side the Atlantic, and it may well be surmised are said are spoken not to Ireland or to Eng. lish, but to the Yankee Irish, who naturally require something for their money—strong language if nothing else. On Sunday Mr. Parnell made his meaning quite clear There was, indeed, little attempt to hint at what was intended. It was a distinct and definite threat that when the Irish had organized themselves sufficiently to fight on something like terms of equality with England, Irishwer would speedly land from the United States in sufficient numbers and well enough armed And Katherine stood before her father, and | and drilled to turn the scale in favor of their which now comes out in every sentence of threat. If he could secure the help of an Irish-Yankee contingent to bring

seemed likely on other grounds he would

would do it. What is more-all ridicule not. withstanding-there is very little doubt that unless the Government of the United States kept a sharper look out than is possible for-Ireland are con-tantly before their eyes. Ever forget the misgovernment from which their fathers suffered. A regular organizationmore than one, indeed - is maintained specially to keep Irish affairs befere the Irish and to collect subscriptions. The very dis. like which Yankees as a rule have to the Irish population of the great cities drive them to closer communion with one another and it must be admitted that the circumstances under which many of them have let their country are likely to rankle in the minds for years. At any rate they do rankle and coldly as Mr. Parnell was treated by th mass of Yankees when they found that h wanted to draw them into his crusade on h half of Ireland against England, he had little reason to complain of his reception by the Irish in any portion of the States. Now, it is easy enough to talk of silly misguide peasants egged on by an unscrupulous agita tors to believe themselves half starved, miserable and oppressed, when, in facthey are fat, well-liking and the freest of the free. That may all be gospel truth, though the facts somehow tend to show that sills civility—for my sake, if not for hers."

"And why for your sake, papu? I hate doing things in the dark. What claim has or empty, whether their landlores are fully considered to the control of the contr misguided peasants have at least capacity tyraunous and unjust or just and sympathetic But-and this is the matter for us just nowthere are some millions on both sides of the Atlantic who do not believe it. They do no believe that the wholesale deportations 1847 and onwards were conducted in the tra spirit of Christian charity; nor, for the matte tarian fashion which that able supporter "freedom of contract" represents in his letter to the Yankee newspapers. They hold that they, as well as their friends and relations now in Ireland, have been shamefully used by the landlords and by the English Govern ment, which supported those laudlords in the

> that, to do them justice, they love only to well. Now, what we want to ask is this: Is worth while to shut our eyes to this bitte ness of feeling and to laugh at the idea of Ire land being a heavy handicap to us in the event of a serious foreign war? We have tried the game of coercion in the interests of a small minority over and over again. Wha has it benefitted us, the English people What indeed? Might we not try a little steady justice on both sides? We are looking on at something like revolution now, and civil war in private hands is also recom mended by one "W.," in large type, in yester day's Times. While civil war, or even teve lution, is ugly business, forcible domination is not likely to be adopted by the presen Cabinet. There remains but to try plai fair dealing, undeterred by threats either of Yankee-Irish invasion-not much in favo with either American party, possible though t may be at a critical time-or of an Iris landlord Ku-Klux to take the law into their own hands. We have certainly no reason to fear an Irish rising, even assist d from th United States, in the long run, but the busi ness of statesmen is and should have been to remove all ground for it.

maintenance of a system of land tenure the

no single human being who has not interest

of his own to serve by doing so can be town

to advocate for a moment. Thus thinking

they mean some day to fight-partly for

revenge, partly for the future of the countr

WIT AND HUMOR.

"MARY JANE, have you given the gold fish fresh water?" "No, ma'am; what's the use They haven't drank up what's in there yet.

MAMMA is scenting her handkerchief. Little Emmy, aged two, holding up her tiny requare cambric, lisps out. "Div baby's pooty hand cups a drink, mamma."

Ir has been said (by a Frenchman) that is singing the Spaniard weeps, the Italian complains, the Germans bellows, the Dutchman howls, and the Frenchman sings.

"You have to much style," said an old critic to a young writer. "Style is only a frame to hold the thoughts, as a window such holds the panes of glass. Too much sash obscures the light."

A REPORTER for a Wisconsin paper writes Those who personally esteem our fellow citizen, Colonel - will regret to hear that he was brutally assaulted last evening but not killed."

THE subject for conversation at an evening entertainment was the intelligence of ani mals, particulary dogs. Says Smith : "There are dogs that have more sense than their mas ters." " Just so," responds young Fitznoodle "I've got that kind of a dog myself."

WEEK the virtous De Mesmes, president of the Parliament of Paris, was elected an Acade miciau, Bolleau congratulated him in thes among his peers .- History of Our Own Times. Civility is to a man what beauty is to a terms: "I have come to you, sir, in order woman. It creates an instantaneous impres- that you may congratulate me on having you for one of my fellow-Academicians."

THE LAND WAR

AND IRISH AFFAIRS.

Parnell's Great Galway Speech

THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE

THE IRISH ABROAD AND AT HOME.

I, F. G'Connor's Splendid Address

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

The following is abridged from the special report of the Freeman reporter, dated Galway, Senday night, Oct. 24:-

The land demonstration held to-day in Galway was one of the largest ever beld in this part of the country-indeed, it may safely be stated that there never has been a meeting in furtherance of any agitation which brought together a more representative or more enthusiastic assemblage. Mr. Parnell, M.P., and M. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., left Dublin last evening by the mail, and stopped at Athenry for the night. At Athenry a great demonstration of welcome took place. The railway platform was crowded by an enormous number of men bearing torches and accompanied by a band. When Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor alighted they were greeted with the most enthusiastic warmth, and were escorted to the hotel by the procession, cheers being again and again given for the members, who expressed their acknowledgments for the welcome. This morning at about twelve o'clock a contingent from Athenry and the surrounding districts assembled, and accompanied Miessrs. Parnell and O'Connor on the the hour at which the proceedings were expected to commence that the chair was taken. A platform by no means large enough for the occasion, was crected in Eyro Square, near Black's Hotel, and not only the entire side of People had been arriving during the afternoon from all the outlying places, and bands, banners, and streamers of green and gold lent an air of great animation and spirit to the scene. The banners bere mottoes such as "God Save Ireland," " Speed the Plough," " The Land for the People," &c. On one hanner were the words, " We'll trample on oppression : tyrants, we'll compel to show their great aggression, with the aid of great Parnell." One of the nost striking and imposing features in the demonstration was the number of horsemen who rode in from Athenry, Kilfinan, Barna, Carraroe, and other places. Unusually large numbers of constabulary had been drafted into the town, and were billeted in Black's Hotel and other places. None of them, however, the hotel steps. A Government shorthand writer was afforded accommodation on the platform.

Amongst those on the platform were :--Mr C 5 Parnell, M P; Mr T P O'Connor, M P: Boy James Cummins, P P, Castlegar; Rev E M'Donagh, P.P., Oughterard; Rev Martin Cummins, P.P., Clarevalway; Rev Mr. Covne, Adm, Kilfinan: Rev Mr Rochfort, S J; Rev Mr Larkin, Superior, OSF; Rev Mr Curran, C U; Rev Patrick Lally, C C: Rev John O'Parrell, C C; Rev E M'Gurrin, C C; Rev J Craddock, CC; Rev J Conry, CC: Rev Mr Manior, CC; Rev Mr Ralph, O P; Rev Peter Nowell, C C; Messrs M J Tierney, H Heffernan, M D Malley, Errismore branch of the Land League: Mr Kean, E Kean, J Cloran, J Gilligan, Mark Connolly, Matthew | power which the English law gave him to Haris, T C Eallinasloe; P Hickey, Secretary, Cong branch of the Land League: J L Hyland, Fatrick Kearns, William Ryan, John Kearns, L O'Gorman, D Fogarty, M O'Sullivan, T H M'Coy, Edward Athy, Michael Fallon, John Fallon, Peter Kearns, Michael Ball, M Conmingham, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Mark Connolly, the chair was taken by Mr. Martin Tierney. Mr. Charles Kane proposed the first resolution, which demanded immediate reform of

the land laws. The Rev. James Cummins, P.P., seconded

the proposition. Mr. Parnell, M.P., on coming forward, was received with fremendous cheering, which lasted for some time. He said-Mr Chairman and people of the city of the county of Galway, it gives me great pleasure to stand in the county which was the second in Ireland to take up the great movement which was started last May twelve months by Michael Davitt at Irishtown (cheers). You have nobly upheld the cause from that day to this, in the face of every difficulty and discouragementdespite of the famine that threatened to carry you off in thousands last Winter-and you are upholding that cause to-day in spite of the thousands of police and military (loud cheers) that our hypocritical Chief Secretary and pretended Liberal Government have hurled into this county (cries of " Bown with them"). If famine was not able to subdue you last Winter, neither will the drain of taxation for aditional policy conquer you to day (loud cheers, and cries of "never"). Your chairman has deprecated assasination and violence as being unnecessary to win your cause, and very properly and justly de-precated them. At all the laud meetings which have been held up to the time when extra police were planted down in the county of Mayo I also took care to join in that condemnation (cheers). But I utterly refuse further to allow any credence to be attached to the charges which have been made against us and our people by the English people and by the English press (cheers and hear), by in future deprecating outrage and crime which do not and have not existed (hear, hear). And if it were otherwise, I say that the conduct of the Government themselves in violating the engagement on which we gave them the votes for the constabulary after seven night's debate, and in sending these extra police into the famine-stricken counties of Mayo, Galway, and Kerry (cheers), disentitles them to my advocacy in assisting to uphold an unjust and infamous law? What

is responsible?—who are responsible for the

agrarian crime— A Voice—It was not (cheers).

Mr. Parnell-And of that I have very great doubt, are the House of Lords, who by rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance Bill took the arbitrament of this question from the Courts of law and placed it in the hands of the people (cheers); and the man who is secondarily responsible is this pretended humanitarian Chief Secretary, Buckshot Forste: (loud groans), who, when the House of Lords kicked out his bill and smote one cheek, turned to them the other cheek to smite also. He foresaw then, and publicly stated in the House of Commons, that he anticipated an increase of crime, outrage, and loss of life in Ireland; and yet, in the face of that, he deliberately refused to keep Parliament together and to force through the House of Lords a measure which would prevent him from being made the instrument of landlord tyranny and injustice (cheers). Well, you are left to your own resources, as the people of Ireland always have been left, so far as anything that the Parliament of England ever has done or is likely to do for them; and I suppose that we shall witness the usual crop of prosecutions this Winter (laughter)-the return to the old policy of coercion, which has always been the resort of English statesmen after they have found out that England is unable to govern Ireland. 1 anticipated this when this great Liberal Ministry came into power, of which we have heard so much, and of whose professions we have had so many-I expressed my belief at the begining of last session that the present Chief Secretary, who was then all smiles and promises, would not have proceeded very far in the duties of his office before he would have found that he had undertaken an impossible task to govern Ireland, and that the only way to govern Ireland is to allow her to govern herself (cheers).

A Voice-A touch of the rifle. Mr. Parnell-And if they prosecute the leaders of this movement.

A Voice-They dare not. Mr. Parnell-If they prosecute the leaders of this movement it is not because they want to preserve the lives of one or two landlords. Much the English Government care about the lives of one or two landlords.

A Voice-Nor we.

Another Voice-Away with them. Mr. Parnell-But it will be because they see that behind this movement lies a more dangerous movement to their hold over Ireland-because they know that if they fail in coad to Halway, where they arrived about upnolding landlordism in Ireland their power three c'olock. It was, therefore, much after to misrule Ireland will go too (cheers). I wish to see the tenant farmers prosperous; but, large and important as is the class of tenant farmers, constituting, as they do, with their wives and families, the majority of the people of this country, I would not have the square but a great portion of the adjoining | taken off my coat and gone to this work if I streets and roadways were densely packed. | had not known that we were laying the foundation in this movement for the regeneration of our legislative independence (cheers). Push on, then, towards this goal, extend your organization, and let every tenant-farmer. while he keeps a firm grip of his holding, recognize also the great truth that he is serving his country and the people at large, and helping to break down English misrule in Ireland (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., moved the next resolution, and was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said-What is the principle we are fighting for? We are fighting for thisthat two millions and a half of people shall no longer be governed by eight thousand or ten thousand landlords (cheers), and if there be any part of Ireland in which this fight way, for there is no part of Ireland that has as this very place on which we are now standing.

A Voice-That's true.

Mr. O'Connor-Have not the landlords of upon you? Have they not inflicted lashes on the Irish tenants as sore as were inflicted by the South Carolina planter upon the slave under his control? Is it not true that in this very county during the famine years landlords have murdered the tenants of the county of Galway?

A Voice-It is true. Mr. O'Connor-Is it not also true that many a landlord in the past has used the destroy family virtue and to send virtuous girls that had been in virtuous Irish homes

to asylums of vice in Liverpool and in the New World? Are not all these things true?

A Voice-They are too true, unfortunately. Mr. O'Connor-And if they be true have not the landlords of the county of Galway proved themselves the enemies of the people | driven into exile in times of famine-I say I and of the country? (Hear, hear.) I have heard, like my friend Mr. Parnell, a great deal of the friendliness of the present Liberal Ministry when they came into office. The chief of that party and the Ministers generally | tion to this country quite equal to that of gained their power by destroying the power of the Tuck. I believe that was a noble and | When I started for America on the trip by holy object, but if they want to destroy a worse oppression than was ever exercised by the Pashas of Constantinople over the people which we had given warning for many of Bulgaria, let them come over here and months previously; and we had repeatedly abolish the landlords of Ireland (cheers). In entreated the Government of England to come Bulgaria the people of a village called Batak were all murdered; and their murder settled our people to save them from a repetition of Turkish rule. Why, we have Bataks in every | the scenes of 1847 and 1848. Up to the date county in Ireland, in the middle of suffering of my departure there had been no response -in the middle of deaths occurring daily, ay, hourly. Well, I believe we are to win a great diately it was announced that I and my hear). The spirit that reigns in Galway at Galway are aroused to the magnitude of the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland also issued her the end (cheers). We have already killed the spirit of landiordism. In the streets of this through his wife, admitted the imminence of standing, while it was pelting rain, with their hats off, talking to their landlords. If any tenant should do that in future, denounce him as a coward and a traitor (cheers). We have, as I have already said, killed the spirit of corpse of Irish landlordism. For us who not in the spirit of levity, but with a full respite of the threats of the Government. We are animated by the sublime hope of killing a worse despotism than ever raigned over the negro slave, for the negro slave was fed, and the Irish tenant was starved (hear, hear). We pashas of Turkey - a despotism which, (loud cheers), personally and literally, although it is not backed by Turkish rule, is backed by something as objectionable—the and I have received the ten cent pieces of the notice to quit (hear, hear). We are animated by the hope of having found a nation of paupers made prosperous men-we are ani

mated by the hope of having found a nation

murders of landlords which have from time ot slaves, and leaving a nation of free men.

"That such legislation must deal with the soil of Ireland as the property of the commonwalth, to be directed chiefly, if not exclusively, to the welfare and happiness of the cultivators of the soil."

The Rev. Mr. Craddock, C.C., Oughterard, seconded the motion, which was adopted. Mr. J. B. Killen moved:-

"That believing in the absolute necessity of "That believing in the absolute accessity of an independent and united Irish party, we strongly condemn the action of those Irish members who have teken their places among the Whigs, and hereby call upen them to sit with their colleagues in opposition to every Government that refuses to accord legislative independence to Irishad."

Mr. Matthew Harris, T. C., Ballinasloe, in seconding the resolution, said they had assembled in their tens of thousands to show how little they cared for either the Government or their prosecutions (cheers). How would it have been with them if, instead of Mr. Parnell, they had had as a leader Mr. of success (enthusiastic cheering), that you Mitchell Henry (groans) or Mr. Shaw, who will have their assistance—for the purpose of was dining with the Chief Secretary? If breaking the yoke which encircles you, just these men had been in the front to-day, they would have been in a worse position than they were in '44, when the O'Connell party shrank from the contest that was forced on them by the Government in '43. When he saw the exterminator carry out his work when he saw wrong triumphing over right and justice-he said to himself, and he said it there that day, "If the tenant-farmers of Ireland shoot down landlords as patridges are shot down in September (cheers), Mat Harris never would say one word against it" (cheers). He added—The poorest tenantfarmer could advertise that his lands were its poisoned (cheers), and thus they would be able to send the Galway Blazers to blazes (cheets).

The resolution was adopted.

The chairman said that what Mr. Harris had said about shooting landlords did not meet his approval, or that of the clergy or bishop whose letter he had read (cheers).

Mr. Harris explained that all he meant was that if landlords were shot, he should not do as he had done in former times-come forward and denounce the men (hear hear).

The proceedings then terminated. The meeting seperated in good order, cheers being again and again given for Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Connor.

BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

About one hundred gentlemen were present at a banquet given to-night in the Railway Hotel, Galway, in honor of Mr. Parnell, M.P. and T. P. O'Connor, M.P. The banquet was served in admirable style, and reflected much credid on the manager of the hotel. Mr. Martin Tierney presided. Amongst those present

Rev James Cummins, P P: Rev Martin Commins, P P; Mr. J B Killen, and Mr.

During the dinner a display of fireworks was made in the square in front of the hotel. The Government reporter was refused admission to the banquet.

The chairman said the first toast on his list _"Ireland a Nation"--would be responded to by Mr. J. B. Killen.

The chairman said the next toast was "The land of the people, and not the land for the stranger" (cheers).
Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., responded.

The chairman then proposed "the Health of the Irish Abroad," and coupled Mr. Par-

nell's name with the toast. Mr. Parnell, M. P., on rising, was received with enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed again and again, the company standing. When silence had been restored, the hon. gentleman said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel very much indebted to you for having permitted me to reply to this appeared during the meeting, except the should be carried on with energy and to the toast, because I almost think that I have not officers, who watched the proceedings from end it is this county and this town of Galgratitude and esteem to my fellow-countrymen abroad since I returned from America just before the last general election. Now, I was, during my trip in the United States, brought in contact with the Irish people abroad in a way, perhaps, that no one ever this county of Galway inflicted duty labor has been before me. The circumstances were very peculiar and exceptional, and I must confess that I was surprised at the experience which met me there. I had no notion of the position to which our people had attained in America, not the slightest; and when I sav them in every city, when I became acquainted with their strength and power, and when I recognized the great love which they have for their own country, those of them who were born in Ireland and those of them who were born in America of Irish parents (cheers),and I draw no distinction between the two except in so far as a practical education which those of our people born in America have received evables them to be of even greater use to Ireland, and to place their talents to a greater extent for the advantage and service of Ireland than those of our people who were born here and draw no distinction between the two save in my admiration and wonder that those men and women who have never seen Ireland should feel the affection and love and devoany man living in this country (loud cheers). which I obtained this experience Ireland was threatened with a great famine-a famine of to our help, and by affording employment to (loud cheers, and cries of "No"); but immevictory as the result of this struggle (hear, friend-Mr. John Dillor, the member for Tipperary (cheers)-were to sail for America this moment is a proof that the people of on this begging expedition, the wife of the situation. We mean to kill landlordism in appeal to America (some hisses). The Lord Licuteuant of Ireland for the first time, town, in my boyhood, I have seen tenants famine, and his Government had done nothing to prevent it, but the Government were not ashamed to beg to the world for our people famished by their laws while they themselves refused to give one penny or to allow our people to work for landlordism, and by and by we will bury the a living (cheers). Well, we sailed for New York, and it was only on my entry awe entered this great fight with light hearts, to New York that I first commenced to appreciate the undeveloped power that is sponsibility of our actions, for us it remains to available for your succor, not only in the hold the standard of tenant freedom aloft in matter of charity, but in other matters of a very different nature, if you call upon them (loud cheers); and I was perfectly amuzed at the extent of the sympathy which the name of Ireland obtained in every quarter of the United States of America (hear, hear). Now, are animated by the hope of putting down a it was not very pleasant for us to beg for Iredespotism as atrocious as that of the land. I have many times carried my hat

through the crowded meetings in America,

poor and the hundred dollars of the rich

(cheers); but when we were making this ap-

place in this country? (Cheers). It is addict of every just and generous mind, and we consent to pay those rackrents to the land-mitted by everybody that English-made law will go on to the bitter end (cheers). I have lords or put themselves in the position of having to starve (cheers, and never). We promised this in their name, and nobly the murder of Lord Mountmorres, if it was an agentian crime.

"The truth of livels, if not exclusively; level at the promise walth, to be directed chieft, if not exclusively; level at the land-more results to the land-more promised that promise walth, to be directed chieft, if not exclusively; level at the land-more promised that promise walth, to be directed chieft, if not exclusively; level at the land-more promised that promise walth, to be directed chieft, if not exclusively; level at the land-more promised that promise walth, to be directed chieft, if not exclusively. (loud cheers). Recollect there have been three bad harvests. The harvest of '78 was worse than the harvest of '77, and I am inclined to think that the narvest of '77 was as bad as the harvest of '79, which was supposed to have produced the distress in Ireland last winter. Our governors, who were watching all the ethings -who had all these statistics at their fingers' end, made no sign. They set on foot no relief works, and, as I said before, we were simply left an object of charity for the nations of the world—for every nation except England. Well, I pass from this subject of our countrymen abroad with this remark-that I feel convinced that if you ever call upon them in another field and in another way for help, and if you can show them that there is a fair and a good chance will have their assistance—for the purpose of in the same way as you had that assistance last Winter to save you from famine. I pass, I say, from the subject of our countrymen abroad, and I come to matters which, perhaps, more immediately concern us at the present moment. You know there was a change of Government. The Liberal Government came into power, That Government was supposed to be friendly to this country. It knew that we had passed through this period of distress, and that if we had another bad harvest our distress would be intensified twice, or perhaps three or four-fold. Did it, on its entry into office, do anything for the purpose of providing against a bad harvest? (No.) Did it set on foot any relief works? (No.) The only Relief Government asked for £750,000 for the Irish laudlords. The Liberal Government asks for £750,000 of your money for the Irish landlords. That was the only difference between one Government and the other; and, so far as the imminence of famine went, had it not been for the bounty of Providence in sending a good harvest and the determination of the Irish people in refusing to pay rackrents, we should at this moment be in just as much if not a great deal more extremity than we interesting reading. A biographical election were at this time last year (loud cheers), of Sir Francis Hincks, by J. J. Curran, & C., Well, we have got the Liberal Government to thank for the present state of affairs. They have done nothing; they tried to do something for a while in a half-hearted kind of fashion, and of course they failed, as everybody who tries in a half-hearted manner must fail, and the people have put their own shoulder to the wheel, and we are going to help ourselves perhaps for the first time in de J. B. Rolland & Fils pour 1881, price de. our history. I do not think there is anything This is the 15th year of this useful publicamore I can talk to you about this evening. I said almost all I had to say at your magnificent meeting-one of the largest I ever at tended in this or any other county, and which we all had the pleasure of witnessing to-day, We are, perhaps, but now on the eve of an attempt on the part of the Government to close with the people of Ireland.

A Voice-Let them do their best. Mr. Parnell-It is like some of the many attempts that they have been making for the eighty years that have elapsed since the The theory of government in Ireland is a pretended constitutional system, but at every time when it suits the convenience of England-that is to say, when it finds it connot govern Ireland in its own way without the suspension of the constitution-it never scruples to show the sham of the constitutional system of government in Ireland by suspending the constitution (cheers). At one time it is the suspension of the Habens Corpus Act; at another time it is a Coercion Act; again it is the sending of extra police into counties or the proclamation of martial law. They cannot suspend the Habeas Corpus Act vithout an Act of Parliament, and they can't liament I will undertake to say they will pass neither one or the other floud and prolonged cheering). If they desire, for the purpose of governing Ireland in their own way, to pass coercion laws, to suspend the Habens Corpus Act, and to set in motion all the other paramust get rid of us first, and they understand in any way to convict the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary party, then I say we shall reinto the hands of sign our seats our constituencies, as a solemn and sacred most obvious typographical erratts, they are duty, to elect men in our place reprinting certative, leaving out most imporwho will carry on our work, and who will tant omissions corrected in the second offer just as stern a front in the House of Commons to coercion, so that, although they may get rid of half a dozen troublesome Irish agitators, and although they may be able to meet Parliament with projects of coercion author commenced in 1840 and has kept up free from the opposition of those agitators, I tell them that they will have other men to meet in their places worse than those who went before them.

A Voice-So they will (cheers). Mr. Parnell-Now, in case we have to face prosecution, I should like to do it with a light heart (laughter), and the way in which my heart can be made light is by the knowledge that I can be done without. Now, you can only do that by organizing-

A Voice-Reprisals. Mr. Parnell-Yourselves in every parish in Ireland. When you have a branch of the Land League established in every parish of Ireland you may laugh to scorn the attempts at coercion of this Liberal Government (cheers).

A Eules-So we will (renewed cheering). Mr. Parnell-And I would ask all those who are listening to me to-night to strain every exertion to set on foot such an organization in this country as will show the Government the absolute futility of attempting to prosecute us in order to get rid of the present agitation (loud and prolonged cheer-

The company immediately after separated.

When a cough sounds like Croup-that is, dry and hard-do not delay an instant! Give Powns' Elixir often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USE DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND FURGATIVE PILLS. Purely Vegetable.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY .- "BROWN'S BRONCHICAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchical Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.

FOR INDIGESTION NOTHING IS BETter than BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and family Liniment. It brings up the wind from the stomach, removes the terrible plication to save the heart of our people and '48, we promised that it should be the and strengthens the stomach, without imto time at all times in our history taken | Animated by that hope we appeal to the ver- last time, and that our people would never | planting an appetite for strong drinks. 11-4

SCOTCH NEWS.

Princess Louise arrived at Inverargy on Wednesday night on a visit to the Duke of Argyll.

Lady Ray has signified to her tenants, Stow estate, a reduction of 15 per cent. on last year's rents, on account of the unproductiveness of that season.

Returns from the criminal department of prisons in Scotland show that at the close of the quarter ending with September last there were in all the prison 3176 persons. At the same date in 1879 the number was 2876.

The greater part of the potato crop has been lifted throughout Scotland. It is evident from what has been seen of the tubers that the loss from disease will be quite as serious as even the more despondent predicted two weeks

On Thursday large postest were circulated over the city amminoning the engineers, boilermakers, smiths, patternmakers, platers, and riveters of Glasgow and district to a mass meeting on Saturday. The poster concludes thus :- "Working men, now is the time to demand from your employers the restoration of the wages which they wrested from you during the period of depression. Members of the engineering trades, turn out in your thousands in order to secure for yourselves just and lawful wages."

gow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Com- a sighted at some point west of those ports. pany (Limited) have contracted to build for That "no news is good news ' is unfortua large and influential body of shareholders | nately the reverse of true in this case, for two powerful screw steamers of about 750tons burthen. These vessels are specially designed without being heard from is very to maintain regular weekly communication strong evidence of itself that she between Glasgow and London, in connection with the London, Brighton, and South coast Bill it introduced was simply a repetition of that of its predecessors. The Conservative proceed to a French port, conveying goods to proceed to a French port, conveying goods to in a telegram received in the city to-day Paris and the north of France. As the steamers will call at Belfast, both Glasgow and the while nearly g Oswego, on his way from the North of Treland will thus be placed in direct! and speedy communication with London, Paris, and surrounding districts .- (Hazyow

Review of Ecoks.

The Harp for November contains unusually is the piece de resistance. It is written in Mr. Curran's racy style, and will be perused with special interest by our readers, among whom Sir Francis is a favorite because of his bread liberal opinions. Mr. J. K. Foran's prose and poetry also serve to make November's Harp interesting.

Almanach Agricole, Commercial et Historique, tion, which contains many informations regarding the Governments of the Dominion : 50,000 copies were sold last year amongst the French Canadian population of the United States and Canada. The weather prophet of this Almanach claims an infallibility which Vennor does not approach.

Almanach des Famillies de J. B. Rolland & Fils, pour 1881, price 5 cents. Besides the usual religious Calendar, this pamphlet contains a choice selection of tales, good-words, onigmas, etc.

Le Calendrier de la Paissance des Canada pour 1881, price 5 cents. This large sheet of 22×34 inches of compact reading matter, besides the religious calendar of the month. contains the names and residence of nearly 2,000 priests in the Dominion. We recommend to our readers to send lifteen cents to Messrs, J. B. Rolland & Fils of Montreal, and they will receive a collection of these three publications

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN

Messrs Young & Co., Edinburgh, in calling pass a Coercion Act without an Act of Parlia- | public attention to the revised edition of of Toronto on Friday last, had gone down ment, and so long as we are able to stand in Par- their Concordance, which they now offer to with all on board. Masses. A. W. Ogilvie & the American religious public through the medium of Messrs. I. K. Funk & Co., New York, beg to say that a publishing firm in America, without making the slightest effort | have been heard from at Kingston on Sunday te obtain the concurrence of either the author or the publishers, are attempting to foist upon phernalia of exceptional law which they enact | the community an unrevised and imperfect | uneasy on account of Saturday's gale and the from time to time for the purpose of ruling edition of the Concordance, who, when written this country, they must do it without us. They to on the subject, replied that they did not want or care for our concurrence, and ended this perfectly well Now, I don't mean to by generously offering to take copies, if supsay they can't get rid of us, but if they manage plied at a lower price than they themselves ing, and received the news that an Cowego could produce them!

First editions are more or less imperfect; but without attempting to correct even the

This Concordance may be regarded as the practical outcome of forty years' study of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, which the daily ever since.

But Dr. Robert Young is not only the author, he is also the sole proprietor of the work which cost him thousands of pounds sterling in the printing, besides three years of labor night and day in carrying it through the press.

In the view of these facts, we cannot but trust that every right and honorable-minded man and woman in the United States will prefer to all other the beautifully printed and carefully revised edition which we are now offering at the price of paper and press work, and will send at once their order to I. K. Funk & Co.

"GEORGE ADAM YOUNG & Co." " Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1880."

CURED OF DRINKING. " A young triend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirest for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others who have been cured of drinking by it."-From a lead-R. R. Official, Chicago, Ill.

MUCH SICKNESS, UNDOUBTEDLY, with children, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. BROWN'S VERMI-FUJE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, although effectual in destroying worms, can do | Sarah Collender, of Garden Island, the cook. no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be absolutely sure in cradicating worms, so hurt- The vessel was valued at \$10,000. No inful to children. Sold by all druggists; 25 surance. cents a box.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.--MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. stomach and bowels, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During from being broken, as it was broken in '47 balling which is experienced by the sufferers, the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the 11-4 | medy.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LAFE

THE "NORWAY" AND "ZEALAND" LOST.

The Toronto Hobe of Wednesday says :-All day yesterday reports were being received by the various marine insurance companies, ship-owners, and others of further wrecks and accidents resulting from the gale of Saturday night. Nothing definite was known as to the loss of life, but so far as could be ascertained this calamity had, except in one possible instance, been avoided. The case alluded to is that of the propeller "Zealand," for the safety of which grave lears are ontertained. She was loaded with 12,000 bushels. of wheat and 360 barrels of flour by Messrs. L. Coffee & Co., and left here for Montreal on Saturday a vening at six o'clock. She would. therefore, have had time to go some distance down the lake before the storm would strike her. Since leaving this port, up to a late hour last night, there were no tidings of her. If still floating she would have had ample time to reach Prescott or Cornwall, and in We understand that the London and Glas- any case would almost certainty have been the fact that she has been so long out must have come to a disastrous end. Besides this, hossover, there is peculiar but strong corroborative evidence from the master of the "Mary Taylor," that Bay of Chinte, be passed a yaw! boat marked. "Prop. Zealand," and a number of fleating barrels of flour bearing the "Garden City" brand. About two-thirds of the flour carried by the " Zealand" was of this brand. The propeller was of about 600 tons burthen, and was owned and commanded by Capt. Edward: Zenland, of Hamitton. Messra. Sylvester Bros. & Hickman, her agents here, my that it is only about four years since she was built. and that she was thoroughly scaworthy. Her cargo was well within her capacity. The crew numbered in all about sixteen men. The cargo was valued at \$15,000, and was insured for !d,000, in the Manhattan, of New York, and Greenwich, of New York, each company holding one-half. The vestel was instred in the Phomiz, of Brooklyn. There was great excitement yesterday among shippers and others over the views concerning the "Zealand" and the generally expressed opinion was that the must have been lost.

The propeller "Africa," Captain Paterson, arrived here last night from Montreal. Captain l'atterson states that he is certain they did not pass the "Zealand" in the river on this side of the Cornwall Canal, and on the way up to Kingston. He got into Kingston on Monday night, discharged part cargo, and left there about one o'clock yesterday morning. The " Zealand" was not there at that time Coming up the lake yesterday the lookout on the "Africa" did not see anything to attract attention. Captain Paterson adds that he was particular in his watch for the "Zealand" on the way up the river, for he knew that she was to leave Toronto on Saturday evening. And his anxiety was excited from the circumstance that he had experienced the storm on Sunday morning while they were crossing Lake St. Francis. He says the force of the wind was greater than he had ever known in all the time of his

MONTHERL, November 9 .- The melancholy intelligence reached here this afternoon that, the propeller " Zealand," which left the port Co., of this city, had on board 12,666 bushels or grain and 200 barrels of flour of the Garden City brand. It was expected that she would or later from some other point, but no tidings having come the Ogilvies began to be a little storm on Sunday. Their unessaness gove place to anxiety as Monday and Tuesday passed without tidings. They telegraphed their Kingston and Oswego agents this moravessel, the schooner " Mary Taylor," which reached Dawego this morning, reports that she passed through a large quantity of wreckaga and had picked up the yawl boat of the "Zealand" when near that port, having found the yawl boat bottom upwards. Saveral barrels of flour were also picked up-branded "Garden City Mills," which the Ogilvies recognize as part of their cargo. Your correspondent could learn nothing further as to the vessel's fate, nor could the names of her crew be learned from any of her agents or shipping men here. It is believed. that she went down on Saturday night, and that no fewer than twelve or tifteen porsons went down with her BELLEVILLE, NOV. 9. - Capt. Wilson, of the

schooner "Marquis," reports that the schooner "Norway," of Garden Island, foundered about twelve miles out from The. Ducks, loaded with timber. She was dismasted, and all hands are lost. The "W. T. Robb" took her in tow this morning.

LATER.—The loss of the "Norway" was the topic of conversation along the docks this afternoon, and a gloom has been spread over the sailors in general. Up to a late hour tonight the tug with the "Norway" in tow had not arrived here. The steamer "Hiram A-Calvin," which left last night in search of the "Norway." has not yet returned. It is probable that she met with the tag " Robb," and, that both steamers are now towing in the dismasted vessel.

Kingston, Nov. 9 .- The schooner "Nerway" loaded timber at Toledo, and in company with the schooner "Oriental" was in this lake on Saturday, bound for Garden. Island. At dark the "Norway" was lost sight of and has not yet arrived. The "Oriental" arrived on Sunday morning. A. steamer was desputched from Garden Island last night in search of her. The vessel was owned by Calvin & Son, and was sailed by Captain William O'Brien of Garden Island. Alfred Jolliffe, of Wolfe Island, was mate, and The sailors were Thomas and William Snell, Francis Quinn, William P. Crosby, and Jos. Bissonette, all belonging to Garden Island:

Savants and experts are continually employed discovering a remedy for the restoration of bair to its natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure It relieves the child from pain, regulates the and clean, and remove that destroyer-dandruff. It is now acknowledged that Luby's Parisian Uair Renewer answers the purpose marvellously. Sold by all druggists; price 50 cts. the bottle. Try this unfailing re-

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE

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MR. J. B. LANE

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JNO. P. WHELAN, Manager.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For November, 1880.

THURSDAY, 18.-Dedication of Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul. FRIDAY, 19.—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow. St. Pontian, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAY, 20.-St. Felix of Valois, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 2I.—Twenty-seventh Sunday after Pentecost Presentation of the B.V.M. Less. Ecclus. xxix. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xi. 2*-26; Last Gesp. Matt. xxiv. 15-35. Bp. Barry, Savannah, died, 1859.

Monday, 22 .- St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr. TUESDAY, 28 .- St. Clement, Pope and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 24.-F*. John of the Cross, Confessor. Cons. Abp. Lamy, Santa Fe, 1850.

THE "POST.

enabled to make an announcement that will ism; to them no appeal should be necessary. be received with pleasure by our readers, | We have, however, among our constituents which is that, after a suspension of over six over two thousand Scotchmen and French months, the Evening Post will once more Canadians, who gave generously to our "Post enter the field of journalism. We cannot and TRUE WITNESS Relief Fuzd" who may name the exact day on which it will appear, | not be as ready to come forward in defence of for the reason that it was only on Saturday the Manager of the Post Printing Company concluded arrangements for the purchase of a press, and it will take time to take its component parts asunder, pack and transmit them, and put them together again in our offices so as to be ready for use, but we can safely so impressed His Holiness Pope Leo NIH. promise the first number of the resurrected daily will be sold on the streets on or before | the taint of socialism or communism, that his the 8th of December.

The interregnum between the 22nd of May and the 8th of December has more than ever convinced the Irish of Canada in general, and Mentreal in particular, of the absolute necessity of a daily paper such as the Post. Never a day passes that the general reader does not take up some one journal or another in which his susceptibilities as an Trishman or an Irish Canadian are wounded, and wounded all the deeper because he sees no way in which to defend himself or his country. Experience teaches him how difficult the hat. If Parnell and his friends obtain done, though he confesses it will cost a large it is even to obtain insertion for a reply in justice—and they are on the high road to it answer to an attack in our very impartial daily press. We see whole pages of our leading papers dedicated day after day to Anglican synods, Methodist conferences and Presbyterian conventions, in which the Catholic | Express, called for subscriptions to organize Church is sometimes abused, while it is the Boycott expedition, they received in a few phenomenally rare to see more than a few days several thousands of pounds more than line notice of a Catholic ceremonial. Parnell | were necessary. It is true we are not as rich and the Land League, the island of Ireland, as the landlords, but we can at least give acevery aspiration of the Irish people, every cording to our means, and, as the hackneved appeal for fair play and justice, are treated | saying has it, the smallest donation will be with contempt by our Canadian journals, ex. | thankfully received. cept in a few rare instances. If then we be asked, as we have been asked, what are you starting such a paper as the Post for the foregoing is our answer. If Montreal, if Canadian, papers were as just to Ireland as | in Rome with the sanction, if not by the they are to England, as impartial towards the authority, of Pope Leo the Thirteenth him-Catholic as they are to other creeds, then there would surely be no necessity for the Post. | started to supply a want long felt in the holy We appeal, therefore, for the support of the city, and its mission is to discuss the affairs general public, but especially to our own peo- of the day -religious, political and scientificple in Montreal, and Canada at large, for we in a manner approved by the Catholic contend that the Post is as useful as a defen- | Church. At all events we may feel assured sive organ to the English-speaking Catholic | that nothing anti-Catholic will creep into the in Toronto, in Halifax, in Sarnia or in Aurora, and also that it is the organ of the | "Island to Point St. Charles, a distance of | States are: California, Alabama, Arkansas, Hamilton, as to his co-religionist in Mont- | Pope, for such it has been proclaimed and | "9,000 feet from bank to bank, by 900 feet | Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky. real.

they had been paid, in fact, the original press, would never have left this had no voice in the political affairs of the friends of the enterprise to step forward and greater control than any other individual. show the faith that is in them. Let the recal- To forcibly realize the necessity for such an citrant stockholders pay up their calls, let our s dvocating patrons settle their accounts, member the numerous cablegrams which and above all, let our country subscribers | reach this continent from time to time telling fo ward the amounts due at once. It would surprise some of them to know the many thousands of dollars due the TRUE WITNESS from those well able to pay. This money is chiefly due from farmers who were perhaps pressed for cash in the few past years, but whom Providence has this year blessed so bountifully with a harvest that the excuse of not being able can no longer be considered valid. The TRUE WITNESS is the cheapest paper of its class on this continent, and competent critics count it also one of the best, so that our backward subscribers cannot say they do not receive the worth of their money. It prompt answers from a good many of our country friends, but not commensurate with our legitimate expectations, and if we ask them once more, one and all, to remit the amounts due, it is not that we are fond of asking, but that it is a duty we owe the Com pany and the party who advanced the funds for the sake of a daily paper. Let our agents then make one bold effort, and, now that the harvests are garnered and sold, we feel sure their demands will be cheerfully met. We also request the stockholders to come forward and show the same amount of confidence in the Evening Post and its future they manifested when they signed the stock list.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

The Irish National Land League has made an appeal to their countrymen all over the world to assist them in the present crisis. They require twenty thousand pounds to carry on their defence against a Government and a class which have unlimited means at their disposal. The Government have secured the services of the leading counsel in Iteland, leaving Mr. Parnell and his associates the refuse, thus handicapping them from the commencement. The time-honored system of jury-packing will also be resorted to, so that the odds against the traversers is something fearful. Their chief dependence now, therefore is in the justice of their cause, and in the assistance of their fellow-countrymen at home and abroad. We cannot too often impress on the minds of our readers the fact that it is nor a creed, a class or a faction which is now being proceeded against: it is the entire Irish nation, through its representatives; so that the Government is trying its hand at what some writers allege to be an impossibility, namely, the indictment of a whole nation. There are few of the readers of the TRUE WITNESS who have not suffered either directly We are in this issue of the TRUE WITNESS | or indirectly through the curse of landlordthe Land Leaguers, owing to the fearful accounts they have seen in the papers about the communistic doings of the Irish leaders. But they should bear in mind that the great majority of the Irish hierarchy and clergy support the land platform of the League and have with its justice, and the absence from it of official organ, the Aurora, has come out and endorsed the Land League, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon His Holiness by the English Government and the powerful Catholic aristocracy. When a question of eternal justice is up for adjudication the Pope knows neither rich nor poor, great or lowly, he knows nothing but right, and he governs himself accordingly. Let our friends capacity is a popular one in the city, and then come forward, according to their means, for it is most likely this is the last time poor Ireland will have to send round Ireland will in ten years be one of the most flourishing of the nations. We would, in conclusion, call attention to the fact that when the Tory organ in Ireland, the Daily a peninsula, deepening the space between it

ROME AND IRELAND. It is within the knowledge of our readers that a Catholic journal has been established self. This journal, called the Aurora, was accepted. This is the age of newspapers. In dealing with this subject it may be ne- | Neither a pope, nor a king, nor a people can cessary to say a few words, halt in confidence. do without an organ, and when therefore The money necessary for the purchase of the | His Hollness Leo the Thirteenth recognized press, notwithstanding a third call had been the necessity of giving his sanction to the made on the Stockholders, was not forth- establishment of a journal which would reflect coming, and the Manager, sooner than delay the opinions of the Vatican on matters enany longer in such an important time, ad- tirely apart from the unchangeable doctrines vanced the money out of his private means. of the Catholic Church, he fell in with the As has been stated before more than once, spirit of the age, as his predecessors had done this would have been unnecessary if half the in their time. It would not be altogether amount due the Company for stock, adver- acting in good policy to let every "howling

Head of the Church alone stood silent, and establishmer at. It now therefore behooves the earth, over whose civilized population he has organ of opinion it is only necessary to reus how angry His Holiness was at the fact of Cardinal McCloskey receiving Parnell, and at the dissatisfaction expressed by the Vatican at the present agitation in Ireland generally. His Eminence contradicted those lying despatches at first, but after awhile they became so monotonous that he did not condescend to notice them, and there is no denying they had the intended effect on a good many simple people who are inclined to believefoclish souls-that anything they see in print is true, or has at least some foundation. It cannot fail to have been remarked how industriously the press hostile to Ireland and is true that our previous appeals have drawn | Irishmen bandled their despatches about and rung the changes on them ad nauseam, and how religiously they withheld any scraps of news which would give comfort to the Irish people. The enemies of those people hold possession of the wires and cables, and run the press all over the British world, and it is their own fault, for somehow or other they have not yet realized what a power is the daily press for good or ill. Hence it is that we only received contradictions of the bogus Vatican decrees by mail a considerable time after the mischief was done. It does, however, happen sometimes that the truth filters through, as we believe it has in the cablegram which follows:-

ROME, November 10 .- The Aurora, the organ of the Vatican prints an article for orable to the Irish Land League, in which it says:-In consequence of the insupportable state of the Irish peasantry, the people must shake off their oppression. Crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. A radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ircland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and

The Aurora is surely well informed this time, and the announcement it makes will not, for it cannot, have the effect of making the Irish people more fervently affectionate towards the Holy See, but it will make them understand that Leo the Thirteenth-whom may Heaven long preserve-has at last begun to draw his information from other and better sources than English cardinals, or expectant cardinals living near Dublin Castle. There is a powerful Catholic aristocracy in England who are not friendly to those who emancipated them ferty years ago i.e., the Irish people. There is always a colony of them at Rome, and heretofore it managed to impress its views upon the Cardinal-Secretary for the time being. But Leo the Thirteenth is an energetic statesman who understands thoroughly the state of Europe without receiving his information from the English foreign office through the aristocratic Catholic colony. He knows the character of the Irish people, he knows they are neither Socialists nor Communists, and he knows it is no trifling grievance causes them to take their present spirited stand. They have suffered long and they have suffered horribly and it is time their suffering should end. At all events their oppressors will find no sympathy from the Pope. The clouds above Ireland are breaking away, or where they not they are assuming a golden border. It is not Archbishop McCabe, the tavorite of England, who is to be made cardinal, but Archbishop Croke, the beloved of Ireland, the defender of the Land League, and this, together with the utterances of the Aurora, should be to the Irish people matter for the deepest rejoicing. Hagnue est veritas et prevalibit.

THE idea of making Montreal a Peninsula

and thereby increasing its commercial would be a grand one if possible of being carried out. Mr. Shearer, the originator of the scheme, is sanguine that the thing can be sum of money. His plan is to make the south shore of the St. Lawrence a place for a good harbour, as well as the north, which could be done by making the Island part of and St. Lamberts, and making an embankment out of the excavation to extend to Point St. Charles, and thus prevent the periodical flooding of Griffintown. Mr. Shearer claimed that it would also prevent the annual shoving of the ice. This is how Mr. Shearer himself puts it in his letter to the Harbour Commissioners :-"I beg to submit the following plan to "remove for ever the shoving of ice opposite "the city, flooding of Griffintown, and blocking "up of ice at Isle Ronde, caused by Moffatt's "Island and other projections in the main channel between the Island and St. "Lamberts, which is twice as wide as Isle Ronde. I propose to have all the obstruc-"tions removed, leaving a level bottom and clear run for the entire St. Lawrence to pass on the southeast side of St. Helen's Island, and with the material taken out for the "channel build a peninsula from St. Helen's "wide, thus raising the water two feet in the Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri "river and lowering it two feet in the harbour "making a still-water harbour, removing St. "Mary's current and giving a head of four feet | Virginia. The Democratic States give Hanfor mills, elevators and factories, and cock a majority of about 510,000 and he retransporting of freight, and would give ceived more than 30,000 of the popular vote ample accommodation for railroads along all over, so that he would have been elected it to Isle Ronde, a distance of three if there was no such institutions as an miles. It would also give a roadway across | Electoral College. As regards the College, "the river for all coming traffic by a bridge Garfield received 214 and Hancock 155, "from St. Helen's Island to St. Lamberts, making in all 369. California was the only

"way from the city to St. Helen's Island and elected on the State ticket, so that the power and pure water for the city could be obtained from the St. Lawrence. The facilities this enterprise " would afford, not only to this city and har-"bour but to the whole country, are beyond the comprehension of any one of present. It must be confessed that the enterprise advocated by Mr. Shearer is a difficult one, but if difficulties were allowed to stand in the way of engineers, we should have heard nothing of the Suez Canal, Victoria Bridge, or the great Pacific Railroad.

enemy of the religious orders, has received his first severe check in France. His popularity is on the wane, and if he does not mind himself he will be relegated to the sphere simple member of the Chamber of Deputies, instead of dictator of the fair land of France. He is one of those men who possess a certain amount of ability with an enormous quantity of cheek, one of those men who frighten assemblies by the loudness of their voices and the magnitude of their pretensions. It was Gambetta who urged, nay commanded, the Ministry to carry out the decrees against religious houses, and it is Gambetta who creates prime ministers and uses President Grovy as a puppet. It is he who in fact rules France without shouldering any responsibility. But this state of affairs cannot continue. The nation is becoming restive and the President unruly. He dismissed De Freycinet to please the dictator, but he new finds that it is possible that he may be giving Mr. Gambetta credit for more popularity than he really possesses. It is said that Gambetta, who is a great friend of Sir Charles Dilke, advised that statesman mot to accept office, as it would take from his real power, an advice which shows his own ideas of power and responsibility. His idea is to keep away from ministries until the time arrives when he can jump at one bound into the Presidential chair, but if the Chambers continue to grow refractory it is doubtful if he will not be forced to form a ministry himself, and after a trial descend into Lethe with the other score of ex-premiers which have humbugged France in so many years. He has certainly lost control over the Chambers, and may never regain it. It is said that when he wants to frighten the Chamber into submission to his imperious will he threatens it with mysterious hints of a disunited France before Germany. The threat, however, will only answer its purpose for a time; it will by and by become as monetonous as the cry of wolf. When knaves fell out it is said honest men come by their ewn, and it may turn out that the Catholics will grow tired of such squabblers as Gambetta, Ferry fields and work like ordinary mortals. But & Co., and oust them from power and in-

reland must find it paying at the present time, on account of the vast number of threatening letters passing through the post office which have, of course, to be stamped. Everyone-receives a threatening letter almost, and they are becoming a perfect nuisance. The reports in English papers from their correspendents in Ireland cannot finish very well without the announcement that "Lord So-and-So has received a threatening letter." As a matter of course, foolish people do write such letters, but as a general rule they are the class who never carry out their threats, and the old saying that " threatened men live long" is as true in Ireland as elsewhere. But the vest majority of threatening letters are forged, and are written by parties to bring odium on the people's cause. An agent for an absentee landlord, for instance, often finds it convenient and profitable to write himself a threatening letter, as it must enhance his value in the eyes of his master. These reports still continue, though several of the most prominent gentlemen, who are alleged to have received them, contradict them over their own signatures in the London papers. The latest instance of this is Lord Lucan, one of the heroic survivors of Balaclava. He is a Mayo landlord, and the report concerning him was that the poor, aged nobleman could not ride or walk over his own property without an armed escort. The aged lord now contradicts this point-blank, and says he has never during his life received the slightest molestation or a threatening letter. Lord Annesley's hasty flight from Ireland, owing to a threstening letter sent him by his wife's French waiting-woman, is another instance of this scare and the false alarms prevalent in Ireland.

HER MAJESTY'S POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT in

the Republican candidate is elected. The this is improbable. Democrats, it is true, talk of counting out New York, but this is all nonsense. The States which voted for Garfield are: Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowas Maine, Kansas, Massachussets, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Verment and Wisconsin, giving the Republicans 480,000 majority, while the Democratic Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West

succeed them are relieved from their sus-

THE Star has a peculiar way of advocating a policy or striking an enemy. It thinks, for instance, that Mr. M. P. Ryan should not be made Collector of Customs, because he is not has in turn challenged James Redpath, the a freemason. At least, that is how we translate its article of Saturday. It also implies that it is funny Mr. Simpson should be superannuated to make room for Mr. Ryan, who is of the same age as he. Perhaps the Star Monsieur Leon Gamberta, the dictator of does not think a matter of twelve or thirteen France, the friend of the Prince of Wales, the | years of any importance, but let it ask Mr. Simpson, and he will say it is of the very greatest. As regards the Hon. Mr. McKenzie Bowell we think it is disgraceful his name should be dragged forward when a Catholic for which he is so eminently fitted, that of a appointment is in question. He may be an Orangeman, and an ex-grand master, but that is none of any one's business. We have information from those most concerned in Ottawa, that the Hon. Mr. Powell is one of Saturday's Star. It is an extract from an inthe fairest and most impartial members who have ever held a portfolio in Canada. And forsooth because Mr. Simpson is a freemason, and Sir John A. Macdonald is another, Mr. Ryan cannot become Collector of Custems. Pretty logic that.

" Our Cheerful Friend," a Canadian biographical and family journal, in its last issue contains a sketch of Mr. Matthew Ryan, one of the justices of the Northwest, which does that gentleman ample justice. There was a cabal raised in Winnipeg against Mr. Ryan, which charged him with partiality to certain has the following:litigants. This cabal was formed by a mounted police officer (says the Cheerful Friend) who endeavoured to substitute military for civil authority. An enquiry this with no indication of the context which was instituted at Ottawa, and so strongly were the people of the district in which the Judge administers convinced of his impartiality, that all classes and denominations united to express their appreciation of his conduct in an address, which appears in a Winnipeg paper of June last, signed by ninety of the most influential residents of all | Ireland in this country, as foreshadowing one creeds and politics. Mr. Ryan need not regret the formation of the cabal, since it is the means of vindicating his character so completely and showing his friends and foes how he is esteemed by those who have the best opportunities of knowing him.

THERE is an awful lot of sympathy poured cut on the head of Captain Boycott, Lord Erne's agent, just now, and perhaps he deserves it in many respects. He is romantically described as a shepherd, while Mrs. Boycott is a shepherdess, and the highly nurtured pair are compelled to go into the when we Irish people of Canada were giving according to our means to keep our brethren in the old land from dying of hunger but scant sympathy was extended the victims by the critics of the Land League. And yet they would have been only too happy to descend into the fields and reap what they had sown, too happy if it were permitted them. Alas! it seems that in this world all the sympathy is given to those who do not require it. It is men like this Captain Boycott and his master, Lord Erne, who have brought Ireland to its present condition. It is men such as they who produce artificial famines, and hence they must not be surprised if once in a | tion of that country if he were on the other way their chickens come home to roost, or side of the Atlantic, as he considered it more that they are compelled to reap as they are sewn. If Lord Erne, or Mr. Boycott and his wife-romantic couple that they are-were in danger of dying of hunger, one would be happy to subscribe for their relief. But they are not. It is their serfs who are in danger.

A CAUSE for pleasant surprise is that after all the landlords shot in Izeland there is a solitary individual of that much oppressed class left. Threatening letters have doubtless saved some of them, for the moment the landlord receives one he packs up immediately landlord receives one he packs up immediately gone the way of the Kilkenny cats. Then and starts off to London. Lord Annesley's the country would be filled up with English wife has a French maid who has a borror of and Scotch emigrants, and be at rest there-Ireland and its barbarous chateaux. She is a bright inventive young woman, and no sooner did she learn that it was the intention of Lady Annesley to pass the winter in Ireland than she wrote the Earl a threatening letter. It was a stroke of genius. It acted like magic. A few hours after its receint Lord Annesley and suite, armed to the teeth, including the charming French waitingmaid, were to be seen travelling to Dublin as fast as an express train could carry them, and thence to England by steamer. It is even alleged that some of the landlords write THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS are over, and | threatening letters to themselves, but surely

We learn with much pleasure that the Hon. Mr. Justice Doberty, of Sherbrooke, will shortly be requested to take a seat on the Bench of the Superior Court for the District his hands, would be at once transmitted 'co of Montreal. We are quite sure that the news will be read with satisfaction by all our readers, and that the change will be a most acceptable one to the Montreal public generally. The Bar have long felt the necessity of additional assistance on the Bench in the city, and we are sure will be glad to have the want supplied by a gentleman of the learned Judge's acknowledged ability, and one who was so long a prominent member of their body, and as such enjoyed the general esteem of his confreres.

MR. JOHN O'FARRELL, the Quebec engineer charged some time ago with what is known as the Holman robbery, has not only vindicated himself fully, but has recovered damages "which is 2,700 feet, thus obviating the State which did not send a solid number of against the Quebec Chronicle to the amount of MBHS subscriptions had been paid. If the world by mail and telegraph, while the wat late Ronde. It would also make a high. Democrats having been scratched and five against Detective Skeffington for talse im. giving assistance

prisonment. This will make newspapers and "St. Lamberts. This embankment would Golden State is singular in its action. The police officers a little more careful in future give a site for water works with pumping army of 100,000 officials now breathe ficely, in tearing the character of a respectable man while the Democratic patriots who hoped to to pieces, and placing his body in durance

> O'Donnell has come once more to the front. this time posing in the attitude of a hero, un. like when, if report is true, he refused the challenge of Challemel-Lacour's friend. He correspondent, and we presume that energetic gentleman is laughing at him. And yet Mr. O'Donnell pretends to leadership,

> Messrs. J. D. Gillies, S. W. Budge, Mabou N.S.; Patrick de Vine, Kings Cove, Newfoundland, and Timothy Gorman, Bulger, are agents for the TRUE WITNESS in their respective districts, and are empowered to enroll subscribers and collect money for this

> "Ireland is like an hysterical woman, and is not to be quieted by soothing carenses, but rather requires first that the cold water bedashed in her face."-Pall Mall Gazette.

We take the above precious item from cendiary letter which the Pall Mall Gazette prints, while strongly condemning. The meaning of it is that before all Ireland should be brought to her senses by cold steel. Why does not the Star, instead of crediting the item to the Pall Mall Gazzte, tell its renders that it is an extract from a letter written by an Irish landlord?

ALL of the American papers do not believe in the cablegrams sent across the ocean about Mr. Parnell. The American, a new and very able journal, in its issue of November 6th.

"It is quite impossible to place any implicit confidence in the cable dispatches in regard to Ireland. They take at times a soutence or two from Mr. Parnell's speeches, and send us is needed to explain it. Not long ago they telegraphed a couple of sentences which sounded like a proclamation of a war for independence, as about to break out if the League's leaders were arrested. Had Mr. Parnell said exactly and merely what these words amounted to, he would have been arrested within three days. As it was, they caused serious uneasiness to the friends of of those hopeless insurrections in which so many Irishmen have lost their lives.

THE Herald, in its issue of the 8th instant. in its report of the papers represented at the lunch to Mr. Forbes, the "renowned" war correspondent, included the TRUE WIT-NESS. This was a mistake, as there was no representative of that paper present to welcome the calumniator of the Irish people. The Manager and Editor of the TRUE WITNESS were invited, and would have been glad, if their conscience allowed them, to accept, not merely for the sake of Mr. Forbes, but because of their wish to align themselves with the staff of the city papers, than which there is no more agreeable or liberal body of lournalists in any other city on the continent. We could not, as a matter of course, expect that those gentlemen would view Mr. Forbes and his lectures through our spectacles; he was, in their eyes, but a brilliant journalist of whom to be proud, and they governed themselves accordingly; but if they were Irishmen, and read the following extract from the Halifax Mail, October 22nd, they, perhaps, would not be so cordial:-"We consulted Mr. Forbes, during his

recent visit, on the Irish question, and he said he would be taking a look at the situawarlike in its aspect than any other portion of the old world. He would, he said, give the leaders plenty of rope, and keep quiet until the agitation developed into an emente, and then he would lay so heavy a hard on rebellion that the country would become calm. 'If there were no loyal British subjects there to be protected ' he grimly said, it would be best to withdraw our garrisons altogether, and leave the people to govern themselves, taking only the precaution to keen cruisers on the coast to prevent one faction calling in foreign aid against another, and then, after the lapse of a few months, we would find only two or three survivors limping around, the rest of the population having

If Mr. Forbes were more modest he would be more respected; if Mr. Forbes were less bigoted, he would get along better. But at all events he cannot expect that an Irishman can listen to him complacently. There was, by the way, an Irish correspondent, with still more genius and courage than Forbes who never would think of going around lecturing about the kings and emperors with whom he was so intimate, and that was poor McGahan, whose shoe latch this Scotchman was not worthy of tieing.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Montreal branch of the Land League held its usual monthly meeting in the St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday last. Seventy-six new members were elected, and it was announced by the Treasurer, Mr T. Buchanan, that the sum of two hundred dollars, now in Ireland to aid the fund for the defence of Mr. Parnell and the other traversers awr iting trial for trying to lift their country out, of the slough of despondency. A good mr ay more collectors were appointed to canvass the wards for subscriptions, and so me of those already appointed gave encouraging reports of their success.

The speakers of the evening were Mesers. Frank Quinn, Fleming, Murney and Whelan, all of whom suggested the necessity of making strenuous exertions in aid of Ireland at this crisis in her history.

It was moved by J. B. Lane, seconded by-J. P. Whelan, that a mass meeting of citizens in sympathy with Ireland in her constitutional struggle be held at un early date, and unanimously carried, after which the meeting adjourned. We may add that several of the new members were ladies, who were represented by proxy, that several Irish Protestants and a few French Canadians have joined the League, while the collectors report that tisements, job printing or Taue Wit- dervish" scatter his opinions broadcast over "making of a tunnel at Hochelaga or a bridge electors to vote for one candidate, one of the \$150 for libel. He now intends proceeding Protestants who have not actually joined are

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN.

Mr. Editor,—I had to break off rather abruptly in my last letter to be in time for the mail, and I now take up the thread of my narrative.

When alke Connolly had finished his harrague I was thunderstruck, and my agent grew black in the face. The "edge of a revolution" indeed! Mike had made a slight mistake, we are actually in the revolution, whirled about in all directions by its rapid current. But it is wonderful what orators those farmers have become since my departure from Ireland. A few years ago it was nothing uncommon to see a grey-headed old agricultural patriarch standing on the road with his hat off to bow to the landlord or his extourage, while now, would you believe it, he or his sons would not think much of striking them with their riding whip if they splashed him with mud. But what can you expect when a lot of fellows like Parnell, O'Connor and Sullivan go around the country spouting the damnable doctrine that God created all men equal, and that the tenants paid as much for the road as the landlord. It is to my mind as clear as the noonday sun (which, by the way, is not often so clear in Ireland) that if there were no landlords there could be no renants, and that consequently the inhabitants would starve. But, admitting the truth of John Stuart Mill's defective reasoning, that the land was made for all (or words to that effect), what would become of a country without landlords? There would be too much prosperity to begin with, and we all know what that means. It means a well fed, well clad. well educated insolent people who go to mass, and when they come out hold up their heads like-ahem-like lords. And then we would not recognize the aristocrats in a crowd, there would be no use for them, and the converse of the survival of the fittest would take place. But mark the startling result, Mr. Editor. the beautiful cut-stone poorhouses, jails, lunatic asylums, and other buildings which have taken the place of the old castles, and give such employment to architects and masons, would gradually disapear, foxes would multiply, and an honest man would be unable to raise geese, the consumption of French wines would decrease, and, in a word, chaos would come again and Ireland would fall into its old ways when the beautiful virgin went meandering about the country with a gold ring and a white wand. The distinction of classes would also disappear, and the land agents and bailiffs who now find such an henorable living in the land would cease to exist, or, at least, liave recourse to some more hon-I mean some other employment. I promised to meet the tenants in a few

days, when I would have time to think over my affairs and they went away a little disappointed, but not cast down, as they seemed to think they had the power of settling things in their own hands. I dined with Mr. Backrent that evening, but refused his invitation to make his place my home until I had made up my mind whether to reside in the "big house" or not, and in the meantime took up my quarters in the "Killmallock Arms Hotel." By this time the news had spread abroad that Sir Myles O'Regan had arrived to take possession of his estates, and I was overwhelmed with visitors, mostly landlords, who came to welcome and give me advice. I noticed that the old swagger had been taken completely out of the squires. They were no longer the arrogant fox hunters who cared less for the lives of their tenants than for their hounds, at least if they did they essayed to conceal it, and their demeanor was subdued in the extreme. Said one gentleman :-- " Have I the honor

of addressing Sir My'es O'Regan," ha, ves, your humble servant and brother baronet, Sir Humphry Bullicog. I hear meeting with your communists. "Communists! I don't quite understand.

I have seen no communists since my arrival."

"Hush, speak low, we call the tenants communists and socialists. You are of course a stranger, but you will know hetter by-and-bye. I called upon you to request you to join our society, whose monthly meeting takes place to-night. Here is our card, "the Limerick County Buzzards," all the local aristocracy have joined—that is to say the residents. It is for the protection of property, you will come, thank you; the pass word is "Mountmorres," place of meeting Lord Castleback's house. Any one will show it to you! good-bye."

From thirty-five to fifty landlords had assembled in Lord Castlehack's library at nine o'clock. The chandeliers burned low and their features were not well brought out. I confess that I felt as if I was in the midst of conspirators, so mustled up and suspicious did the Buzzards appear in the dim light. "Gentlemen! said the chairman "let us

commence business. Are there any new members to be enrolled?"

"Yes," said Sir Humphry Bullirog, "I have the honor to nominate Sir Myles O'Regar to membership in this society."

"I second that motion said Colonel Bettlenose in a sepurchral voice." A ballotthen took place and I was unani-

mously elected.

"My lords and gentlemen," said the chairman, as you will remember, we made out a list of grievances at our last meeting which we forwarded to the chief secretary, and demanded for our protection a force of three companies of dragoons, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. This is the answer I have received from the castle."

To Viscount Castlehack."

KILLMALOCK, LIMERICK. My Long,-I am directed by the chief secretary to inform you that your communication has been received and will receive the consideration it deserves.

Your obedient servant,

ADOLPHUS G. KEYHOLE, Assistant Secretary. "The consideration it deserves," my lords and gentlemen may mean anything or

nothing. There was a time when Irish gentlemen received more courtesy from the the poet, now stands as heir presumptive to castle, but that time is I am afraid fled forever, and revolution stalks abroad (applause). But gentlemen, let us be firm and manufacture-I mean, --- set forth all the more outrages and justice must and shall be done us (cheers). If any gentlemen has a suggestion to make I

am ready to listen. CAPTAIN BLAZER :- My lords and gentlemen, I am of opinion that we are not active enough in this emergency. A number of the members of this society promised at the last meeting to manage to be shot at from behind a bedge, but I am ashamed to say that they have not done so, at least, I have seen nothing about it in the Limerick Thronicle.

MR. WHEEZER, J. P. - My lairds and gentlemen, Captain Blazer is unco sharp in bringing charges against folks. I have done my duty and suffered in the cause, for I have really been wounded. I told my bailiff, Jim Higgins, to fire at the skirts of my coat as we were riding to Killmurry, but the scoundrel Marquis of Hartington. The duke has a hip. The report was, however, heard at the him in an income of half a million dollars. | League, with Stephen J. Meany in the chair, circulation of over 100,000.

police barracks and an accourat at once transmitted to Dublin. But what has Captain Blazer done?

CAPTAIN B .- Why the whole country knows that my windows have been riddled with bullets. If Mr. Wigeezer only did half his

CHAIRMAN-Or der gentlemen ; no recriminations here; we, leave that kind of thing to the Commu dists. Any other complaints, gentlemen _

LORD TOPERHOUNT-My lord, unaccustomed and false arrest. as I ar to public speaking, I am—aw—weall g at—a—aw—loss to expwess my indignat ons-aw, I have a speech ready and-aw -an outrage, but they are in the lining of my hat in the hall (applause).

Mr. Skinflint I saw an ill-looking man, a Land Leaguer I'm positive, lounging round my property on Saturday, and since then my bay mare, Clarissa, has rafused to take her

CHAIRMAN-Mr. Secretary, put down a general poisoning of the race horses in this listrict by the Land League. Any other out-

mge, gentlemen? COLONEL PUMPNOSE. - Since my tenants have been innoculated with socialistic ideas I have observed that they no longer take off their bats when I'm passing, and it was no later than yesterday one of them laughed in my face when I informed him he had forgotten to say "your honor."

CHAIRMAN.-Mr. Secretary, lay particular stress upon the spread of communism in the country and the abolition of titles.

MR. CROSSEYES .-- My lords and gentlemen, a shower of hailstones fell on my property on Wednesday which did considerable damage to my after grass, I would strongly advise a squadron of hussars be stationed in the village hard bye, to prevent such devilish tricks in tuture and to turnish partners for the young ladies of the locality. The last county ball was almost a failure on account of the absence of the young men in London and

CHAIRMAN.-Put that down, Mr. Secretary, and add that the country is going fast to the

LORD SMALLERAINS-My lords and gentlemen, I have caused thirteen threatening letters to be addressed to myself and my agent, each letter containing the usual skull, cross-bones and coffin-

CHAIRMAN-I regret having to interrupt you, my lord. Had your lordship attended our last meeting you would have learned that the threatening letter dodge-hem-hawthe threatening letter means of defeace had I been discarded. The use of them has been too extensive altogether, so much so indeed that the rebel, Forster (groans), hinted that an On Thursday night intelligence was reofficial suquiry would have to be instituted if ceived that a railway accident had happened they continued.

After several others had presented their outrages, some one asked if the new member -Sir Miles O'Regan-had nothing to say in this crisis.

"My lords and gentlemen," said I, "I have not been long in the country, but since my ar ival I have observed a continuous down pour of rain, not the warm, genial showers which visited us during the reign of our laudlords, but a villainous socialist drizzle which penetrates the armour-lined ulsters of the rich as well as the rags of the poor. This state of affairs I ascribe to Parnell and the Land League (cheers). Another thing which came place. At St. Lin Junction, about a mile and under my notice in travelling from Dublin to a half from St. Therese, a collision occurred Limerick is that the heas on the farms which with the St. Jerome train, Mr. Paugman being payed over Griffiths valuation, positively re fused to lay eggs. (Great Applause). I would therefore, recommend that the Govern- fatally injured that he died within a short ment station a hussar and a dragoon in each hen roost in the country and that the royal commission now sitting take evidence on the matter. [Enthusiasm].
CHAIRMAN—Put all that down Mr. Secretary

it is very important, and take care to state that Sir Myles O'Regan iss fresh from Canada. Who knows that when of landlordism to that backward and degraded Province.

The meeting was then adjourned. MYLES O'REGAN.

Personal.

-Michael Davitt has left for Ireland. -General Grant is to settle in New York. -The Prince of Wales is a Tory in poli-

-Kelly, the Australian, Bushranger has been hanged.

-Grant is said to still look forward to an Imperial Crown.

-The Dominion Parliament meets on the 9th of next month. -Mr. Oliver, liberal M. P. for North Oxford

died sud tenly on Tuesday. -Tickets are already in demand in Mon-

treal for Sarah Bernhardt's concert. -The report is confirmed that Ayoob

Khan is collecting an army at Herat. -Archbishop Corrigan, coadjutor to Car-

dinal McCloskey, has commenced his duties. -Mr. C. S. Parnell owns 4,962 acres of land in Ireland, from which he derives £1,480 a year.

-Gambetta is a great admirer of the Prince of Wales and the Prince is a great admirer of Gambotta.

-John Ruskin, the great English writer says :-- " Ireland for the Irish, and no man to have more land than he can use." -The latest rumor is that J. G. Bennett

has bought out the London Daily Telegraph and intends running it on American princi--Messrs. Wm. Clarke Luby and John pended to the royal arms above by Devoy have been discharged from the staff

of the New York Herald by James Gordon Bennet. -The Australian empress will visit Ireland again this winter, and remin two months.

She thinks she has no necessity for an armourplated Ulster. -The head of the Irish De Veres, Sir Vere de Vere, has just died. His brother Aubrey,

the baronetcy. -Mary Anderson is furious because druggists have been using her advertising busts

for the purpose of displaying electric stomach pads in their show windows. -News of a very interesting character reaches London society papers from Jersey concerning Mrs. Langiry. It is stated that and another rong by Miss Amalia de Angelia. an event is expected to occur in her house-

hold shortly which will bring great joy to

her admirers. -Prince Arthur received a fall from a horse the other day. He fell on his head, and had it not been for the cocked hat that he wore he would have been seriously injured. We never knew what cocked hats were for till

now . - Stratford Herald -The Duke of Devonshire, who is so anxious that strong measures be taken against Ireland, is the father of the whig was drunk and the builet struck me on the snug little property in Ireland which brings

CITY NEWS.

Messis. Senecal, Frechon & Co., 252 Notre Dame street, supply the best and most beautiful Church ornaments in Canada, as well as statues, statuettes, bronzes, &c.

J. R. Hendrey, of the firm of Hendrey & Cowan, has taken action for \$20,000 against Messrs. John Osborne, Son & Co., (of this city and New York) for defamation of character

LIBERATED .- Michael Byrns, who was incarcerated about a week ago under the heavy weight of not less than eight capiases, has been, through the exertions of his counsel, Mr. Curran, Q.C., set at liberty. Byrns presented such a favorable exhibit to his creditors that all proceedings against him have been discontinued.

Ir what Dr. Souvielle says is true, his Spirometer is a wonderful invention. He professes by its means to cure catarrh and asthma, complaints which half the population of Montreal are affected with. He certainly deserves a trial, more especially as those who have tried it up to this speak highly of the beneficial effects of the Spirometer.

BROTHER ARNOLD arrived home last week from his four months trip in Cauada and the States, after having achieved a fair measure of success and we need not say in good health, for the good brother-director is too energetic and too busy to have time to get unwell. May he long continue so. Since his arrival in Montreal, Brother Arnold has made himself more popular among the people, if that is possible, than even he was in Toronto.

Union St. Joseph .- The following have been lected officers of the St. Joseph Benevolent Society for the ensuing year:-President, Alphonse Thomas; 1st Vice-President, Alph. Gosselin; 2nd Vice-President, Alpho, Decarie; Secretary of records, Gust. Cadieux; Assistantbecretary records, Joseph Contant (re-elected); Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Letellier; Treasurers, Pierre Giguerre and C. T. Charlebois; Pierre Gesselin, F. X. Rousseau

Joseph Corbeille, John Thompson; Marshal . T. Dubuc; Assistant-Marshal, Cleophas Dubois. The Society is in a flourishing condition. They gave to the widows, orphans and for other charitable purposes, \$2,616.50 during the last six months. It still possesses a surplus of \$5,944.53. The Society, which has been in existence some twenty-nine years. has paid out during this period over \$150,000 for charitable purposes,

FATAL ACCIDENT.

at St. Therese, and that two lives had been lost, and enquiries, though the information elicited was but meagre, proved that the news was only too true, the victims being Mr. J. Henry Pangman, President of the Laurentian Railroad and a baggageman named Lemay. Mr. Pangman, wno was the Seigneur of Mascouche, and had been in the habit of going out to St. John's, where he owned extensive milling property, once or twice every week, started as usual last evening by the five o'clock train on the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad, which reached St. Therese at 6.33, leaving then for St. Lin ly the train for the latter killed outright, his head being severed from his body, and the unfortunate baggageman so time. Immediately the news of the sad event reached Montreal, Messrs. Senecal, Scott and Davis, of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, left by special train for the scene.

THE SHAMROCK CONCERT.

the Tory Government comes into office we evening at the Shamrock Lacrosse Club's by D. & J. Sadlier & Co. may he able to induce it to extend the benefits concert in Nordheimer's Hall. The evening's programme began with a grand march by the band of the 65th battalion. The President of the club, Mr. W. Stafford, then made a few opening remarks, in the course of which he thanked the public of Montreal for the great sympathy and the genuine support accorded the club. In referring to the last match, he said that the hopes of the Shamrocks had not been buried there, but on the contrary, they were quite confident of scoring another victory next year, and bringing back the cham-pion flag to Montreal. Mr. M. B. Delahunt then sang "The Miner" with such effect that he was encored. "Let me dream again" was well rendered by Miss De Angelis. Mr. E. A. O'Brien gave "The Shamrock of Ireland" in capital style, and was heartily encored. Miss Emma Thurston sang "Deep in my Heart" most artistically. The lady possesses a very powerful and sweet voice, which she uses to great advantage. She responded to a persistent and well-merited recall by singing "The Harp that once through Tara's Ha.l." A cornet solo, "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," by Mr. Earnest Lavigne, fully convinced those present of that gentleman's great musical talent. Mr. Edouard Gingras' "Winter Song" was given with taste, and added one more laurel to that gentleman's reputation as a vocalist. Mr.W. P. Beauchamp's rendering of "The Shamrock Lacrosse Club" brought down the house. Then came the event of the evening, the presentation to the club of the medals won at the late lacrosse tournament held in this city during Exhibition week. The following are the names

the team :- Morton, Lally, Butler, Maguire, Farmer, Giroux, Lynch, Blaiklock, Murphy, Brennan, Meehan, Clune and Mcof the medal is a laurel wreath, which is sustwo lacrosses crossed; on the shield below the coat of arms is inscribed "Exhibition Tournament, Championship of the World." The several gentlemen in presenting the medals alluded in glowing terms to the success that had attended the efforts of the Shamrocks, and of the great debt of gratitude which the Canadian people owed them for being the most valiant champions of our Canadian national game. They also had the honor of making lacrosse a widely-known game, and also of calling the attention of the outside world to its excellence as a manly game. The second part of the programme included a selection from "The Chimes of Normandy," by the 65th Band, a piano duett, "The Witches' Flight," by Miss Thursay Beauchamp and Mr. Emile Thouret, "She wandered down the mountain," by Miss Emma Thurston, was the signal for great applause, and the lady kindly gave as an encore, Believe me if all those endearing young charms." A very successful programme was brought to an end at a late hour by a selection by the 65th Band, and the playing of "God Save the Queen." Mr. Emile Thouret, S.L.C., presided at the piano, and acquitted himself admirably well .- Gazette.

Upwards of 300 friends of James Stephens the well-known Fenian, met in Academy Hall N. Y., under the auspices of the Irish Land

to recognize the claims of Mr. Stephens on the Irish people, and to raise a subscription for him to return to Paris and work for the good of Ireland and watch the actions of England. Addresses were made by O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clark Luby, Col. Kavanagh and others, in reference to the work which Stephens had performed for his country. Committees were appointed to collect subscriptions, and \$129 was collected on the spot.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the True Witness:

Dear Sir,-I see by your last issue that you have re-opened your subscription list for the support of the Land League. I am sorry I cannot give more at present; but you will find enclosed five dollars, which please credit

A HATER OF DESPOTIC TYRANNY. Merrickville, November 8, 1880.

"IS IT MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT."

In the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-My attention having been called to the letter under this heading in your issue of the 10th inst., I trust you will allow me to state for the information of your readers that the writer has grossly exaggerated the case and is striving all he can to stir up the ill-feeling of the Roman Catholics against myself and the institution I represent. The facts are simply these: I have had occasion to give friendly advice to a few deaf mutes, my own graduates and strangers calling on me for assistance to obtain employment, with regard to their associations with undesirable characters, both Catholics and Protestants, they might meet with in the city, and to keep from questionable resorts. This is no more than what a true friend would advise those seeking guidance in a city with which they have had little or no intercourse. I would here state that some of the must respectable Roman Catholice deaf mutes in the city, have been for years welcome visitors at my private residence and at the Mackay Institute, and have always been on an equal footing with Protestants, no reference baving ever been made to their religious denomination. I have no ill-feeling against the Roman Catholics and never advised any one to shun the society of people for being simply of a different religious denomination. I shall continue my course and advise all young people who are in my charge, and strangers who call on me for information, to avoid the company of doubtful characters among the deaf mutes, whether Catholicz or Protestants. This is a course which I feel sure Father Belanger has always followed, and now follows with regard to his own tgraduates. Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Institutions at present are working in the good cause harmoniously and no ill-feeling or bigotry exists between them, which I hope will be permitted to continue.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS WIDD

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.

The Celtic wonthly for November contains some fine reading and illustrations. Among the articles contributed are: A trip to Ireland, by Labouchere; The Irish of Ulster, by Rev. W. J. McClure; Michael Doheny, by Colonel Cavagnagh; The Midnight Mass for Patrick Sarsfield, by John Lock, &c.

The Catholic World for November is a fine number. It contains the following among other articles: Decline of the study of metaphysics, by Cornelius O'Leary, M. D.; Alexis de Toequeville, by Wilfred C. Robinson; Goethe's dedication to Faust and Nathaniel Hawthorne, a masterly criticism by the Rev. J. V. O'Connor. The Genesis of the Catholic Church is concluded in the present number. This splendid Catholic periodical is S4 a A large audience was present last Monday | year or 35 cents a number; sent free by mail

Donahne's popular magazine contains the following: - Complexion of Cologne Cathedral: The demoralization of the stage; The definition of the Immaculate Conception; Criminals in America; What must we do to be saved? The fifth of November; Tom Hackett-the biography of a classic cobbler; Catholicism and culture; Rules that parents should teach and follow; Agricultural develoment; The girls who get married; A few October thoughts; Self-reliance; A beautiful legend; Hang up baby's stockings; How to pray; To boys and girls; The Irish baranecdotes, bon mots, biographical sketches,

The Month or Catholic Review, for November contains a continuation of the days "When George the Fourth was King," written by Percy Fitzgerald. It is amusing and instructive in the extreme and shows to a nicety what kind of a monarch it was who governed England from 1820 to 1834. The duplicity of the first gentleman in Europe was something extraordinary. There are other ex-cellent articles in the November number, among them being one on Irish distress writ- peace to the estate. Lord Erno ended the enough to deprive even an Englishman of ten in an impartial manner for even an English Catholic Review.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ROME, November 15 .- The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel has written from Rome to Mr. Gray, Lord Mayor of Davlin, stating that the Irish bishops at Rome desire to sub-scribe to the fund for Parnell's defence.

A letter from General Hancock was received here to-day by General Alvord, who was formerly on his staff; in the letter General Keown The medals are of gold, and of fine Hancock says emphatically he has no lot artistic design. Encircling the lower part or part in the agitation in regard to throw-Hancock says emphatically he has no lot ing out the State of New York, nor will he have any part in it; he is opposed to agitation. He said he believed Garfield was elected, and should be inaugurated without any fuse.

LONDON, November 12 .- A Constantinople despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, says: The Council of Ministers is now discussing what measures to take in view of the Greek armanent.

Dervish Pasha has issued a secret order that ever Greek who is taken promoting the rebellion against Turkish rule shall be beheaded on the spot. All Greek prisoners now in the hands of the Turks are to be shot. The Sultian's contrition towards England is by no means complete, and he is blind to all favorable views with regard to Greece. He serious conflict in Ireland, the Queen herself remains as bitter as ever against that country, and is preparing to fight her.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12,-The Albanian popular assembly request one month to consider the surrender of Dulcigno. The inhabitants of Dulcigno oppose the departure of the Turkish troops.

Mr. James Fahey, editor of the Stratford Herald, will shortly join the editorial staff of the Toronto Mail. Mr. Eahey is one of the best writers in Canada.

ceive an appointment at an early date. The N. Y. Star now claims to have a

It is reported that R. W. Scott is to re-

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Oughin, November 15 .- There was a meeting at Knockanross village yesterday for the purpose of formally "Boycotting" thirteen landlords, land agents and others in that neighborhood. Five thousand tenant farmers thirteen men and all who act like them, and Ireland by the brave men of Ballinrobe."

London, November 15.-A reinforcement of one hundred men has been sent to Boycott's house. Preparations are made for military occupation of Headport, four miles further on, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs. There was no land meeting at the gates of Boycott's house on Sunday, but a great meeting 14 miles off. At the Knockanross meeting yesterday, James O'Brien, an Irish-American, said if "Boycotting" these men had not the effect of reforming them, the people would resort to stronger measures, and try if leaden pills would suit their digestion. The first duty of every Irishman was to get a ritle, and his second duty was to use it. There were 500,000 stout could kill the cursed Saxon.

men in America who would die happy if they [Special to the Montreal Gazette.] LONDON, November 16 -The special correspondent of the Freeman gives the popular version of the case of Captain Boycott. He states that Captain Boycott is brave to a fault, but makes eccentric rules in dealing with laborers. He is harsh, and his laborers state | termined to carry out his project. that instead of summoning them, he used to fine them one penny a lowl for every hen that | meeting yesterday the Irish land question trespassed on his gress or farm : that a man was fined if he left a spade or shovel in the were suggested—one based on the idea of wrong place; fined if he left a gate open; fined if he took a short-cut across the fields; ined if he were two minutes behind the ring of the bell, etc. The result was that a man employed at nine shillings a week sometimes found himself only entitled to seven shillings after his week's labors. His dogmatic and domineering tone with people appears to have been another great cause of enmity against him. He treated his cattle better than he treated his laborers. One tenant says he never had anything but a curse for them. Certain gratuitous duty werk was done unon his farm by tenants for some time after his appointment as agent. His unpopularity led to the refusal on their part to continue the duty work any longer. Lord Erne has an excellent reputa tion as a landlord. His lands are let for the most part at a little above the poor law valuation. Except in years of grievous pressure, nobody grumbled about paying ent, but since the old earl has, as they conceive, given up control to his son Lord Crichton, they state that they have been subjected to a series of petty deprivations and humiliations. This appears to have enra ed them without enriching the landlord. For example, prizes formerly offered by the landlord for the best crops and tidiest houses have been discontinued. But the chief and immediate motive of the present attitude of the tenants is resentment against Captain Boycott for having in September last attempted to serve eighteen processes of ejectment against tenants who, according to their allegation, owed but six months rent. The tenants had accepted 10 per cent abatement offered last year, and paid their rents, but refused to pay part of this year's dues without an abatement of 25 per cent. The amount wis no sooner due, they say, than a process server was sent round. He was surrounded, together with his police, by a dan- of upwards of eight thousand men. gerous crowd, and was forced to tly for his life. After three processes had been served and decrees duly obtained against three persons who were served, a memorial signed by all the tenants, numbering 38, was presented to Lord Erne. It recited their grievances against Capt. Boycott, and appealed to the old traditions of the Erne family for constderate landlordism. It intimated in plain terms that while the tenants were perfectly willing to pay their rents with any abatement poorhouse and married his father's divorced decided upon by Lord Erne, they had come to the conclusion never again to work or hold communication with his present agent. The many railroad stations in the United States. answer was a firm refusal from Lord Erne to and the Eric people will not receive trade change his agent at their dictation. The dollars.

tenants forwarded a reply, in which they reminded his lordship that dire necessity alone could compel Irish tenants Chicago, a few days ago, and disbanded her set themselves against the agent of a non-resident landlord, to whose tender mercies they were left; they repeated firmly their determination to hold no further relations with Capt. Boycott, and their readiness to pay rents to any other person whom his lordship might appoint at the same time they respectfully appealed to him to shiek! them from the expense of the policemen with whom the neighborhood was flooded, reminding him that he had in his own hand that which would restore good feeling and correspondence by a curt note stating that he had no intention whatever of changing his agent, and if they would not pay their rents to Capt. Boycott, they might take the consequences. The policy of isolation was then extered upon. It is evident from the above statement that there has been some ill-adviser behind the scene, and that there is more of obstinate pride and personal pique than any real grievance at the root of the unfortunate quarrel.

London, November 16. - Powerful pressure s being brought to bear on Mr. Gladstone to compel him to adopt strong measures of coercion in Ireland. There is a large and influential element in British politics which desires that the Land League uprising shall be suppressed at once and at almost any cost. The Duke of Devonshire is among those who are earnestly pressing upon the Government the necessity of taking immediate and strong means to put down the threarened war. If anything at all is done in this spirit the action | tude. of the Government will probably be limited to a simple search for weapons among the peasantry and the sympathizers with the Land League and the seizure of all arms thus found. The suspension of the habeus corpus act is most unpopular with Mr. Gladstone's Goverment, and the suggestion to suspend it met with very marked signs of disapproval. Should, however, this course be found necessary in view of increasing signs of a very will suspend the habeas corpus act, and Parliament will then be summened within 42 days to ratify such act.

A land meeting was held at Thurles at which Mr. Dillon said that the Land League ed the whitest of feathers. would punish the landlords if the Government attempted coercion.

Dublin, November 14.—At a meeting of 5,000 people at Knockauross, 13 landlords sires that peaceful relations shall be main-and land agents were formerly "Boycotted." Six thousand men are at Loughrea building a powers. house for an evicted widow; 4,000 of them are reported to be armed and prepared to resist any interference.

Dublin, November 13.-Mr. Roycott's laborers are working industriously in gathering agreed to obey her. For one thing the jersey or or ops. The latest despatches state that the weather is unsettled and the work may be | Shanter cap.

delayed in consequence, but so long as the military guard is in attendance no interference from the populace is anticipated.

FAEHER O'MALLEY'S EXPEDITION. TORONTO, Nov. 16 .- Special from New York to the Mail:-Dublin, Nov. 15 .- The weather at Lough Mask is still wet; as if to add to the discomfort of the stroops, a heavy, sleety were present. Resolutions were adopted that snow has been falling all the evening. "We pledge ourselves to Boycott' these A good deal of work was done to-day. will endeavor to follow the example set to of the tenantry on the Lough Mask estate. to wait upon the Earl of Erne, is being rapidly organized. They will offer to pay full rent on condition that Captain Boycott be dismissed. Father O'Mally has issued an address to the people of Ireland asking them to subscribe a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of the undertaking. He has arraigned to lead the party himself. They will start on Thursday morning from Claremorris, spending the night in Mullingar. They will proceed on the following morning to Crown Castle. They are going through the counties from which the Boycott expedition was recruited. Father O'Malley, in an interview which I had to-day with him, said that ke proposed that the expedition should show the utter ridiculousness of the situation at Lough Mask. He thought that the affair would tend to hasten the final settlement of the land question, on which he was in sympathy with the rest of the country. "When we are gone north," he said, "you will have an army of horse, foot and dragoons guarding an agent from tenants who are gone on a long journey for the purpose of offering their rent to the landlord" Father O'Malley is de-

> The World's London says at the Cabinet was discussed. Two schemes of settling it giving tenants greater security in the occupation of land, the other based on the idea of authorizing tenants to buy out landlords on arbitration as to price. Capitalists are understood to favor the latter plan.

> A bitter feeling has been cherished against the landlords of the County of Cork on account of their constant demands for the repeal of the habeas corpus act, for coercive legislation, and for the suppression of the present agitation by the military. The Land League leaders there are reported as saying that the farmers would do well to poison all game covers.

Round the World.

-The cattle drive of Texas this year will reach 400,000.

-Railroad facilities in Florida have been much improved of late.

-A young man died of heart disease at St. Paul while asking a girl to marry him.

-Negotiations are on foot to convert the Union League Club House into a notel. -The St. Mary's Argus askes the appoint-

ment of a number of new J.P.'s in the county of Perth -Two new locomotives for the Prince Edward Island Railway left the Ontario Foundry,

Kingston, on Saturday. -There has not been a calm day in Owen Sound since the storm drum went into operation, so a local paper says.

-A splendid new tombstone of Aberdeon granite has just been placed over Flora Macdonald's grave in the Isle of Skye. -There are now thirty-three volunteer

corps in India, with a total enrolled strength -"Did not have," is pronounced by the

Saturday Review perhaps at once the ugliest and most inexplicable of Americanisms -Many monks who have been long teaching school at Rome were arrested by the

police last month and ordered out of city. -In a recent Kookuk law suit it transpired that the defendant had sent his wife to the

-Perforated silver coins are now refused at

-Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault brought her dramatic season to a close at

company. -So great is the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits for the Royal Marines that the height standard has had to be lowered

half an inch.

-The Carmelite Fathers of Mount Elias Monastery, on the Canada side of the Niagara River, propose to commence the erection of a now monastery. -Mr. Froude is reported to have said that

a residence in Ireland for a few years is common sense. -The damage done to shipping on the

lakes on Oct. 16 amounted to \$5,000,000. Ninety-three people perished, and there were seventeen total wrecks. -Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., is making a tour in the north and west of Ireland with a

view to getting some practical information respecting the Irish difficulty. _A woman travelling by rail from Manchester to Bolton looked out of the carriage window. She was killed by having her, head

knocked off by a passing train. _The Universalist ministers of Connecticut, in order to awaken interest in their de-

nomination, have resolved to hold protracted meetings throughout the State. -King Humbert wears a supporting corset, as his back is very weak and crooked through excessive dissipation; the corset

gives him an erect, but stiff awkward atti-

-A colossal statue representing "Italy" illuminating the world, after the manner of Bartholdy's "Liberty," intended for Bedloe's Island, is to be erected on the Janiculum Hill,

at Rome. -A sovereign and costs in each case was the entence lately passed on a orick-making firm in Lancashire for employing a number of children physically unfit for work and under

the prescribed age. _Nelson is a byword for bravery—indeed. almost to foolbardiness; yet when " Vathek Beckford insisted on driving him in a pony carriage at Fonthill, the great Admiral show-

_Negotiations have been resumed between Prince Bismarck and the Vatican through the Papal Nuncio at Munich. Leo XIII. de-

_The Princess of Wales, it is reported, means to set the London fashions during the coming season, and the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaugat have

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE APPARITIONS AT KNOCK

MORE MIRACULOUS CURES.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

STRABANE, September 17th.

To Archdeacon Cavanagh.

REV. SER,-I write to let you know that I arrived safe at Strabane, after having been three weeks on the road. The cement I had from Knock in May did good to everyone I gave it to. I gave a piece of it to a woman named Winifred Loyrey, Frenchpark, County Roscommon, for her child, whose sight was weak. He used the cement, and is now all right. I gave a piece to Winifred Caveney, and it cured her of an itch or scurvy; and to Bridget Naphen, and she was cured of a vio-lent headache. Maryanne Reynolds was cured of a running evil in her leg; 'tis now dried up. She belongs to County Cavan. Margaret Oakes, County Roscommon, is cured of headache: Frances Bambrick, of Coothill, of a weak back; also, Kate Furey, of Coothall is a little better of lameness. Mary O'Neill had a large wart on her nose. By applying the coment the wart dropped off. Ellen M. Mahon, of County Fermanagh, was cured of pain in the head. Will you kindly ask the prayers of the congregation for me? and if I'm spared till May I ll make one more journey back to Knock. Trusting you are in good health, and with best wishes for your welfare, I am your humble servant,

MARY GAVIN. My address is-Care of Miss Annie Gallagher, for Mary Gavin, at Plough Hotel, Strabane, County Tyrone.

> New Ross, County Wexford. September, 1880.

VERY REV. DEAR FATHER CAVANAGH-For the last seven years I was greatly annoyed with pains in my stomach and heart. I had dropsy. I went to the doctors occasionally but they could not give me any remedy for my ailments I was so broken down in health that I was not expected to recover. My appetite was gone. My mother then heard of a person who was living in the town, Mrs. Wadden, who had received some of the blessed cement, that was sent to her all the way from Kneck. I asked her for some of the blessed water and some of the water and cement together. Trat very minute I found myself recovering May the Almighty and Divine Providence and His Blessed Mother, who is this woman's days, and leave her long with her dear friends. I am happy to say that I feel cheerful and invigorated. Dear rev. sir, I shall feel most happy if you have this letter forwarded to the Editor of the Weekly News. -1 am your obedient servant,

NEW ROSS MAN.

Statement of Mrs. Thomas York, of Fern Dalo, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, near Birmingham:

In the year 1849 a fleshy tumor began to grow on my right side, and gradually increased in size until, in the month of August of this year (1880), it was five inches in diameter. I had been assured by several eminent medical men that nothing would remove the substance formed except the surgical use of the knife—an operation attended with con siderable danger. The tumour was a source of considerable pain and of great inconvendigestive powers. In the month of August at last been conveyed to the Lombard capital of this year I obtained (having full faith in by the Italians of the First Crusade. The ience to me, seriously interfering with my the miraculous cures effected at Knock), upon application to the Very Rev. Archdeacon Kavanagh, some cement from the church at Knock, which cement I placed in a wineglass of water, which I drank. I also placed a linen bandage, previously steeped in the same cement water, on the tumour. I entered in o a Novena to our Lady for the object I had in view. Soon after entering into a Novena I neticed a considerable decrease in the size of the tumor, and towards the end of the Novena the tumor had decreased to about an inch in diameter. I do not feel the slightest pain or inconvenience, and my health is so improved that I have been enabled to undertake the journey from Birmingham to Knock to return thanks to Almighty God and His Blessed Mother.

LOUISA YORK. Morley's Hotel, Ballyhaunis,

3rd October, 1880.

respectfully yours,

Parochial House, Knockbridge, Bailieboro', County Cavan, Sept. 17th.

Very Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh.

DEAR REV. FATHER-I send a small box, asking you in your charity to be so kind as to send me a portion of cement from your holy chapel. Some time ago I got a little of it fined to bed. Now, thanks to our good God and His Blessed Mother, she is up and well. get some for her. By sending it to me you will do a great charity.—I am, Rev. Father,

> CATHERINE CALLERY. At Rev. E. Sheridan's.

Report of Miss Elizabeth Duffy's Cure at Knock, July, 1880.

Some months ago my attention was first called to the cure of Elizabeth Duffy, of No. - Lesson street, Belfast, aged sixteen-a pale, fair, anæmic girl, hardly able to walk, and suffering almost incessantly from pain. On examination, I found a large lump in the groin, and three unhealthy openings in the outer side of the thigh. I expressed my opinion very strongly that nothing but a surgical examination, and, most likely, operation, could be of use. I gave her a little carbolic oil and morphia to allay the pain. The morphia sickened her, as indeed I feared it would, owing to constitutional and stomach irritability. I did not see Miss Duffy till nearly three weeks ago, on her return from Knock. The change in her condition was surprising. (I had seen the girl occasionally, but not as her doctor, on my professional visits to her mother's house, while attending a younger child; but declined to interfere unless the surgical examination were undergone.) She had then become healthy and pleasing looking, with red lips and full pulse and the "runnings" healed. I have seen her three or four times since, and each time her condition is better. The lump in the groin is gone, and only the cicatrices of the three ulcers remain. During the entire time she dld not take a particle of medicine, the carbolic oil having been used only at first, and the merphia but a few times. To day I pronounce her well and fit for work. I learn from her mother that the "running" had never ceased since she was a mere child. To sum up, then. I regret that there was not a surgias I do, that necrosis of the bone undoubtedly FALL STYLES AND COLORS. existed, I am confident that no medical treatment, change of sir, or good food could have brought about a cure so rapidly, or indeed at all; and I am forced to the conclusion, though sceptical about miracles, that the allpowerful interference of the Blessed Virgin has operated upon Elizabeth Duffy in a won-

JOHN CAMPBLLL QUINN, M.D., L.A. Belfast, August 3, 1880. Very Rev. Archdeacon Cavanagh, P.P.

drous cure whilstat Knock.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

COLORED NUNS.—Four colored nuns of the Order of Sisters of Providence have gone to St. Louis, Mo., to teach at St. Elizabeth's School in that city.

Ancheishop Tache has been presented with an address of welcome by the students of Ottawa College. The Archbishop celebrated Mass at the College on Thursday morning.

THE Trappists inhabiting the Convent of "La Tomba," three miles out of Rome, on the barren waste towards Ostia, some time ago undertook to redeem or "bonify" the lands around their convent, which are now cultivated and rendered healthy by the planting of thousands of eucalyptus-trees.

A LETTER from Rome to the Freeman's Journal says: "Cardinal Nina, by reason of infirm health, has repeatedly entreated His Holiness to relieve him of the onerous duties of Secretary of State; the Holy Father has finally acceded to his request upon condition that he retain his post until the nomination of his successor in office, who will, it is supposed, prove to be Cardinal Jacobini, Pro-Nuncio at Vienna, who is shortly to arrive in

NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICITY .-Converts to Catholicism are announced at not be inappropriate to carry in one's hand a frequent intervals by the non-Catholic journals. The Essex (Eng.) Telegraph, for example, stated that the Rev. Samuel Farman, M. A., Vicar of St. John's District Church, had been received into the Church at the Brompton Oratory, while another Anglican contemporary reported that two distinguished Oxford men are likely to secede from the Church of England. At Zurich, again, it is announced that Dr. Lutterkorth, the well-known author, has "come" over to the majority.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. is declared by an Italian genealogist to be, through his mother, a descendant of Cola di Rienzi. It appears that Angelo, the son of Cola, took re-tuge in the city of Cori after his father's death the cement, which she gave. I drank and settled there. In 1636 the Rienzi family founded at Cori by him changed its name to Prosperi, and at a later date added that of Buzi. The Capitoline archives contain a decision of the Congregation of the Roman our sweet star and great consolation, prolong Patriciate, signed by the Marchese Olgiati Scriba Senatus, confirming the claim of the Prosperi Buzi family to noble rank on the ground of its descent from an ancient noble family taking its orign from Cola di Rienzi, tribune of the people in 1347, senator by brief of Pope Innocent IV. in 1358. The mother of Leo XIII. was Anna Prosperi Buzi of that family.

> THE foundation of Cologne Cathedral was laid in the year 1248, seventeen years before Dante was born. It is now completed after a lapse of 632 years. From 1500 to 1814, however, an interval of 305 years occurred, in which the construction was at a complete standstill. The historical crane, however, was left throughout that period in its place at the top of the unfinished southern tower. It was in 1162 that Frederick Barbarossa brought to Germany the bodies of the three kings of Magi who went to worship at Bethlehem-precious relics which had travelled from place to place in the East till they had Municipal Government deemed their old cathedral an unworthy shrine for so great a treasure, and the idea of building a new dome that should rival the proudest Italian ecclesiastical structure then first rose, though it years later. In 1248, a fire having damaged the old church, the first stone of the new one was laid by the Archbishop Conrad von Hochstade or Hochstettin, upon a design the original inventor of which is unknown, but the execution of which was first entrusted to Gerard von Richl, or Rile, whose name appears in 1255 as that of chief architect and masterbuilder of the work. The Cologne Cathedral is at once the largest and in some respects the most magnificent Gothic ecclesiastical building in the world.

"A DANIEL" AT WALSALL.

The following letter from Mr. A. M. Sullivan has appeared in the Birmingham Daily Post : -

Sin-From your esteemed journal of vesterday I learn that the good people of Walsall have a remarkable gentleman amongst them in the position of Recorder. How a man so capable of showing Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Forster, and Chamberlain "how to do it" esfrom my mother, who was for months con- caped election to Parliament, and a place in the Cabinet, puzzles me. Mr. Neale's patent invention for settling the Irish difficulty is My sister, who is in America, sent to me to to supersede the Irish Superior Courts, and to have Irish criminal indictments tried at the Old Bailey. This, he says, would strike such terror into the criminals that they would in a trice turn to virtue and join the Salvation

Army. Pity as it may be to dim the light of a luminary like this, I beg to say there is precedent for a much "better" way-much horter, more expeditious, more "satisfactory." Why have a jury at all? Why put good and worthy citizens of London to the additional jury work of dealing with Irish cases? Members of my family have described to me the scenes of " good old times," as Mr. Neale would call them, when, for brevity sake, all the routine of judge and jury was dispensed with, and men-ay, and women, too-were "tried," sentenced, and banged by the one functionary in half an hour, on excellent suspicion. Nay, the Waisall Recorder may recollect that in our time his ideas, considerably improved upon, were carried out in Jamaica, where, according to the sworn evidence, the nonsensical procedure of juries and the hazards of "trials" were done away with, and women, stripped naked to the waist, were florged with scourges of piano-wire. The estimable functionaries who executed justice in this way declared with much force that it would strike terror into the criminals. We have amongst us men as ready as they to perform such a noble service to the State. I think I know one, now waisting his genius in the comparative obscurity of a Recorder's court. He would be just the man to send over to Ireland at this crisis. With a patent portable gallows and a few coils of pianowire, he would save all trouble to jurors, at the Old Bailey or elsewhere-Yours very

A. M. SULLIVAN. London, 23rd October.

As a remedy to purify the blood, nothing and outside garments are used, and pearl of can be found equal to Dr Bax er's Mancal examination of the limb made, believing, drake Bitters. Price, 25c per bottle,

A Great Variety of New Patterns and Fabrics.

The principal fashion fact of the season is that short walking skirts will be used for house as well as street costumes, and that evening skirts will be shortened to demitrains. The severe simplicity of the prominent styles will find a compensation in the elegance of the new fabrics. Never before have merchants displayed such marvellous patterns. The silk family has branched off from the parent stem into innumerable relationship, and, without losing its identity, has lost the family resemblance. Brocades and damasse, plain gros grain, and chenille embroidered surface vie with each other for ascendancy. Among the more expensive materials, intended for dress occasions, are uncut velvets, with floral designs in satin, curious figures brocaded on velvet surfaces, figured plush—a new fancy—and a combination of plush, velvet, satin and silk in the same material. The designs are strikingly large. Mammoth flowers stretch across the surface, and roses resemble cauliflowers and firemen's trumpets in size. Other designs touch the opposite 'xtreme, showing microscopic effects, while still others hold the middle ground. There are dainty patterns, as well as bold, dashing ones that grow head and shoulders above the smaller shrubs that disport about the borders. The leaves of these larger patterns are of corresponding dimensions, and are veined with uncut velvet, having cut velvet stems and branches. The remarkable growth of silken foliage and flower provokes a smile. It would bouquet of pie-plant leaves to correspond with the aspirations of the designs in silk. on. There are, however, designs in satin or velvet, brocaded in handsome stripes with rich contrast. Brocaded plush has commanded of mull, hem-stitched and tucked in clusters, unparalleled sale. It is too heavy for drapery, but is much used for trimming. Cameo are seen above the finnel collars of suits in borderings in silk show set and regular figures on plain centres, some of them copying the cambric have most fanciful designs in color table with novel effect. Plaids, as usual, are the edges, ferns, shells, hands of Persian shown in the old Scotch varieties, always color, or embroidered edges with scroll-, or beautiful and popular. The all-wool goods employ the Persian borders again, and the new fancy also, and the wide silk scarfs with colors are brighter, while the plain grounds fringed ends will be worn about the neck are darker. Plush, as a novelty, has received a warm recoption. Ronnets and hats are composed entirely of it, or are trimmed with it. Many ladies find it convenient to cover their Summer chip hats with it for Winter

Plain black silks, like plain black velvets, are never out of style. A new American brand is said to rival the foreign silks, as it is claimed to wear the better, and is warran- maintain their noftness and delicacy, and are ted not to crack or grow shiny or shabby. No still worn on the bonnets as well as at the virtue. The weight of the material used in the dye does not exceed 17 per cent., while the foreign silks carry from 33 to 50 per cent. the price. The Russian prices are following The action of the soap and alkali, under fricture. Breton in favor. Collarettes, jabots, tion, developes a greasy surface, and even the carfs, and ties, are composed of Indian mull, most expensive silks are not free from this. If the American silk can boast the advantage of endurance it will need only one trial to establish its reputation.

The reds and yellows of past seasons have certainly had their day, yet they reappear in materials of all kinds. Some custumes are composed of royal garnet silk, with golden yellow apron fronts, or basques entirely of bright, vivid yellow damasse. The new ribbons are resplendent with red and yellow combinations, and repeat the patterns in the dress goods. More delicate yellows show the lemon and colored strips or herring hone ornament tones and diminish to ivory and cream tints. the seams. Fans, covered with satin or silk. The golden browns again grow from or by the addittion of red. Pheasant brown has taken the place offseal brown. The French plum, or prune, is overcast with red also, and was only brought to maturity eighty-six has a rich, warm effect. The silks appear in this, as the leading color, together with dark green. Navy blue and seal brown finished at the openings with cascades of 'ace improve with age, as they are useful as well as beautiful. Marine blue, azure, and ciel are and eyes. For evening these muffs are very combined for evening wear, and used also to dressy in white or cream. trim, with the most fanciful results, the woolen goods for home wear. Dark, bottlegreen is a decided favorite in cloth and flannel, and when relieved with old gold cordings, or red or wine color affords some of the most pleasing contrasts. The cardinal reds are intensified into a brilliant caroubier, and again subdued to a cinnamon brown. Every color has been manipulated to satisfy the demands of fastidious taste, and pink alone has been discarded or kept in the background. The evening silks show little in that shade except in the palest suggestions.

Frogs have hopped back from oblivion, and are transformed into the most elaborate butterflies, with outspread wings, their bodies answering as buttons. Heavy cords and headed and twisted silk form the loops, and every variety of button, worked over satin or silk holds the loops in position. These are showered with jet and pendants. There is a free-hand embroidery in filigree work, sewed by hand on black satin, which is also used on colored evening foilets delicate colors. The passementeries are works of art. The garniture can be detached and used separately for ornamentation of pockets, cuffs, &c. Cornucopias, dovetailed, with hollow, pear-shaped olives as a heading, form one of the elaborate patterns. Roses of sewing silk are so thickly dusted with jet as to resemble quartz crystals. Blusbells, with leaves veined with hollow bugles, and seed cups, open to show the most ingenious representation of seeds, in round beads; fuchias drooping gracefully, laden with brilliant beads, and birds with wings flashing and sparkling with every movement, holding in their bills tassels of length and beauty. Fringes are shown as narrow and as wide as the fancy can desire, and are as diversified as the prices thereof, varying from \$1 to \$25 per yard, and from three inches to three quarters of a yard in length. Pear, olive, and globular beads glisten like diamonds, and are interspersed with crimped silk and twisted chenille. Pressed chenille is an odd fancy, and produces the moire antique effects. Hand-work is exquisitely fine, and the beads are wrought upon tulle for overdresses, so that when laid upon the dress they appear as part of the material. Separate ornaments for the neck and vest and pockets can be had, and every conceivable variety of bead ornament and design is displayed, showing an artistic degree of perfection which excels any past attempts.

Marabout bands, hand-sewed upon cloth, with

and flowers are imbedded in bunches, for din-

ner or evening toilets. Buttons are more

claborate than ever, and are like gems from

blended, from the deepest smoky effects to ivory, or from the most delicate lavender to dark purple.

Short skirts with plain, full backs and simple aprons, composed of rich material, are very popular. Short, soft, silk sashes are worn across the plainness of the skirt when the waist is round. Polonaises, basques, princess dresses, and jackets are still used, however. The convenience of an adjustable train, to be used with a handsome walking dress for evening is also a novelty of the season. The basques have very close sleeves and seams rounding to the shoulders. Simplicity is the order of the day, and it is the ambition of the modiste to touch severity and grace at the same time. The fashion of combining several materials, even, is allowed to harmonize strictly, not only in color, but in disposition. The skirt may be of a plain silk, the basque of figures, and the outer garment and trimmings of velvet. Thus, black silk may be combined with brocaded silk and trimmed with brocaded velvet, besides being ornamented with rich passementeries, This variety must, however, be scantily and plainly used to present a

stylish and tasteful street costume. While there are a few unpre entious round hats and bonnets, such as beaver caps and Derbys, there is a multitude of flaring funcies, both as to shape and trimming. The plush foundation, which is light and warm of itselt, is burdened with huge birds and long plumes, bands of feathers and bright ornaments. Heads, breasts, and toils of birds are imbedded in the feathery surface of plush. Bonnets follow the dry goods fancies, and are as brilliant as the ribbons and silks which adorn them. Soft surrah silk is wound in soft twists about the crowns, caught at intervals with golden bugs or butterflies, arrows or cornucopias. The new patterns show tapestry designs. Flowers for winter bonnets are not displayed. The tips and plumes of feathers, breasts and heads of birds, have taken their place for a time. Even the golden claw of the American eagle is worn on the hats as a new and desirable edition. The Quaker kerchief, with soft white folds,

crossed at the front and tucked away under

the belt or under the lapels or trimmed

collars are dainty and tasteful. Large squares are worn at the thront, and silk bandkerchiefs place of plain linen. Handkerchiefs of hearts, clubs, and diamonds from the whist on white ground-horseshoes linked around free-hand embroidery. Large mufflers are a indoors, terminating in soft loops at the belt. Three-cornered devices in muslin and linen cross at the bosom, and squares are embroidered in color, gold threads running through the hem. Bandanna silks as well as solid colors are used for sushes, loosely tied. Chenille forms some of the most elegant scarfs and trimmings, combined with the surah silk in light tinte. Spanish laces French silk possesses as yet that crowning throat. Mechlin, old Brussels, Flemish, and point are too expensive for every-day wear, but are imitated in every particular, excepting dotted and plain Swis-, linen cambric, Spanish blond, and brightened with soft ribbon knots. White silk with polka dots for neck-wear, is worn high at the throat in place of a linen collar. Italian aprons of fine linen are trimmed with colored em-broidery. These are dainty additions to home dresses. They are made of silk and lined with satin of a bright color, having a band long enough to knot at the back and finish of three-cornered pieces to match the lining, and colored strips or herring hone ornament the seams. Fans, covered with satin or silk, hang from the belts with brigh ribbons. These are stiff, and are ornamented at one side with with fancy tas-els. The pockets are made a pretty puffed pocket for the handkerchief. Musis of plush to correspond with the bonnet colors are suspended from the neck. They are shaped unlike the fur mulls, being flat and and hooked at the top with large gilt hooks

Among the noticeably rich suits at the several openings are groups of tiny ruffles and side paintings at the bottom of the skirts. These are made as narrow as possible, so that when grouped they wil not occupy more space than one ruffle of ordinary width. Stylish walking boots of black velvet and French kid, or figured velvet, to match the suits, are displayed in great variety. Plush shoes and slippers in brilliant embroidery adorn the feet. The heels are said to be lower than formerly, though in the models there is no evidence of a change. History takes its cue rom the colors in dress goods and employs the same patterns. Fancy dressing sacques and robes de chambre with breakfast caps, are bringing back the Watteau effects. Turbans are worn also at home, made of pretty silk bandanna handkerchiefs.

An incident which occurred during the Governor-General's visit to Hamilton is thus described in the Mail: "An amusing incident in connection with his Excellency's drive to Dundurn was the conduct of the driver of a wagon upon which were pasted gigantic invitations to the public to invest their surplus funds in Vegetine. Just as the Governor-General came out of the railway station yard the Vegetine wagon took up a place behind his carriage, and kept that position, to the annoyance of drivers of carriages which formed part of the cortege, for some distance. After repeated efforts the second carriage succeeded in passing the Vegetine wagon, and from that moment the Vegetine man's tactics seemed to fail him. After his Excellency had viewed the firemen the carriage in which he rode took up a place at the rear of the procession, but not without a struggle with the Vegetine man for the precedence. The Vegetine wagon, it seems, followed the procession cheely during the entire march through the city, and when the vice-regal carriage joined in with the fire brigade the Vegetine man was not disposed to surrender his place. One of the police, however, interfered, and forced the man of medicine out of the way.'

BE YE LIKE FOOLISH.

. For ten years my wife was confined to her ued with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U.S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but the plumage projecting are among the richer trimmings. They are disposed, also, in tuits, my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye likewise foolish."-H. W., Detroit, Mich.

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Lve Hochelaga for Hull. Arrive at Hull Lve Hull for Hochelaga.	1,00AM 10,50 **	8.30AM 12.40PM 8.20AM	5.15PM 9.25 " 5.05 "		
Arrive at Hochelaga	10.30 "	12.30PM Night Pas'ger	9.15 "		
Lve Hochelaga for Que		10.00PM			
Arrive at Quebec		6.30 AM			
Lve Que, for Hochelaga.	5 30 "				
Arrive at Hochelaga Leave Hochelaga for St	8.00AM		4.40PX		
Arrive at St. Jerome	5,30PM 7,15 "	Mixed.			
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GOING NORTH.

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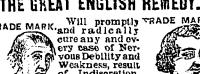
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Agricultural

MANURING RASPBERRES, -- Rasphorries may be manured by speeading a fortful of coarse manure about the hill before the ground keezes. As these plants need confining to the hill store closely than they will grow naturally, the manuce should not be spread-

WATERING HOUSE, PLANTS.—House plants in pots should be thoroughly soaked once a week. The best way is to plunge the pots m a pail or tub of water until no more bubbles arise, and then return the pots to their sausers. It will belp the plants greatly if a tablespoonful of ammonia is put into the

WHAT CAUSES DECAY.—It seems probable that decay in organic matter is caused by the presence of organic growths which feed upon the substance, and that the air is filled with the minute spores or germs of these parasitic growths, many of which produce virulent diseases in animals. These germs are so small as to be invisible and yet the air is always filled with them.

Som for Beers .- The best soil for beets is a light, rich, sandy loam. It requires good plowing, and high manuring with rotten manure, and a liberal application of salt, of which 600 pounds peracre may be used broadeast as soon as the seed is sown. Any good garden soil, with old manure, will produce table beets; these do not need to be extra large but clean and shapely.

TREATMENT OF VINES .- It is safe, if not necessury, to lay down all kinds of vines at this season; all that is needed is to cut them loose from the trellis and lay them on the ground; the snow will sometimes cover them, but at any rate their prone position will afford them ample protection. Tender kinds may be covered with coarse hay, litter, or leaves. Pruning may be done at the time they are laid down.

VALUE OF IRON SCALE.—The iron scale from blacksmith shops, with the hoof par-ings, may be used beneficially around the roots of pear trees, forked into the soil. They have the effect of heightening the color of the fruit. They are also very useful in flower-beds, and give great brilliancy to the bloom. Charcoal is also used for this purpose, and, for roses, has been found extremely effective in enriching the color.

WHY THE SQUASHES ROT .- In gathering squashes the stem should not be broken off It is best to cut the stem, leaving three or four inches on the fruit. They should be pulled before the frost, and handled carefully | that falls down when opened and when in to avoid bruising them. We have found place rests like a roof, is a convenient many squashes injured by the thirteenspotted ludy-hird, which eats the skin in places, and these spots begin to decay and ret. Squashes should be stored in a dry, cool place, and not kept too warm. LICEON APPLE TREES .- The leaves sent have

been injured by plant lice, which suck the sap and cause the leaves and stems to turn black. These plant lice are small green or brown insects which infest apples, plums, peeches, cherries, and willows chiefly, alsaid to the tramp, "if you don't leave at once though there is not a tree of any kind which you'll get one." He did'nt stop to expostulate is not attacked by them more or less. They exude a sticky sweet substance from their bodies which dries upon the leaves and forms the black sout-like matter, which is so conspicuous where the pests are numerous. We know of no remedy, although every known resource has been applied, and the scourge, seemingly so insignificant, but really so destructive and aunoying, seems to be beyond the power of man to strive with successfully.

NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GAR-DEN.

The water supply in baru-yards for Winter use is an important consideration. There are few yards that are adequately provided afternoon use. with water, and the majority have no provision at all. In these cows may be seen slaking their thirst in pools of filthy water. which infect the milk and spoil the butter. It is a mistake to suppose that animals can quench their thirst with snow, or that thirst is more tolerable in Winter than in Summer. Yeta good supply of water is usually attain. able with but little trouble. It may be procured from wells or springs upon nearly every farm, and those farms which are totally devoid of such facilities can be supplied by cisterns filled by the rain which fells upon the roofs. In many cases this is the cheapest method of procuring water.

THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

An adequate sumply of water for one horse or cow, for the whole year, is about 4,000 gallons. This is equivalent to an average rainfall upon 180 square feet. The root surface of a barn 60 by 30 feet will, therefore, supply 10 head. A cattle-shed 100 feet by 24 will provide room for 30 cows, giving each a separate stall 8 by 51 feet, and can be built for \$300. The water falling upon the roof will furnish each cow with 2,100 gallons in the year, or about 6 gallons for each day. As there is always some way of procuring water in the Summer, and when cows are on grass they require less than in Winter, an average of 6 gallons a day will be ample; but as there will always be a barn and stubles in addition to cattle-sheds, the water from these will easily make up the difference, and all together will yield a full supply.

Where farms are ill-supplied with water, it is not difficult to construct ponds that will hold a provision for the summer; and the surplus from these may be collected in cisterns by means of cheaply made wooden pipes laid under ground. The cisterns may be located wherever they may be needed A very large supply may be gathered in this way by placing the ponds in slight hollows or at the foot of slopes, from which the surface water can be gathered. This, of course, requires skill and experience in the location and construction, but as a man who builds a house employs an expert to plan it, so a farmer who is about to lay out money on permanent improvements of this or other kinds should procure the advice of an expert to avoid mistakes which would be costly. A pond may be constructed by plowing out a slight bollow, or the foot of a slope, and moving the soil to the lower part to make a sort of embankment which will retain the water. The bottom may be puddled by driving borses back and forth, or by drawing a stone-boat over it when it is wet. Light SERGEOT (L.J. S.); Manual do cathechiste, d vol., in-12, \$4.00, red. a \$1.65, rel. \$5.50, red. a \$1.00.

SPRINGG.

slopes or on hillsides below the yards the water may be brought up by means of a good pump, and pipes furnished with two or three check-valves along their length, and one at the foot which is placed in the spring. A well-made pump will easily draw water for 300 feet or more up and inclination of 26 teet. Where springs are located shows the level of the yard the water may be brought down for any reasonable distance in wonden inch augor, having a long handle furnished with a crank and attached to a frame fixed to state with a crank and attached to a frame fixed to a frame fixed

a pair of treatles; or pipes may be readily. made of common drain tile cemented at the joints, or of cement alone, laid around a movable wooden core, which is drawn along as the cement hardens. In these cases it is advisable to have open wells 2 feet deep below the pipes, and a foot square, at intervals of a few hundred feet, to collect any sediment, or as inspection places to detect any stoppage of the flow. These wells may be made with a post-auger and cemented around the sides and should be covered with a flat stone, the stone b-ing marked ava stake or by a small heap of stone, which should not be disturbed by the plow. A pipe and a small pump might be attached to any one of these inspection wells for use in case the field should be pas-

DRAINS.

Where land is so wet as to require drainage, the drains may sometimes be made to discharge in a pond, or more than one, and the water may thus be made useful for stock. A high boggy hill-side known to the writer was thus made to supply a continuous stream of water to a barn-yard by carrying the drains thither, and what was once a useless piece of land was brought into profitable condition and made to serve a second valuable purpose. The cost of such an improvement as this may often be returned in one year by the crop from the drained land alone.

WELLS.

Every farm that is not otherwise supplied with abundance of water should have wells. wherever they may be needed, or one central one from which water can be supplied to the stock. A well, located near a barn-yard, will be very easily contaminated by the manure, and there is no more prolific source of disease than feul water. Well water is the best for stock because it is comparatively warm in the Winter and does not chill the animals. Although the well may be situated at some little distance from the yard, the water may be carried to the watering-troughs through a pipe or trough. The watering-trough should not be penaltted to remain full of water in the cold weather, but arrangements should be made to empty it and cover it to keep out snow. A convenient method is to suspend the trough upon pivots or posts at the ends, that it may be reversed when necessary. I have found a trough 16 feet long 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep, made of 2-inch pine plank and held together with iron bolts, to be sufficient for 50 head of stock. The waste water is drawn off by a spigot at one end, and a cover, hinged at each end, manner of protecting it from snow. Ey emptying the trough after the cattle are watered in the aftermoon no ice will accumulate and give trouble.-New Yerk

"I've stopped to get a bite," said a vegabond to a lady in the garden, in an inscient manner. "Here, Tiger! "she cried; and as a huge mastiff came bounding to her side, she

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada,"

Montreal, is Neptember, 1880.

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CANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. Sup-rior Court. No. 660. DAME MARY JANE G. MEJKLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Douglas Wells, of the same place, Insurance Agent, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said JAMES DOUGLAS WELLS. Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been taken in the above case.

Montreal, 22nd September 1880.

MacMastert & GREENSHIELDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. Superior Court. DAME MARIE CHANTIGNY, of the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, wile of Pierre Cavalli alias Cavalo, trader, of the same place, and duly anthorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, I's the said PIERRE CAVALLI alias CAVALO, trader, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been entered in this cause, on the first Day of September, one thousand eight hundred and elphis.

Montreal, 1st September, 1880.

BEAUSOLEIL& MARTINEAU,
510,17,24,N1,8,15

Attorneys for Flaintiff.

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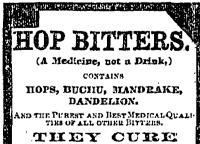
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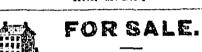
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COLLIERY DISASTER.

Explosion is the Foord Pit, Albion Mines, Stellarton-Great Loss of Life Missing.

HALIFAN, N.S., November 12.-About 6.30 this morning an explosion of gas ocurred on the south side of the Foord pit at Stellarton. All the miners were at work in the different bords. The explosion was so terrible as to sweep quite across to the north side of the pit, killing all the men and horses within reach. Almost ail the men on the north side will be saved, while all at work on the south side have been lost. At least sixty are missing. The full particulars are not yet known. Five men have been brought up and are likely to recover. Probably forty are shut up within the fullen coal in the south side. The accident was presumably caused by some miner firing a shot in a forbidden part of the

THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

The following are the names of the missing men of whom there is no hope of recovering alive-James Mitchell, over man, and Angus McKay, shot firer, James Lennan, John Carr, Edward Savage, Thos. Bodgers, John Morrison, Wm. Murdock, Ed. Rodgers, senior and junior, John Roberts, Thomas McKay, John Cumming, Job Stainer, William Lewis, Daniel Sutherland, John McLaughlan, John Mc-Naughton, Robert McLeod, Rory McKinnon. John Crawford, Charles Dunbar, Joseph Hairn, Thomas Sullivan, John Johnston, Murdoch McDonald, Henry Hadden, William Ross, John McInnes, Peter McInnes, John McNeil, Thomas McKay, Hector McLean. Others are in the pit, but their names cannot yet be ascertained.

The following are injured so badly that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery: Matthew McPherson, William Dunbar, sr., George Burden, W. McCly, Reuben

The number still in the pit is said to be forty-four. It is feared another explosion will occur this afternoon when the pit gathers gas again. Work is totally suspended at all the collieries in the county, and the miners have come to the scene of the accident in great numbers, but are altogether powerless to render any assistance on account of the precarious condition of the pit. It is not known how the fire originated, as none from the side where the accident ocurred are alive to tell the tale. Efforts will be made to recover the bodies of the men as soon as the pit

is considered safe. LATEST PROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER. STELLARTON, N. S., November 12 .- The special correspondent of the Halifax Herald, who is on the ground, telegraphs as follows At seven o'clock this morning this community was startled by the report of another accident in the Foord pit of Albion mines. The report coming so quickly after the late disssier, by which six men lost their lives and twenty-two children were made orphans, caused the greatest consternation. The report spread with lightning-like rapidity, and in a short time all business was suspended, and hundreds of people flocked to the scene of the disaster. The facts are as follows :-Previous to six o'clock, the two night foremen, John Campbell and John Weir, came to the surface and reported the pit all safe, adding that they had not known the workings so free from gas for some time. At five o'clock the day foremen descended, among whom were Augus Mckay, one of the missing, and A. D. McKenzie, who, being fortunately on the north side, escaped. They descended the pit, saw that the lamps were all safe, gave them out to the men as they came down the pit, and told them everything was safe. The men proceeded as usual to their respective bords and other places of work. At the majority of the population surrounded twenty-five minutes to seven, Charles Ross, driver of the fan, while performing his duties, heard a peculiar roar proceeding from the fan, like a heavy rush of wind, lasting two minutes, and a moment later the roof of the fan house, made of plank, was blown in the air, tollowed by a quantity of brick from the west side of the fan house. He immediately reported to Thos. Blinkensop, the chief engineer, who, conscious of an unusual occurence, ordered Ross to increase the velocity of the fan from forty recollection in the previous history of mining line, \$4.75 to 4.85; Strong Bakers', \$5.75 to to fifty revolutions per minute. The flying timber and bricks at the fan pit attracted the attention of numbers of people, who flocked to that spot. Within a distance of ten feet from the fan is the pit, which affords the outiet for the air, also used in cases of emergency for gaining access to the mine when other sources are cut off. Attached to this pit is the necessary gear, driven by the fan engine. This gear had been destroyed. Blinkenson ordered the "bogey" or tub to be lowered in case any of the men working below might have reached the spot and tried to escape by the fan pit, but when Ross attempted to carry out this order, he found it impossible to do so, on account of the quantity and strong quality of the "damp," or poisonous gas being sucked up by the fan. Blinkensop then gave orders for repairing the damage to the fan house. Most fortunately no damage was done to the fan or engine, so that the fan kept continually working. This was almost providential, for had the tan been injured and stopped, though only a short time, the men working on the north side would, if not killed by the explosion, have very shortly died from the after damp, and afterwards a series of explosions, the same as occurred in the Drummond calamity, would have prevented explorations, and rendered it impossible to secure the bodies for weeks, perhaps months. Meanwhile, the great number of men working in the north side of the pit being warned of a disaster by an unusual concussion of air, escaped by way of the cage-pit, which communicates with the Foord by a tunnel. About this time the men who had arrived at the bottom of the Foord shaft, some two or three of whom were injured, were hoisted to the surface. At this The bodies were quietly removed to a wagtime (half-past seven o'clock) James Hudson, manager, his son Joseph, under-ground manager, and Robert Simpson, manager of the children, was blackened and perfectly na-Drummond mines, who arrived from Westville, had assembled at the pit, and were holding a consultation. It was now too patent that a great calamity had occurred, and it was believed that thirty or thirty-five men working on the south side had been cut off from all means of escape. Volunteers were called for, but, I am told, were slow in coming forward, which may in some measure be accounted for by the dread of the late disaster being in their minds. Finally, however, Messrs. Duncan Mackenzie, Fred. Schuerman, Bory McDonald, who will be remembered as one of the volunteers at the late accident, descended and attempted to enter the south side of the working,

THE RESCUE PARTY. The first party to descend was Joseph Hudson,

as above.

but found the gas so strong that they

could only get a few yards, so immediately

returned to the surface, and reported the facts

Schuerman and a boy named Lewis. At the foot of the shaft they met John Dunbar, and proceeded fifty yards to the southward to try and break in the south side. There they found a man unconscious, but living. Schuerman and Hudson carried him to the foot of the shaft and took him up. He was -List of the Killed, Wounded and removed to his residence, and will likely recover. Returning to the pit and proceeding to the same spot they found a man named McGillivary lying on his side, insensible, with his arm raised, so as to protect his face. Hudson says:—"I felt his hands, which were still warm. I put my hand on his heart to make sure that he was dead. I believe he was, but just then I felt the change of air, which is always the warning of approaching explosion, and had to rush to the shaft for my life." Hudson and his party then came to the surface, followed a few minutes later by Michael Breen, who came from the north break and reported stumbling over a man who was still living in his (Breen's) effort to reach the shaft, but to have stayed to attempt to render him assistance would have been certain death to himself. Next an exploring party composed of Rory McDonald, John Dunbar, Fred. Schuerman and Duncan McKenzie descended, and went 100 yards on the north side, searching for the man Breen reported he fell over, but they were unable to find any signs of him. They found, however, a number of dead horses, and think he mis-took a horse for a man. This party finding there could be nothing, returned to the surface. This was about nine o'clock, by which time John Douglass, the underground boss, who escaped from the cage pit, John Greener, manager of the Drummond, and James Hudson had assembled in the office to examine the plans and consult as to the best mode of proceedings. The crowd surrounding the office noticed the pulleys of the shaft in motion, and a rush was made for that spot, when a man was met, who informed manager Hudson that Daniel McLcan, Rory D. McDonald, Michael Foley and John Foley had come up from the north side, bringing with them Matthew McPherson, who in some marvellous manner had travelled from the south working three hundred yards up the north break on the north side, and yet was ignorant of anything unusual baving occurred, and this two hours and a half after the accident. The Foleys, in coming down from their bord, found McPherson sitting against the rib at

about 10 o'clock: Another exploring party

descended, consisting of James Hudson,

John Greener, John Douglass, A. D. McKenzie,

Henry Spoole, manager of the Acadia, John

Weir, John Dunbar and Fred. Schuerman :

but only got up to where the previous parties

reached. Greener returned to the surface for

a brattice, and James Hudson and others went

a few dead horses. This party succeeded after awhile in putting up brattices to

convey the air in a proper ccurse, but were

compelled to return by the foul gas and fear

of explosion, which would be caused by too

could be attempted now for four hours. until all fears were removed of the fresh air,

which was being drawn by the fan, not com-

ing in contact with the gas. At half-past

four operations were continued by the same

SCENE AT THE PIT'S MOUTH.

can be better imagined than described. Work

had ceased. Hundreds of people had arrived

from New Glasgow, Westville and vicinity:

the works, who knew that fifty fathers brothers

morning in the prime of life and enjoyment

sisters bore their terrible affliction with a

ARRIVAL OF THE INSPECTOR.

arrived by special train from Truro, and im-

mediately repaired to the shaft, where he met

Jos. Hudson, and obtained the main facts of

the disaster from him. He then visited the

fan house, and satisfied himself that the

apparatus was in working order, and that

there was no sign of fire. At 9 o'clock the

inspector visited the scene of the disaster, ac-

companied by Manager Hudson, John Greener,

John Douglass, Rory McDonald and John

Weir. He says the scene down the pit

beggars description. At the bottom of the shaft were dead horses, broken limbs,

charred wood and a great mass of fallen

debris. He proceeded towards the scene of

the disaster, and succeeded in getting a total

the last party went. At this distance the

choke damp was again met, and they had to

rush back to the shaft to save their lives.

At the furthest point reached they found a

third body, but so blackened as to be unre-

cognizable. They were obliged to leave it

there till morning. The inspector and manager then returned to the surface, and Mc-

Donald, Weir and Dunbar sent up the two

bodies previously referred to as found early

in the morning by Hudson and others. As

loose rags, the scene was indescribable. Old

and middle-aged men cried like children.

gon shop 200 yards distant. McGillivray,

who is 26 years old, and leaves a wite and

tural; he was found lying on his face per-

fectly straight. The other body was un-recognizable. It was that of a young man

about 20 years of age. When found the left

leg was drawn up, the other imbedded in mud. The building was locked, and Mr.

Hudson addressed the men, saying a terrible

calamity had overtaken them again, that

everything possible had been done that

could be done, and that he hoped the men

would disperse. Inspector Gilpin and others

were explained, and arrangement made for

which is to get out the dead horses and clear

than debris. This will occupy some hours. Then the search for the bodies will com-

mence. There are now 42 bodies in the pit;

24 of the men were married, and leave over

ONE HUNDRED HELPLESS CHILDREN.

No arrangement has been made for an in-

At half-past seven o'clock Inspector Gilpin

the works.

During this time the scenes on the surface

much air meeting with the gas. Nothing

Tuesday, November 16. the switch up the north break, with his head between his legs, in a half stunified condition. "What's the matter?" asked Foley. "I don't know." "Has the pit stopped?" "I don't think she has started to stop." Then, seeming to realize the situation, McPherson said, "Foley, you go ahead with the light: I'll try to follow." This whole party were saved

stiffening tigures.

Finance and Commerce.

The following are the morning sales: 25 hogs are scarce and dearer; the prices of Montreal at 157; 75 at 157; 30 Ontario at large lots have advanced 50c per 100 lbs. at 137; 50 Merchants' at 112; 75 at 1123; 25 at 1123; 25 Union at 913; 10 at 92; 40 at 93; 50 Commerce at $134\frac{1}{2}$; 100 at $134\frac{1}{2}$; 32 at $134\frac{3}{4}$; 50 at 135;50 at 135; 8 Exchange at 67; 25 at 67; 125 Montreal Telegraph 1341; 125 at 1321; 250 at 1321; 100 Dominion Telegraph at 85; 35 Richelieu at 604; 125 at 60½; 125 at 60½; 50 at 60½; 50 at 90½; 25 City Passenger to the north working, where they met a man named Peter McMillan coming down, who did not know anything had happened, only that he saw at 119; 25 at 119; 175 City Gas at 1511; 6 at gradually.
1514; 25 at 152; 50 Canada Cotton at 135; Grain— 23 Dundas Cotton at 127].

Afternoon sales: 25 Montreal at 1574; 50 at 158; 25 at 158; 190 at $158\frac{1}{4}$; 25 at $158\frac{1}{4}$; 25 at 158; 10 at 158; 45 Ontario at 97½; 55 at 971; 25 at 971; 25 Peoples at 881; 52 at 881; 40 Molsons at 1021; 80 at 103; 25 Merchants at 1131; 25 at 1133; 100 at 114; 15 Union at 931; 125 Commerce 136; 50 at 1353; 2 Exchange at 69; 250 Montreal Telegraph at 133; 5 Dominion Telegraph at 86; 125 at 90; 225 Richelieu at 604; 425 City Passenger at 120; 75 at 1193; 75 at 120; 650 City Gas at 153: 25 Dundas Cotton at 135: 25 at 1373; \$4,000 Champlain Bonds at 803 20 Montreal Loan and Mortgage at 105.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.-The market is firm as to values this morning, but very quiet. For both the and sons, who had gone to their work in the fall and winter grades higher prices are paid, but we make no change in quotations. The of perfect health, had met a terribly sudden following sales were reported: -50 death. The fatal rush of damp had proved bbls. Superior Extra \$5.35; 400 at almost instantaneous death to the men in the | \$5.30; 250 Spring Extra at \$5.223; 125 at south working, who were believed to be calmly \$5.25; 500 do (in sheds) \$5.20; 100 waiting for their picks to commence their Superfine \$5.00. The following are day's labor. Bereaved wives, mothers and the quotations: Superior Extra \$5.25 to \$5.30; Extra Superfine, \$5.15 to 5.20; Fancy, heroism of which the oldest miners have no | \$5.10; Spring Extra, \$5.20 to 5.25; Superdisasters. Their grief was too deep for utter- | \$6.50; Fine \$4.20 to 1.30; Middlings, \$3.60 ance, and after a while they returned to to 3.90; Pollards, 3.25 to 3.40. Ontario Bags their houses, and were not again seen near at \$2.50 to 2.65; City Bags (delivered), \$3.10 to 3.15. MEALS.-Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.25 to 4.35.

Cornmeal, \$2.80 to 2.90 per brl. Eggs are quiet at 18c to 19c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE —Butter outside of fine to selected at 20c to 23c. We hear nothing doing except in Kamouraska at 15c to 15kc. Creameries are quoted at 25c to 27c. Cheese is unchanged at 121c to 121c for fine.

Hoo Products inactive and unchanged ASHES .- Pots \$5.10 to 5.15, per 100 lbs.

GROCERIES .- Sugars show a slight advance in yellow refined, but it is not much. Granulated and other white refined about as last week. Raw sugars dull here. Teas.—Sales of Japans to extent of probably 2,000 page. Prices are but little changed for all kinds, specially for choice. Molasses and syrups dull, and prices nominally nearly as before redistance of 308 yards from the bottom of the ported. In rice not much doing. Coffees shaft. This was over 100 yards further than | dull; few sales of any moment to report. Spices.—An easier market for pepper in New York, caused by considerable arrivals. With us quotations for spices in general show little change. Cassia is, however, easier. Fruits. Latest New York advices show a somewhat drooping market. Valencias here at 7 c to 81c, likely 71c for quite large lots. Layers and other Malaga fruits quiet. Currants not active. Eleme figs in small boxes keep very high, 171c to 19c; Malaga, 5c to 6c. Almonds dutl. Filberts and Walnuts

the bodies came to the surface, covered with steady. HIDES AND SKINS .- Receipts of green hides from the West, in addition to the usual offerings by local butchers, have been fairly large within the week, but all are wanted by tanners, who grumble at having to pay S11, S10 and \$9, respectively for numbers 1, 2 and 3; but no early decline seems probable, as it is reported that tanners are not stocked in advance of present requirements, whereas it is usual for Quebec tanners to have sufficient hides on hand, at this time of year, to serve them for two or three months ahead. Moreover they cannot now import to advantage. Western inspected hides are sold at 50c. less. Lamb Skins have been in fair supply this week, but the demand has fallen off somewhat; prices for this month have been fixed at \$1.10 then repaired to the office, where plans to \$1.20, according to size and quality. Small, inferior skins, a month or two old, will, of operations at six o'clock in the morning, course, not bring over 95c to \$1. Caliskins.— As is usual at this time of year, there are very few offering, and the price remains nominal, 12c per lb. A lot of 30,000 changed hands in this market last week on p. t., but generally understood to be at about \$1 each; \$1.10 was previously asked for the same lot, but the quality, it is said, was inferior.

FRUITS.—Apples-The demand for both exunderground manager, John McKay, Fred. | quest yet, but it is believed it will be held | port and the city trade is reported good, and \$84.14 each.

this (Saturday) afternoon before Coroner Johnston.

3 a.m.—Groups of men are still to be found on the streets, in the stores and near the forks. They are just beginning to realize the terrible nature of the calamity. Immediate steps must be taken to relieve the widows and orphans. It must be a Dominion movement. The necessity is as great as at the time of the Drummond disaster; \$10,000 is needed. The Provincial Miners' Association head the list with £100 or more.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS AND THOSE LEFT BEHIND 4 a.m.—The following is a correct list of the names of those known to be lost, together with the number of children left :- Edward Roberts, Sr. 55, leaves wife and three children; Edward Roberts, Jr, single; John Roberts, single, son of Edward Roberts, Sr; Daniel Sutherland, wife and six children; Angus McKay, wife and four children; William Murdock, wife and four children; William Murdock, wife and and three children; James Lennon, wife and one child; John McInnis, wife and ten children; Murdock McDonald, single; Harry Hoddon, wife and two children; Daniel Cummings, wife and three children; Peter Molnnes, wife and two children; John Johnson, single, native of Sweden; Joseph Nairn, wife and three children; Thos. Rogers, wife children, one boy, blind, in Halifax institution; John Cummings, single; John McLaughlin, wife and one child; John Morrison, "Little" wife and one child; Roderick McKinnon, single; Thos. McKay, single; Edward Savage, single: Hector McLean, helpless mother and sister depending on him for support; John Carr, single; John McLean, single; William Ross, single; Roderick McKinnon (2nd), single; Job Skinner, wife and three children buried child yesterday with diptheria; Bertram McLise, boy; Alex McDonald, single; John Ryan, single; Angus McDonald, single; John McEchren, Ronald McDonald. The majority of these are believed to be Cape

continued to be very heavy, the arrivals for the week being estimated at over 36,000 bbls., the bulk of which has been consigned to Liverpool, where Canadian fruit, in first-class condition, is preferred to American; latest advices quote sales at 14s. to 16s. per barrel an advance of at least 2s. on previously quoted rates. Ordinary winter apples are selling in this market at from \$1.75 to \$2, as to quality, and fancy fruit at from \$2.10 to \$2 50, sales being made of car lots at various prices within this range. Lemons in good supply, and in fair demand, at \$3.50 to \$4 for quarter-chests of 110 lbs; in cases the price is reported to be \$9. Cranberries in fair demand, at \$6 per barrel for Canadian, and \$7 to \$7.50 for Cape Cod. Oranges—Jamaica oranges in small supply, and slow of sale, at \$4 per box, or \$7 per case. Almeria grapes in rather active demand, and receipts during the week heavy, but the quality quite varied; selling at \$5 to \$6 per barrel. A small lot of Eleme figs in layers arrived, and sold at 18c. per lb. Naples walnuts, 13c.

trade, on the whole, brisk. Receipts have

Fors.-Latest London advances by mail report an advance of about 6 per cent. on raw seal at the late sale in that city, when all offerings were sold. The tendency in values for this article is to increased firmness, and buyers need not look for lower priced seal garments for some time to come. N arly all descriptions of European furs find a ready sale, especially Cor.ey, which continues and four children; Thos. Sullivan, wife and sale, especially Coney, which continues three children; Lewis Thomas, wife and scarce. Squirrel is meeting with increased eight children; J. Morrison, wife and six demand for ladies' circulars. Values for Persian Lamb are easier, and will be in very large supply for this market.

PETROLEUM .- The Imperial Oil Co. of London, Ont., have reduced their price to 23c. per gallon, f. o. b. there, and other refiners follow sait, as usual. Car lots here are quoted at 261c. and small lots 27c. to 271. Single barrels are to be had at the latter figure.

FARMERS' MARKET-Nov. 16. The frost having improved the roads in the country, farmers were better able to come to market to-day than for some time past. The offerings of produce were large, but with an active demand, prices were maintained, except for grains, which were lower. All kinds of roots and vegetables were abundantly supplied. A good deal of the cabbages were of small size and poor quality; they are scarcely worth housing for winter use. Apples continue to arrive in large quantities, and are be-FINANCIAL. ing stored for winter use. Prices of all kinds are low, especially for The Stock Market to day was very strong, such as will not keep long. Large and a fair business was done at constantly | quantities of dead turkeys are brought to market and sell at moderate rates. Dressed hogs are scarce and dearer; the prices of 971; 25 at 971; 10 Peoples at 88; 5 Toronto during the past seven days. Tub butter is very plentiful, especially the inferior sorts, which sell at from 17c to 18c per lb. Fresh prints are scarce and dear; the same may be said of fresh laid eggs. The retail price of flour has been advancing of late, and feed is considerably higher in price than it was about a morth ago. The hay market is much better supplied, and prices are lowering

> GRAIN-Oats, 75c to 90c per bag; pease, 80c to 90c per bush : buckwheat, 60c to 65; beans, \$1.25 to 1.50 do.; Indian corp, 700 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES .- Potatoes, 45c to 55c per bag; cabbages, 20c to 40c per dozen cauliflowers, 50c to \$1 50 per doz; onions, 50c per bush; good onions are \$250 per bbl carrots, 30c per bush; beets, 30c per bush parships, 40c per bush; Quebec turnips, 50c per bag; celery, 15c to 35c per dozen; sweet potatoes, \$2 per bush.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF, POULTRY, GATE. &c .-Dressed hogs, \$7 to 7.50 per 100 lbs; Beet. forequarters \$2.75 to 3.50 do; do hindquarters, S4 to 5; Mutton, forequarters, 6c to 7c per b: do. hindquarters, 7c to 8c do; Turkeys, 50c to \$1 50 each, or 7c to 9c per lb.; fowls, 40c to 60c per pair, or 8c to 9c per lb.; partridges, Carstrum on the night trains that enter Bonato 60c per pair, or 8c to 9c per lb.; partridges, 50c per pair; dead geese, 6c to 7/c per lb; ducks, 10c to 12c do.; hares 25c per pair.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$1 50 to 2 50 per barrel quinces, \$6 do; pears, \$12 do; lemons, \$7 00 the case; Florida oranges, \$10 per barrel; Naples oranges, \$9 per case; Malaga grapes, \$6 per barrel, containing forty five pounds; Cape Cod, cranberries, \$7 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE, -tub butter, 16c to 23c per lb; common prints, 20c to 25c do; superior prints, 30c to 35c do; packed eggs, 18c to 25c per doz; fresh laids eggs, in baskets, 35c do; maple sugar, 8c to 11c per lb; honey, 10c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$9.00 to 12.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay is 70c to 85c per 100 lbs or \$14 to 16 per ton; straw from \$7 to 6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED .- Flour, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs.; Graham flour, \$3.00 do; Buckwheat flour, \$2.50 do; Oatmeal, \$2.25 do; Indian meal, \$1.40 do; Moulie, \$1.20 do; Grue, \$1,10 do; Bran, \$1.00; Pot Barley, \$2.65 do; Pearl Barley, \$4.20 do.

> LIVE STOCK MARKETS. MONTREAL, November 15.

The leading feature in the market is the large falling off in the receipts of cattle, sheep and hogs as compared with those of the week previous. At St. Gabriel this morning the offerings of cattle were light and transactions small. Mr. N. Kennedy bought 1 car load for shipment at 43c per lb live weight, and Alderman McShane 1 carload at about \$50 each from T. Crawford. One hundred head of fine shipping cattle were received at Point St. Charles to-day for Mr. J. B. Morgan, of Ottawa, who intends putting them on board steamer at Point Levis. Mr. N. Kennedy brought on from the West during the week about 12 carloads. Western cattle dealers estimate that about 8,000 head of cattle are being fed at the different distillery sheds in Canade, preparatory for shipment in the spring. The demand for cattle on local account was good, but butchers complained of the paucity of desirable stock. A pair of small steers, but in excellent condition, was sold this morning at 4 c per lb live weight. About six carloads of cattle were taken from the Point to Viger market, where they met with a good enquiry, sales ranging from 3c to 4c per lb, a few extra beeves bringing better figures. The hog market was bare of stock, and prices had an upward tendency. Robert Jones, of Mitchell, sold 124 hogs to William Morgan at \$5.60 per 100 lbs, averaging 213 lbs. each. Wm. Head & Son sold 80 head, averaging 190 lbs., to Joseph Quevillon, and several smaller lots brought from \$5.75 to \$5.80. The demand for good sheep and lambs was brisk, and sales of the former transpired at \$4.50 to \$6.50 as to size, and of the latter at from \$4 to \$4.50 each, common to fair bringing from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

HORSE MARKET-Nov. 16. The epizootic, bad roads and disagreeable weather have all operated untavorably on the horse trade, but with the removal or amellorahorse trade, but with the removal or amelioration of these drawbacks there are prospects of considerable improvement in the near future. Some five or six American buyers have arrived in the city to-day, and have begun to-make things more lively. The local trade in horses has been very dull with few sales taking place. There, is one exception, however, as the sales of poor old nags at Tattarsail's have been larger of late, but the prices realized are not very satisfactory, ranging from \$1 to \$10 per head. The shipments to the United States last week amounted to 47 horses, costing an average of \$34.14 each.

MARRIED.

WALSH-LACOMBE.—At Rouses Point, N.Y. on Monday, the 16th November, by the Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, Thomas Walsh, to Miss. Margaret Lacombe.

NEILEN-CANNON,—At Rawdon, Q, on the 9th November, by Rev. Father Dubois, William Nellen, merchaut, of St Alphonse, Q, to Miss Annæ M, eldest daughter of Mr. James Cannon, of Rawdon, Que. 14 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings: NOVEMBER 16th & 17th.

Rev. Dr. Leeming,

RENOWNED AUSTRALIAN ORATOR,

Will Lecture in

NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16th,

JOAN OF ARC; the Maid of Orleans,

AND ON W: DNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17th.

SHAKESPEARE!

Reserved Seat Tickets, 50 cents: Gallery, 25 cents,
Tickets for sale at Nordheimer's Hall; D. & J.
Sadlier's, Notre Dame Street; J. B. Lane, 2l
Bleury St.; J. F. Redmond, Chaboillez Square;
R, McGale's, 232 St. Joseph Street; Mulcair
Bros., 74 St. Joseph street; Prince's Music Store.



NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West. Toronto. W. W. Butcher, Manager. Is authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

South Eastern R'y THE

DIRECT AND BEST ROUTE

CONCORD, MANCHESTER, NASHUA, LOWELL, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE.

Cars run on the night trains that enter Bonaventure Station.
Parior Cars on Day Express.
ALL CARS AND TRAINS run between Bonaventure Station, Montreal, and Boston, WITHOUT CHANGE. Baggage checked through to all principal points in NEW ENGLAND.
BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, thus saving all trouble to Passengers at the Boundary Line.
Day Express leaves Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. Night Express leaves at 5.30 p.m.
Day Express arrives at same station from NEW ENGLAND and the TOWNSHIPS at 9.45 p.m.
Night Express at 9.15 a.m.
For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.
H. P. ALDEN, GUSTAVE LEVE,

GUSTAVE LEVE, H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic. Passenger Agent. BRADLEY BARLOW.

President and General-Manager. November 18, 80.

HOPETOR DEAF

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whispors heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York, or S. W. Corner 5th & Rucc Sts., Cincinnati, 6.

[Nov. 17, 80.] L—N17, D16, J19, F17, M16, A20

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

Montreal, 10th Nov., 1830.

J. E. ROBIDOUX,
Plaintift's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 5. The fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Present, The Honorabie Mr. Justice Papineau. Exparte—On the petition of Dame Alice alias Alix Dufresne, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Bruno Bienvenu, in his life time of the same place, tailor, to be sent into provisional possession of the estate of Naccisse Dufresne, of the said City of Montreal, laborer, now and for several years past absent from Canada; the said Alice alias Alix Dufresne being one of the four presumptive heirs of the said Naccisse Dufresne and acting for herself, only, in the present matter. It is ordered upon the petition of the said petitioner fyled on the Twentieth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, that notice be twice given in two of the newspapers published in Montreal, to wit, in French in La Patrie, and in English in the TRUE WITNESS, to all persons having any claims against the said estate of the said ab eatee to fyle the same duly authenticated, before this Court, within two months after the last insertion of the said notice; failing which judgment shall be rendered purely and simply upon the said demand.

(By Order)

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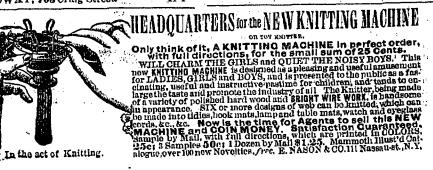
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